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THE TIMES

How our partners in Europe choose their parliaments, page 12

Pay curb sanctions must include unions, CBI insists

gation from the CBI will tell iancellor of the Exchequer that any statutory incomes the Government introduces iot apply to employers alone ust include sanctions against that break its terms. If the does not apply to the unions, iployers will say, the CBI will ly dissociate itself from the whole enterprise. The employers do not believe the TUC can impose a voluntary policy.

Mr Heseltine, Conservative spokesman on industry, commenting yesterday on a speech by the Prime Minister, said: "It appears that the twin sanctions behind the Government's anti-inflationary policy are bankruptcy and unemployment".

Ultimatum to Chancellor today

olm Brown
News Staff

rial leaders will tell the lor of the Exchequer at employers want a utory *incomes policy* ctions on unions which it.

legation from the Con- on of British Industry n Mr Healey that if the nent tries to bring in a of the type which has ooted by senior Cabinet rs over the past few volving penal sanctions loyers *who breach the 10* t pay norm, but none on ions, the employers will *a public statement dis-* g themselves from the enterprise.

loyers are convinced that are only two choices if n is to be beaten and the of the pound stopped: a ary policy backed by *ght assurances that it* e observed; or a full ry incomes policy.

But even the most sanguine members of the CBI team admit *privately that they rate as mini-* mal the chance of the TUC being able to give the kind of *guarantees necessary for a* voluntary pact.

The recent speeches of, among others, *Mr Arthur Scargill*, of the mineworkers, who want £100 a week for his members at the coalface, have served to underline in employers' minds the conclusion that the TUC has, in the last resort, no way of bringing maverick unions into line.

In warning the Chancellor that the employers want a policy much tighter than anything mooted so far, the CBI negotiators will tell him that they want measures that not only spell out a clear incomes policy but also embody a government commitment on public spending, government borrowing and the money *supply. It is calculated that* nothing less will convince foreign bankers

There is considerable anger among industrial leaders at the Government's *apparent conviction* that sanctions, if they are required, must be directed at *employers.*

The CBI team will ask Mr Healey today whether in equity he can condone a system which would fine employers for ex*ceeding the pay limit but would* deny the same employers protection against unions which threaten strike action if the company does not agree to excessive wage demands.

On the question of prices, the Chancellor will be told that while there may be room for some minor modifications to the price code, companies will fight any big concessions. It is pointed out that in present circumstances price restraint is not a feasible quid pro quo for income restraint, and that any significant tightening of the code will mean less investment and increased unemployment.

Signs that seamen may accept wages offer

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The National Union of Seamen's executive committee may be recalled this week after strong indications that most of the union's 40,000 members are against a strike and prepared to accept the 37.3 per cent arbitration award rejected by the committee.

The executive decided to hold a ballot of members. Union meetings throughout the country have shown overwhelming rank and file acceptance of the offer, and the possibility of a crippling national strike seems remote.

Seamen in Holyhead yesterday decided by 95 votes to 15 to reject the ballot and instead voted by 103 votes to seven to call for the executive to be recalled to reconsider its decision.

They asked the executive to consider the situation in view of the economic crisis. They were also worried about the possibility of being caught in a government wage freeze before the result of the ballot was known, which would be almost three weeks, because many of the seafaring members are scattered around the world.

Union members at Dover, Sunderland and Newhaven have made it clear that they are prepared to accept the offer, acceptance of which was recommended by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. At Dover only 14 members at a meeting of 1,500 opposed acceptance.

Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the union, has received many telegrams of support for the offer, some from as far away as Australia. At the executive meeting Mr Slater argued unsuccessfully for acceptance. The vote against it was 10 to eight.

Under the conciliation service award, which is a big improvement on the 30 per cent offered by the employers, the national average earnings of the foreign-going seaman including overtime and leave pay, would be raised from £58.25† a week, in*cluding threshold payments, to* £71.44 immediately and £77.68 next January 1.

The employers, the General Council of British Shipping, say the union's original claim would have raised average earnings to an unacceptable £105 a week.

Executive members who voted for acceptance were strongly influenced by the concession that the consolidated basic rate of pay should be related to a five-day, 40-hour week. One of them said yesterday: "We have been fighting for that for 150 years, and were told it was not possible in my lifetime."



Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr Richard Luce, MP for Shoreham (left), taking part in a 17-mile walk for the NSPCC along the river Arun, in Sussex. Mr Lloyd, who is 70, will collect £300 from MPs who sponsored him.

Mr Callaghan flying for Mobutu meeting

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, will fly to Kinshasa tomorrow to meet President Mobutu of Zaire to discuss the fate of Mr Dennis Hills, at present in jail in Uganda.

The visit will be short, probably *for 24 hours. Mr Callaghan*, who is staying on in Rome after his recent talks, will decide whether to fly on to Kampala to meet President Amin after he has heard what President Mobutu has to say.

The invitation from President *Mobutu for Mr Callaghan to* meet him came after General Amin entrusted the Zairean President with Anglo-Ugandan relations on his recent state visit, when he also announced a reprieve for Mr Hills.

What is not yet known is whether the clemency which General Amin granted extends to a full pardon for Mr Hills, who had been sentenced to death for writing a book containing criticism of the Ugandan President.

Mr Callaghan's first objective *will be to find out from Presi-* dent Mobutu, who was also given authority by General Amin to pronounce on Mr Hills's case, what his judgment is. The British hope, naturally enough, is that Mrs Hills will be pardoned and released from jail.

If President Mobutu informs Mr Callaghan that that is General Amin's intention, there would be a strong probability that the Foreign Secretary would fly on to Kampala. He could then review Anglo-Ugan*dan relations with General* Amin and fly Mr Hills out with him in his RAF aircraft, if Mr Hills decided he wanted to leave.

The second object of Mr Callaghan's visit, beyond trying to obtain Mr Hills's release is *to discuss the future of the* British population in Uganda which totals nearly 700.

It is obviously desirable to secure arrangements for their well-being, which would take them out of the diplomatic game, where their position as *an isolated pawn, so to speak*, is so uncomfortable. The best way of achieving this would be by restoring good relations between the British and Uganda governments.

Meanwhile General Amin told a passing out parade of prison officers at the weekend that imperialists "will face fire" when he becomes chair*man of the Organization of* African Unity.

The OAU summit conference is to be held in Kampala later this month, and there has been misgiving among African leaders about the venue. The retiring chairman, President *Barre of Somalia is reported to* have suggested that the post of chairman should be offered to *President Machel of Mozam*bique. This would be widely welcomed in Africa.

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: It is announced in Kampala that General Amin will fly to Somalia today for consultations with President Barre.

The announcement from Radio Uganda said the trip was for consultations in advance of the annual summit of the OAU. The OAU chairmanship would normally go to General Amin when the summit is held in his capital.

The announcement from Kampala says President Amin will be away for one or two days, and while in Somalia will fly to "somewhere in the Indian Ocean to meet friendly people who are totally committed to the liberation of southern Africa".

There is no hint of where in the Indian Ocean he could be planning to go.

Before General Amin's trip to Zaire, Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, told him that Mr Callaghan would visit Uganda as *soon as Mr Hills had been* spared. Mr Wilson also said he hoped that a "new and meaningful" relationship between Uganda and Britain could be developed.

General Amin has said that Britons working in Uganda may *stay there and has not repeated* his earlier threat of action against them. But after his pardoning of Mr Hills, he has ordered the release of more than 1,000 Ugandans who were under arrest for overcharging and other "economic crimes", because he says their alleged offences were less serious than the treason for which Mr Hills was sentenced.

Israel makes US wait for Sinai decision

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, July 6

At the suggestion of Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, the Israel Cabinet today put off a decision concerning an American-sponsored disengagement agreement with Egypt for at least another week. It was agreed unanimously "to con*tinue to seek elucidation and* clarification from the United States regarding components for an agreement".

An official on the Prime Minister's staff said this evening that Mr Rabin clung to the view that Israel must retain at least the eastern approaches to the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes in Sinai as well as elec*tronic early warning installa*tions on the rugged heights overlooking the passes as long as the Egyptians refuse to end the state of war.

This issue is the main obstacle to a second stage agreement as President Sadat *has demanded a complete Israel* withdrawal from the passes and President Ford has backed the Egyptian stand.

A substantial number of ministers favour yielding on this point rather than risking a confrontation with the United States. Their position was strengthened at the weekend when Major General Y. Gavish, who commanded the southern front in the six-day war, said in a radio interview other defence lines closer to Israel could be held successfully.

Today's Cabinet decision will no doubt disappoint Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary *of State, who hoped to receive* Israel's reply during his mission to Europe this week to meet Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Dr Kissinger irritated the Israelis yet again this weekend when in an American television interview he said that whether he met Mr Rabin in Bonn de pended on the Cabinet decision

Israel officials said Mr Rabin had not requested a meeting with Dr Kissinger in Bonn and nothing had been arranged. **Patrick Brogan writes from Washington:** In the television interview Dr Kissinger said that Israel would have to "take a chance on making progress towards peace because any other *approach is going to lead to a* war sooner or later". He admitted that whatever choice Israel made would be difficult

His remarks practically confirmed the belief that further economic, military and diplomatic support for Israel is conditional on Israel giving up the Sinai passes. Israel has asked for $2,500m (£1,140m) in economic aid for this year.

UM moderates work defeat £100 call

Paul Routledge
Editor

rough
shire miners' leaders are ss ahead with their de- for £100 a week for coal- workers, but moderate ists were working late ght to defeat the resolu- hen it comes before the aking conference of the *d Union of Mineworkers* borough tomorrow.

gates from the biggest ld decided yesterday to w from all efforts to a compromise formula on olicy, and coupled their with a rejection of the *proposed £6 a week flat* imit on pay increases in ming year.

seafront hotel lobbies uzzing with speculation as *e eventual vote in the* al pay debate, which will place on the eve of the gency TUC General Coun- eeting on Wednesday. The rates forecast that York- will be defeated perhaps ust one vote, with 134 st and 133 in favour.

Mr Arthur Scargill, York- left-wing president, said *his delegation meeting:* re optimistic that we can y win this vote."

ands delegates are com- to supporting Yorkshire. *rth Derbyshire are man-* o vote against, but both positions could be d.

hever way the vote goes, ear that with the excep- f Durham, Nottingham- nd the North-west, all the dfields, *Yorkshire, south* and Scotland, will be d to the kind of volun- age restraint that the attempting to draw up special meeting of its ive committee today.

stage could be set for a *nation of the kind ex-* ed in 1969 and 1970, the militant coalfields went their own way and mounted massive unofficial strikes in support of a pay claim.

The strategy of Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' president, in so far as it is discernible, is to have all three competing wage resolutions withdrawn or rejected to allow the conference to vote on an unprecedented *statement of intent from the* national executive pledging support for the Government, and leaving the wages question completely open until bargaining takes place in the winter.

The depth of the political divide was pointed up in statements by the three area leaders yesterday. Mr Scargill said: "*We in Yorkshire have total* support for the Labour Government. We helped in a positive way to put that government in office and used the resources of our union to assist in that campaign, and will do so again at any future general election.

"*It is regrettable that we find* ourselves in disagreement on a policy dealing with wages with our own government. But we cannot adopt a dual standard. If a wages claim submitted by the miners' union is correct under a Conservative government, it must equally be correct under any other government."

Mr Sidney Vincent, secretary of the north-western area, said that Lancashire miners were "*solidly behind the TUC and* the Government". Mr Len Clarke, president of the Nottinghamshire area and the moderates' leading strategist, said: "Working people are looking for some lead and that lead is provided on a voluntary *basis by the TUC and the* Government."

Another attempt to fuse the north-western and Nottinghamshire policies into a single com*posite motion* will be made today before Mr Wilson's address to the conference.

Mr Wilson to seek miners' cooperation on pay

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Ministers are awaiting the outcome of TUC discussions this week before deciding on the introduction of statutory powers to enforce a restriction of 10 per cent on wage increases in the coming year.

Mr Wilson will be addressing not only the miners when he makes a fervent appeal for *cooperation in a voluntary* wage restraint policy at the National Union of Mineworkers' conference this morning. His appeal will be meant for all trade unionists.

An indication of the chance of getting a workable voluntary policy should be given today after a meeting of the TUC's economic committee. But the policy must come before the general council on Wednesday for final approval.

Conservatives do not expect that the more militant unions, including the miners and the engineers, will accept limits voluntarily.

Led by Mrs Thatcher, the Conservatives mounted a strong attack over the weekend on what they regard as a "cowardly" proposal to use employers in the private sector as the instrument for carrying out the Government's policy while ruling out legal sanctions against the unions.

Mrs Thatcher said at Croydon on Saturday that although the Government said it intended to *do something about wages*, exactly what was proposed seemed still to be a matter of contention, not least inside the Labour Party. But it was now known that it was the employers who would be penalized if they gave pay rises of more than the amount decreed by the Government.

Continued on page 2, col 6

368 ships use Suez Canal

Cairo, July 6.—A total of 368 ships *sailed through the Suez* Canal in the first month after it reopened on June 5, bringing more than £2m in toll dues to Egypt.

Official figures released today showed that the canal was deepened from 33ft to 35ft in *mid-June and should be dredged* to its original depth of 38ft by the end of July. — Agence France Presse.

Junior doctors angry over new contract

Leaders of Britain's 19,000 junior hospital doctors have told Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, that they are very disturbed by the *Government's proposals on their* new contract.

They have given a warning that junior doctors may sign contracts only for 40 hours' work a week if the Government does not improve its overtime offer. They say that would restrict hospitals to an emergency service.

Mrs Castle agreed in principle to a 40-hour week for the juniors in January. It was made clear at the time that details would have to be worked out.

Now the Government is say*ing that although the basic con*tract will be for 40 hours a week, the juniors must work 56 hours before they qualify for overtime.

"This is obviously not in the terms or spirit of the agreement we reached in January", said Dr David Bell, chairman of the British Medical Association's junior doctors' committee. "If the basic salary is related to 40 hours it means we spend 16 hours a week working for nothing before we are paid any more.

"*This is obviously not accept-* able", he said. "Unless we get things right, juniors may have very little incentive to take any contract for more than 10 four-hour units of medical time. This would result in hospitals producing an emergencies-only service."

Doctors urge union, page 2
Letters, page 13

Independence from France declared in Comoros

Moroni, Comoro Island, July 6.—*The Parliament of the* Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean declared unilateral independence from French rule today.

In response, M Henri Beaux, the French Government's chief representative in the archi*pelago, proclaimed a state of* emergency and ordered troops of the Foreign Legion to guard public buildings. But after only three hours he ended the emergency. There were no reports of violence and observers said the four islands were calm.

Mr Ahmed Abdallah, Chief Minister of the Comoro Government, told Reuter: "I took this step to avoid the worst, since the people of the Comoros were becoming impatient after the vote of last December 22".

The people of the four islands voted overwhelmingly for independence in a referendum last December, but the vote had to be ratified by the French Parliament within six months. Ten days ago the National Assembly in Paris passed a Bill which would have required the islands to draw up a constitution and then submit it to a separate referendum in each of the four islands.

This raised the possibility *that one of the islands*, Mayotte, where a majority might wish to remain French, would break away.—Reuter.

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rrant for the st of nada leader

eorge's Grenada, July 6. arrant was issued here ay for the arrest of Mr ary, the Grenada Prime r, as controversy grew ntrol of the Caribbean income from nutmeg

s issued by Mr Fisher ld, chairman of the l Nutmeg Growers' tion, and a justice of the ich magistrate's powers. d on a sworn complaint rose from even's in Nov- 1973, when members of radical movement, were , held without trial, and they had been beaten e.

fficial inquiry into these later strongly criticized ry.

Government had dis- the nutmeg growers' of management. Armed occupied its offices and s throughout the island.

th threat

n, July 6.—A terrorist claiming to hold the ped American officer Ernest Morgan, has will not be responsible life unless the Ameri- stribute certain goods to ple of the city within 72

Africans talk of stepping up guerrilla war

Rhodesia's African leaders, meeting in Tanzania, have gone some way towards burying their differences on the question of their attitude towards the Smith government. They are less optimistic about the prospects for a Rhodesian *constitutional conference and favour* stepping up the guerilla war. The preesidents of four African countries whom the Rhodesian leaders are meeting, are urging a peaceful solution.

Page 4

Strasbourg vote delay urged to help Labour

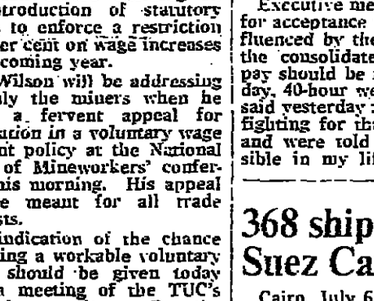
It is expected that the European Parliament will this week postpone voting on a report on political union so that the 18 new British Labour Party members at Strasbourg will have more *time to consider the issues. The request* for postponement will be made by the Socialist group

Page 3

Carlos case charges

Two women have been charged in Paris with aiding Carlos the Jackal, suspected of leading an international terrorist organization. One is British, born in South Africa, and the other Colombian

Page 3



White House pool: President Ford *inaugurating his new swimming pool* with an energetic demonstration of the back-stroke

Page 4

India's illegal press

Underground newspapers are beginning to circulate in the streets of Delhi, giving details of the events which led to the declaration of a state of *emergency in the country. The official* press continues to be subject to rigid censorship

Page 4

PLO embarrassed

The Palestine guerrilla organization, which has always denied any involvement in Lebanon's internal politics, finds itself embarrassed by the death of 30 Lebanese militiamen in an explosion at the weekend. They were being trained by a Palestine guerrilla officer

Page 4

Powell 'loyalty' storm

Mr Powell was at the centre of a political storm in Ulster yesterday after *making a speech in which he attempted* to define "loyalty". He said that "to be loyal is, for the Unionist, to accept the will of Parliament as expressed in the law of the land"

Page 2

New caps for England

Two uncapped cricketers, *Gooch*, of Essex, and Woolmer, of Kent, are included in the party of 13 from which the England team will be chosen to play against Australia in the first Test match starting at Edgbaston on Thursday

Page 6

Italy: Signor Giuseppe D'Amico, a shipping magnate, has been kidnapped and held for a ransom of £7m 3

Rowing: The national eight helped complete a successful Henley Royal Regatta for Britain by beating Harvard in the Grand 7

Motor racing: Niki Lauda, of Austria, driving a Ferrari, held off James Hunt, of Britain (Hesketh-Ford) to win the French Grand Prix. 8

Australia: An 8-page Special Report *on politics, economics and life styles*

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HOME NEWS

Doctors being asked to turn BMA into full-scale trade union

From John Roper
Medical Reporter
Leeds

Six hundred doctors at the annual representative conference of the British Medical Association opening in Leeds today will be asked to turn the association into a full trade union and to make membership compulsory for all National Health Service doctors.

The motion springs from opinions in six divisions that the BMA should concentrate its energies into becoming a full, frank and effective trade union, dropping much of its advisory, scientific and educational functions.

Its appearance on the agenda is a reflection of the prolonged and bitter conflict between the profession and the Government in the last year, not only about its pay and conditions, but also about inadequate financing of the health service.

The inclusion of compulsory membership of the BMA as part of a reappraisal of its activities is likely to lead to the motion, as it stands, being defeated. Moves are expected to have it taken in two parts.

Amendments submitted in the supplementary agenda seek to delete reference to compulsory membership, or to substitute compulsory financial support of the association by doctors working in the health service. Alternatively, it is suggested that doctors who object to compulsory membership should be allowed to pay their subscriptions to a nominated charity.

Almost a score of motions continue the difference of opinion between the profession and the Government about the financing of the health service. The meeting will be asked to agree that the public must be informed that, with dwindling resources, the state must either accept new methods of financing the service or accept lower standards of care.

Disagreement continues over pay beds in hospitals, and private practice. Twenty-four motions make it clear that in the profession's view private practice is a vital part of British medicine.

Junior hospital doctors, concerned about the implementation of their new contract, ending their 80-hour week in favour of a new-priced basic 40-hour week from October 1, will ask for support for industrial action if things go awry.

Internally, much thought and conversation will be given to how a new secretary will be appointed when Dr Derek Stevenson retires in July next year. In BMA House it is considered there are nine suitable potential candidates.

But three divisions want the £12,000 to £15,000 a year post advertised; one division wants the secretary to be elected by postal vote of members.

If the meeting decides that the post should be advertised, Dr Francis Pigott, a former chairman of the Junior Hospital Doctors' Association, a pressure group formed in the 1960s, will apply.

Dr Pigott, who was active in the campaign for an inquiry into the General Medical Council which led to the Merrison committee report, emigrated to Canada two years ago. He told me in Calgary, at the annual meeting last week of the Canadian Medical Association, of his decision. Dr Michael Hession, another potential candidate, also a former chairman of the Junior Hospital Doctors' Association, returned to medicine after a successful excursion into medical journalism.

Militancy urged to resist 'attack' on private beds

From Our Medical Reporter
Leeds

All doctors must take the strongest line possible, including resigning, in resisting the Government's attack on private medicine, Dr Clifford Astley, chairman of the Central Committee for Hospital Medical Services, said in Leeds yesterday.

Speaking at a conference representing 30,000 hospital doctors on the eve of the British Medical Association's annual meeting, Dr Astley said that what Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, was seeking in the phasing out of pay beds was to get 90 per cent of consultants to turn from part time to full-time practice in the health service.

"Once that has happened we shall find that the unions will take over", he said. "They will black private hospitals and make specious arguments about drainage of finances."

The profession was not going to stand at the hospital gates and watch pay beds disappear because of actions by militant officials of hospital workers' unions. The hospital doctors' committee, he said, had decided to have no part in the Department of Health and Social Security's proposal for a common waiting list for patients from both the health service and the private sector for admission to hospital.

Mr Walpole Lewin, chairman of the council of the BMA, said the nub of the matter was whether in a monopoly service it was desirable to have an alternative service.

Everyone had concentrated on the pay-bed part of the statement made in the Commons by Mrs Castle. But she had gone on to say that she also intended to use her powers to review the licensing system of all private clinics and nursing homes, to look at plans for all new buildings in that sector and to review all NHS facilities now in use for private patients.

"Be in no doubt that the ultimate aim is the gradual phasing out not of pay beds in the NHS, but of the independent sector in this country", he said. "I believe this to be fundamentally wrong. The right way to preserve a first-class service is to be equally clear, as you have always been, that there should be an alternative system."

Dismissed casino staff appeal to tribunal

By Diana Geddes

A test case involving two of the 69 croupiers and gaming staff dismissed by the Casanova Club, London, last November will be heard before an industrial tribunal today.

They allege they were unfairly dismissed for engaging in trade union activities and are claiming compensation from Mayfair Casinos Ltd, owners of the club.

Fifteen of the 69, all members of the newly formed casino section of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), were declared redundant on November 15, 1974, because, the management said, of "current economic trends".

The staff say, however, that the club had begun extensions costing £200,000 only two months earlier, and made a profit last year of nearly £1m.

The remaining members of the gaming staff, most of whom had recently joined the TGWU, struck in sympathy on November 22, and were dismissed six days later.

Mr Andrew Love, the company secretary, explained in a letter to the Casanova staff committee that the reason was their "participation in the strike and absence of duty".

Despite repeated attempts by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to meet the management to try to reach a settlement, no meeting was held until March, after which an ex-gratia payment of £50 for each dismissed employee was offered.

The former staff, who are claiming loss of pay as well as compensation rejected the offer.

Applications to the industrial tribunal have been filed by 66 of the dismissed staff, 27 of whom still have no job. Eleven have left to look for work abroad and only eight have found employment among the 24 casinos in London.

GLC to study violence on buses and trains

By a Staff Reporter

The behavioural sciences unit of the Greater London Council is investigating violence on buses and Underground trains. Interviews with 800 London Transport staff are expected to be completed within a month.

It was decided to carry out the study because of several violent assaults on bus and Underground staff which culminated in the death of Mr Ronald Jones, a bus conductor, in January after he had been attacked by two men. Both were acquitted last week of unlawfully killing him.

Dr J. Rose, of the behavioural sciences unit, said the intention was to examine the pattern of assaults in an attempt to find the causes. Case histories and the areas in which assaults occurred would be studied.

A report is expected by the end of the year.



Mr Gordon Grant, a decorative artist, at work on a chimney-piece in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. It replaces one which was removed to Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria.

MP to urge rise in taxi fares

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is to be pressed in the Commons today to increase London taxi fares and allowances before the end of the month.

Mr John Horam, Labour MP for Gateshead, West, said the future of the London cab trade was in peril. "The situation is now so serious that taxis are being taken off the road because there is not enough worthwhile business", he said.

An application for increased fares and allowances was lodged by London taxi drivers in March. They claimed a general increase of 25 per cent to meet the rising cost of running their vehicles, a 10p surcharge for journeys at weekends and a 5p charge for extra passengers.

Visitors pose threat to water supply

By a Staff Reporter

Tens of thousands of holiday-makers are likely to put a severe strain on water supplies in the south-west region, where the use of hosepipes is banned.

A five-mile pipeline is being laid from a tributary of the River Torridge to supplement the Tamar Lake reservoir, which supplies the Bude area where supplies are down to 15 days.

However, if the operation, which depends on landowner cooperation and the availability of piping, is a failure, consumers in Bude will be able to draw water for only four hours each day.

Mr Roy Slocombe, managing director of the South West Water Authority, which covers Cornwall and Devon, said: "We cannot hope to replenish our reservoirs until the autumn."

London crossword winners

By a Special Correspondent

The two London regional finals of the Cutty Sark/*Times* National Crossword championship took place during the weekend.

The "A" event on Saturday was attended by 219 competitors, of whom nine scored the maximum puzzle points of 124 for the four crosswords solved. The four places in the national final in September were accordingly determined by time bonus points.

The winner, with 74 bonus points, was Sir David Hunt, who was last year's regional runner-up. Mr James Atkins, a former national champion, was second with 72 bonus points, and Mr Geoffrey Rosser and Mr John Anthony Sever were third and fourth with 70 and 68 bonus points respectively.

The winner of the "B" event yesterday, attended by 223 competitors, was Mr Edward Hillman, a schoolmaster and a 1971 national finalist, who scored maximum puzzle points and 63 bonus points.

The other qualifiers were Mr Malcom Davis, Miss Joan Tould and Mr Michael Rich.

Ulster storm on Powell definition of 'loyalty'

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist MP for South Down, was at the centre of a political storm yesterday after a speech on Saturday in which he attempted to define "loyalty", the key word in Ulster's Protestant political vocabulary.

In an address to a rally in Kilkeel, co Down, he said that Ulster Unionists owed their loyalty to the Crown in Parliament. "To be loyal is, for the Unionist, to accept the will of Parliament as expressed in the law of the land, which is made by the Crown in Parliament", he said.

Mr Powell went on to make a thinly disguised attack on those within the "loyalist ranks" who now see some form of independence, negotiated or otherwise, as a solution to Ulster's problems.

"What, however, no person who calls himself a Unionist can do without self-contradiction, is to place limits or conditions upon his obedience to the Crown in Parliament", he said.

"He cannot say: 'If Parliament makes laws I do not like, I will not obey them'. He cannot say: 'Unless Parliament amends the present laws in the way I want, I will go off and declare myself independent'."

The speech was the most significant that Mr Powell has made in Northern Ireland for some time and expressed views directly contrary to those held by most "loyalists", who have always reserved the right to reject decisions from Westminster which they do not like. Copies were distributed from London rather than through the United Ulster Unionist publicity department in Belfast.

Last night Mr Powell was strongly criticized by Mr William Craig's Vanguard Unionists, one of the three parties that make up the loyalist coalition.

"Mr Powell's definition of loyalty is completely unacceptable to us and in our view is total contradiction to Unionist history", a spokesman said. "Our loyalty is to the Crown because it is a constitutional Protestant monarchy; if we accepted Mr Powell's thinking we could not have carried our things like last year's strike, which brought down the power-sharing executive which had been imposed on us."

Mr Powell made a strong call for a unified leadership for the loyalist coalition, which is made up of three parties with their own leaders and organizations. In some quarters his speech was seen as an attempt to take over control himself, but the hostility aroused by his remarks about "loyalty" seems to have ensured that such a move would be unacceptable.

'Loyalist' held at Liverpool

From A Staff Reporter
Belfast

Mr Frederick Weatherall, aged 23, the first "loyalist" to be detained under Britain's anti-terrorist laws, was being held by Liverpool police last night, three days after his arrest as he disembarked from an overnight Belfast ferry.

Mr Weatherall had sailed to Liverpool with Miss Ruby Mercer, his fiancée, to get married. He is a member of the Ulster Defence Association, the largest of the loyalist para-military organizations.

After the arrest Miss Mercer was unable to make any contact with him and she has returned to her home in west Belfast. "When we landed at Liverpool we were asked if we were in trouble and if we were running away", she said. "We were told that Freddie was a suspected terrorist and then the detective said that he was going to be held."

Miss Mercer says that the couple were to stay with a relative for two nights before the marriage, which was to take place in a Liverpool register office on Saturday morning. The arrest has caused anger among members of the UDA.

'Legal bingo' in rape judgments, MP says

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour for Stoke-on-Trent, South, complained to the Lord Ch cellor over what he calls legal bingo in the judgmen rape cases. In a letter to L Elwyn-Jones published yes day, Mr Ashley says:

When all the individual cir stances and the age and chara of the assailant have been t into account, the fact rem that rape and violence are tre seriously by some judges derisively by others.

This kind of legal bingo wi much more damage to judiciary than any criticism MPs.

Mr Ashley recently led unsuccessful deputation of to the Lord Chancellor, to for more consistent sente in rape cases. His letter s

I believe you have made a se mistake when you told the de tion that you proposed to tak action of any kind.

It is all very well to speak o independence of judges, but is not in question. The poi issue is that justice is ne being done nor seen to be by grossly inconsistent sente for the vicious and degra crime of rape.

The figures you gave to deputation hardly give ground complacency. Of the 314 men guilty of rape in 1973, two sentenced to life imprison yet 17 were given only suspe sentences and four were m fined.

No doubt there were extenu circumstances in some cases those figures and recent sent show no evidence of consist In one week a man who mura rape was given three years, another who raped two w after threatening them wi knife was given a suspe sentence.

Your contribution to recti this deplorable state of affair been, I am afraid, less than standing. Your refusal to ac only be seen as condonin lamentable situation.

It is simply not good enou say that sentencing policy for may be discussed at the ju sentencing conference. It need clear and specific guid

I would therefore urge yo take action and issue this gui or to make a specific reque the Lord Chief Justice to do soon as possible.

Mr Wilson to act on 'rogue employers'

Continued from page 1

"Employees will not have responsibility for whatever action they have taken, even if they use strikes to win their case by force", she said. "Should there not be partnership, equality of responsibility in industry? Responsibility is not divisible. The whole nation must accept the burden of beating inflation.

"Yet it looks as if this Government is going to put employers in to face the big guns while it crouches in safety in a bunker."

Mr Wilson explained the background of the Government's proposals at a Labour meeting in Brecon. He said: "We reject, as we always have rejected, the idea of statutory policies based on criminal sanctions against workers who, misguidedly, perhaps short-sightedly, perhaps acting out of fear, went on strike for higher wages than the nation could afford."

The Government might need to take reserve powers. "It will take the form of a power directed against a recalcitrant employer, a rogue elephant who sought to wreck the policy of the whole community."

As if anticipating questions from the Tories about the public sector employers, Mr Wilson put the position bluntly. "We will not make money available for excessive settlements", he said.

"Attempts to secure more than the agreed amount will lead to a saving in expenditure in other directions.

Commenting on the Prime Minister's speech, Mr Heseltine, the Conservative spokesman on industry, said yesterday: "Reading between the lines of Mr Wilson's speech, it appears that the twin sanctions behind the Government's anti-inflationary policy are bankruptcy and unemployment."

The cash limits on nationalized industries would force them to pass the cost of higher wage awards on to private industry. Companies already forced by inflation to cut investment and dismiss workers would have to bear the extra burden of the wage increases which the Government lacked the will to resist in the public sector.

The result would be cuts in investment and reduced employment. "If public sector wage claims continue to lead infla because trade union assura prove as illusory as in the the private sector will hav match the new levels of w in the nationalized indus simply to prevent employees deserting them.

"If they meet these bi levels then the system of f will drain their cash resou thus cutting further into in ment and employment. British people witness savings being offered on altar of militant greed. It is fines against the private se that we want; it is a gov ment with the guts to 'No'."

Mr Peter Walker, Secre of State for Trade and Indu in the Conservative Governm said in his Worcester cons ency on Saturday that e government pronouncer since Mr Healey's statemen wages indicated that the unions were still governing country.

Within hours of the c cellor making his announcer last week, he was going to gress House "to receive instructions of his pol masters"

Kent set to win chess championship

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Birmingham

The finals of the English counties chess championship were played at Aston University, Birmingham, on Saturday. After a hard and even struggle Kent were leading Lancashire by 5½ to 4½, with no fewer than 10 games to be adjudicated, when play ended.

From the nature of the unfinished games it looks as though Kent may just win the match when they are adjudicated. That would be a surprise result, because Lancashire were favourites to win. If Kent win the title, it will be the second time in the history of the event.

Kent defeated Yorkshire in the semi-finals. In the other semi-final Lancashire beat Nottinghamshire.

Kent held their own well on the top boards. On the first board for Lancashire, John Littlewood sacrificed material in an attempt to break through his opponent's defences, but the attack was repulsed successfully by Phillips.

M. Macdonald-Ross and Peter Markland had a steady draw on second board, and at first it looked as though Sir Stuart Milner-Barry and J. Horner were going to do likewise on third. But after a queen exchange Sir Stuart committed an error and Horner took full advantage. The fourth board game was left for adjudication in a position in which Corden seemed to be winning for Lancashire against Lambshire.

The results, with Kentish names first, were as follows: A. Phillips 1, J. N. Littlewood 0; M. Macdonald-Ross ½, P. Markland ½; Sir Stuart Milner-Barry 0, J. Horner 1; N. V. Lambshire v M. J. Corden, L. Pickett v J. J. Carlton, and A. Hamer v K. W. Lloyd, for adjudication; R. O'Kelly ½, M. J. Goarny ½; P. de L. Holmes v D. Lees for adjudication; M. D. Harding 1, R. L. Billings 0; J. M. Briggs 1, D. G. Hilton 0; S. Macdonald-Ross v J. Hall, and R. Bellinger v R. A. Doney, for adjudication; A. K. Swift 0, M. Fleury 1; G. Masters v P. Joyce, and N. Oliver v P. C. Head, for adjudication; J. Hutcheson ½, J. E. Horner ½; J. Edge ½, J. Beech, and B. W. R. Hewson v D. Shuttleworth, for adjudication; J. Mullan ½, D. R. Cowles ½; P. S. Cook ½, R. A. Collins ½.

Rollers on US screens

The Bay City Rollers, the singing group, will appear before an American television audience estimated to number 80 million on September 20 through a satellite link-up between Britain and the United States.

Two schemes nominated for conservation awards show how to exploit Britain's most neglected amenity

Tide turns in recreational use of water

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Water, in the form of rivers, lakes, canals and reservoirs, is unquestionably Britain's most neglected recreational asset. For all the efforts of the Inland Waterways Association, many hardworking local amenity groups and some owners of gravel pits, thousands of acres of amenities are still abandoned or inaccessible.

The fault lies partly with industry, which has seldom seen fit to clean up either the water polluted by its effluent or the derelict eyesores it has left along the banks. But equally, only a handful of local councils have provided facilities for sailing, rowing, canoeing or fishing until recently, and some water authorities have been unreasonably restrictive.

Happily, there are signs of a change in attitudes. At Ashington, in Northumberland, for example, more than £600,000 has been spent on converting a muddy, refuse-strewn stretch of the river Wansbeck into a two-mile-long lake, bordered by picnic areas, camping sites and riverside walks.

A weir was built across the river near the mouth, with a lock for small boats. The banks were strengthened with gabion mattresses, which are a kind of plastic cage filled with small lumps of granite, to provide flexibility in the event of mining subsidence.

Ecologically, the most satisfying aspect is the use of thousands of tons of household refuse to fill in marshes and mudflats, which are being transformed into playing fields. Two small government grants were made towards the cost of reclaiming derelict sites, the English Tourist Board gave £41,000, mainly for a caravan site, and in September Northumberland County Council is due to begin landscaping an abandoned coal tip at North Seaton. But all the initiative and most of the money has come from a small and far from wealthy local authority.

The Yorkshire Water Authority has capitalized on the spectacular setting of Scammonden Water, a reservoir which carries the transpennine motorway across its dam, by planting hundreds of trees and providing car parks, picnic and play areas and nature trails. A lovely old stone vicarage is used by a sailing club, and the steep access roads to the pumping station below the dam are occasionally made available for motor rallies.

The cost of the amenities so far has been less than £50,000, compared with more than £5m for the reservoir itself. Although of a different scale and character from the Wansbeck project, it affords an imaginative example of how to turn a possible environmental loss into a gain.

Both schemes were shortlisted for this year's conservation awards sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the results of which are to be announced on Wednesday.

Science report

Biogenesis: Electric influences

Electric discharges provide an efficient means of synthesizing the organic compounds essential for life from the kind of atmosphere that is believed to have existed on the primitive Earth. So it has become widely accepted that such discharges were indeed important in the development of life on Earth.

But there have been some difficulties to clear up. In particular, electric corona discharges from pointed objects are the most efficient aid to the synthesis of the necessary compounds; but life originated in the sea, and there is a shortage of pointed objects at the surface of an ocean. It now seems, however, that three kinds of splashing process can produce corona discharges of the kind required.

Two of the processes are already known to produce discharges under the right conditions. One involves splashing of raindrops in water, and the other collisions between pairs of raindrops. Dr J. Latham, of Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology, has pointed out their possible relevance to prebiotic synthesis, and added a third candidate (bursting bubbles), in a recent issue of *Nature*.

When a raindrop falls into water and splashes, a jet of liquid is ejected vertically. The radius of the jet is about that of the raindrop, but its height can reach several centimetres. In an electric field, the jet can become stretched and pointed, which produces a corona discharge.

A similar effect occurs when pairs of raindrops collide and a filament of liquid is stretched out between them as they bounce apart. In either case, conditions particularly good for corona discharge occur in electric fields of about 200-250 kilovolts a metre.

The new work reported by Dr Latham involves bubbles of air that might become trapped in the water by wave action. They rise to the surface and burst, producing a "crater" in the water, with a central jet shooting upwards for a distance of several millimetres. In laboratory tests with bursting bubbles, corona discharges again occurred when there was a potential difference of about 260 kV a metre between the water and an electrode 4cm above the surface.

All three processes, Dr Latham says, occur independently of the purity of the water or the presence of different trace gases in the air. They all require the kind of strong electric fields associated with thunderclouds, but even today there are 100 thunderstorms occurring over the Earth every second, and the atmosphere may have been an even more violent place early in its history.

It is not possible yet to say which of the three processes is the most important in thunderstorms, but "it seems quite probable that one or more of them could have been primarily responsible for biogenesis".

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, July 3 (256, 34; 1975)

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Nature, the international science journal, is published weekly in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

MPs 'favour the broadcasting of Parliament'

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Marshall Stewart, editor of Independent Radio News, said yesterday that he thought MPs would vote "overwhelmingly" for the broadcasting of Parliament to be made permanent.

He said "It could probably start early in the new year. We had a number of comments from members, none of them adverse".

IRN also produced figures which showed that independent radio's bill for the four-week experiment, which ended on Friday, totalled £25,000.

Mr Stewart added: "This might turn into a permanent operation, with a capital setting-up charge approaching £50,000 and weekly operating costs of about £1,500. These were preliminary costings at present levels.

The IRN report said accommodation difficulties involved in using mobile caravans at Westminster might disappear if permanent studios planned in the old Scotland Yard building were available in time.

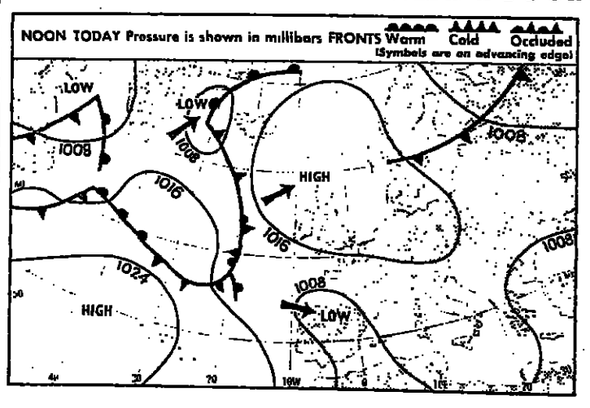
The much discussed commentary booth was, they felt, adequate (the BBC has called for better facilities), and although larger accommodation would be desirable, the limitations of the booth would not be a barrier to permanent broadcasting.

Funding for a permanent operation would need to be provided either on a participatory cost-sharing basis or under an arrangement reached by the Independent Broadcasting Authority and commercial stations. Equipment rented for the operation would need to be bought at capital cost.

Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the Director General of the BBC, said the staff employed at any one time was no more than 40, but that could probably be slimmed down.

Both organizations said that the operation succeeded best at local level. The BBC prepared 400 reports on the spot; IRN gave extracts with local interest topping the 500 mark. Both are preparing reports for the Commons services committee, which will decide whether to recommend broadcasting on a permanent basis.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 4.52 am Sun sets: 9.18 pm
Moon rises: 3.12 am Moon sets: 7.41 pm
New moon: July 9.
Lighting up: 9.48 pm to 4.23 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.37 am, 6.0m (19.8ft); 1.12 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Avonmouth, 6.26 am, 11.6m (38.1ft); 6.50 pm, 12.1m (39.7ft). Dover, 10.36 am, 5.8m (19.1ft); 10.53 pm, 5.9m (19.5ft). Hull, 5.23 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 5.51 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Liverpool, 10.35 am, 8.3m (27.3ft); 10.59 pm, 8.6m (28.3ft).

An anticyclone centred over Scotland will decline and move NE as an area of low pressure extends N from Biscay towards SW England.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S and central N England, E Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind E, light, becoming moderate; max temp 23°C (73°F).

SE England, East Anglia: Dry, sunny periods, rather cloudy in places at first; wind E, moderate, fresh on coasts; max temp 21°C (70°F), cooler on coasts.

Channel Isles, SW England: Rather cloudy at times, thundery showers developing, sunny spells; wind E, moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry at first with sunny spells, but thundery showers over SW districts will probably spread to many parts of England, Wales and perhaps Northern Ireland later; very warm generally, but cooler on coasts.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight, increasing to moderate.

Strait of Dover: Wind NE, fresh, locally strong; sea moderate or rough.

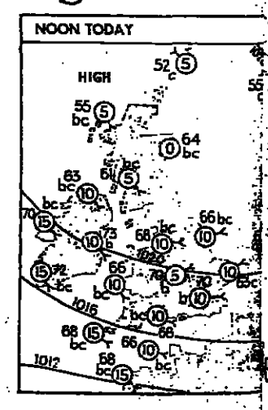
English Channel (E): Wind E, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Saturday

London: Temp, max, 7 am to 7 pm, 19°C (66°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 46 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.5 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 22°C (72°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 13 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.3 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.



At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 6

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	Max temp °F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	15.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	15.6	—	18	61	Sunny
Gorleston	11.6	—	14	57	Sunny
Clacton	10.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Margate	2.4	—	15	59	Cloudy
S COAST					
Hastings	8.2	—	20	68	Sun pm
Eastbourne	10.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Brighton	11.2	—	21	70	Sunny
Worthing	11.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Bognor R	11.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Bonchurch	11.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Sandown	10.9	—	20	68	Sunny
Bournemth	11.2	—	22	71	Sunny
Exmouth	10.4	—	21	70	Sunny
Torquay	13.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Falmouth	9.7	—	21	70	Sun pm
W COAST					
Morecambe	14.3	—	24	75	Sunny
Blackpool	13.6	—	23	73	Sunny
Ilfracombe	10.0	—	22	72	Sunny
Newquay	9.8	—	23	73	Sun pm

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 2; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, DKr 2.5; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, LFr 2; Germany, DMk 2.00; Greece, Dr 2; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Ltre 360; Luxembourg, Lf 20; Madeira, Esc 17.5; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 55; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Dm 20.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY

c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		F			F			F
Amsterdm	c	72	Cologne	s	73	L Palmas	fr	79
Athens	f	91	Copenhgn	s	73	Lisbon	f	79
Barcelona	s	91	Dublin	s	66	London	s	68
Belfast	s	75	Edinburgh	s	68	New York	c	73
Berlin	s	77	Florence	s	73	Luxemburg	f	75
Biarritz	s	77	Geneva	f	81	Majorca	s	86
Birmingm	s	73	Gibraltar	s	79	Malaga	s	77
Bristol	s	73	Guernsey	s	73	Malta	s	84
Brussels	s	77	Innsbruck	s	79	Manchestr	s	73
Cardiff	s	73	Jersey	s	66	Moscow	c	63
						Munich	s	75
						Naples	s	82
						Nice	s	79
						Oslo	s	64
						Paris	s	70
						Rome	f	77
						Ronaldsay	s	64
						Stockholm	s	73
						Venice	s	80
						Vienna	s	78

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هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

'Legaid Cymru seeks assurance in ran om Mr Wilson that judgeMP volution will not be delayed

er Hennessy

Cymru MPs are seeking ng with the Prime Minis- out the Government's le for the devolution of to a future Welsh ly.

are concerned that the e of government busi- the parliamentary time- ill delay the passage of ion legislation beyond session of Parliament, it impossible to estab- assembly in Cardiff in

three Plaid Cymru MPs, wynfor Evans (Carmar- Mr Dafydd Wigley arfon) and Mr Dafydd s (Merioneth), will ask *lson for a commitment to* ce a Bill before Christ- which would reach the book by next July.

publication of a White in the autumn, followed introduction of a Bill in ry or March, would leave ient time for the final of legislation by next r, the MPs believe.

They will also urge Mr Wilson to endow the Cardiff assembly with legislative rather than purely executive powers and a system of cabinet government on the Westminster model. They fear that the White Paper will specify a committee structure for Wales on the local authority pattern.

They expect the Government to grant the assembly limited powers to amend Welsh legislation passed at Westminster while denying it the right to initiate legislation. The Welsh assembly is unlikely to be granted powers of taxation. It will be financed by a block grant from central government.

In an interview with *The Times* last week, Mr Wigley said: "In the White Paper the Government are going to go for something that looks like legislative powers but which in reality is not. That is devolution in fact, but *not in spirit*."

Plaid Cymru, he said, would accept whatever devolutionary powers the Government offered and attempt to make the new assembly work. The party would not campaign for the abolition of the office of Secretary of State for Wales, whose seat in the Cabinet and role as an intermediary between Westminster and Cardiff would be valuable in the initial stages of devolution. He added:

The campaign for the realization of our goal of full self-government *in an EEC context will be transferred* to the assembly when it is set up in the spring of 1977. Then we shall begin to argue in the assembly, which will become much more important to us than Westminster. The assembly, though it will almost certainly be Labour-controlled, will become a part of the nationalist movement.

Plaid Cymru hopes that the assembly will gradually acquire legislative and taxation powers, *its own separate civil service*, control of Welsh education, the power to reorganize local government and full representation in EEC institutions.

It also hopes that the *assembly will eventually* transfer to a system of proportional representation from the pattern of two-member constituencies likely to be established by the Government's Bill.

Demand for public inquiry on starved boy

From Our Correspondent
King's Lynn

Mrs Castle, Secretary of *State for Social Services*, has been asked to set up a public inquiry into the death of Steven Meurs, aged 16 months, who was starved by his mother in King's Lynn, Norfolk.

The *request*, by Mr Keith Goldsworthy, vice-chairman of King's Lynn community health council, is supported by many townspeople dissatisfied with the ordering by Norfolk County *Council of an independent inquiry* to be held in private.

The judge at Norwich Crown Court who jailed Mrs Sandra Meurs, aged 21, of Seabank Estate, for three years for *manslaughter had called for an* inquiry. Mr Justice Willis said last Friday that there had been an apparent lack of cohesion between the organizations, including the social services, *involved in the case.*

He had heard that the child died despite a series of visits by social and health workers.

Mr Goldsworthy, a retired social worker who is also national administrator of the Federation of St Raphael Clubs for the Physically Handicapped, said yesterday: "We do not want any whitewash. An internal inquiry is never satisfactory. A government inquiry would be seen to be more just."

Mrs Dora Foster, mother of 10, whose husband reported the boy's condition to the social services nine weeks before he died, also called for a public government inquiry. She said: "I know social workers have a difficult time, but it is disgusting that more was not done in this case."

Mrs Margaret English, chairman of Norfolk social services committee, denied that the council's inquiry would be a whitewash. She said it was to be in private, so as not to inhibit people giving evidence.

The inquiry is likely to concentrate on two important *issues raised* by Mr Justice Willis.

He expressed concern at the lack of practical steps by the social services, a health visitor, police and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to save the boy's life despite concern over his treatment.

He also asked why the social services had agreed to Mrs Meurs looking after the four children of a man in prison when her own husband was in jail and she was caring for two children of her own.

Leading article, page 13

WEST EUROPE



Signor Giuseppe D'Amico: kidnapped after visit to Rome night club.

£7m ransom demand in kidnap

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 6

Signor Giuseppe D'Amico, a *shipping magnate*, has been kidnapped in Rome and is held for a ransom of £7m, which will be an Italian record if it is paid.

Signor D'Amico, is 62, and the *oldest of six brothers* who own one of the biggest private merchant fleets in Europe.

He was apparently kidnapped early on Monday as he returned home after visiting a night club with a woman friend. The exact circumstances of the abduction are not known.

Signor D'Amico's family did not know anything was amiss until Tuesday afternoon. One of his brothers then reported the disappearance to the police. On Wednesday a telephone call was made to the shipping company's offices in Rome demanding the £7m ransom.

Yesterday a letter in Signor D'Amico's handwriting was received by one of the company's lawyers. The victim appealed to his brothers to act with caution and pay the ransom, police sources said.

It is rumoured that the brothers have decided to mortgage one of their petrol tankers to raise the money, but they have denied this.

Signor D'Amico's kidnapping brought the total number of abductions in Italy this year to nearly 30.

British holidaymaker drowns in Turkey

Ankara, July 6.—The body of a British holidaymaker, Mr J. R. Moss, aged 23, of Barking, Essex, was washed up yesterday on Turkey's Mediterranean coast. He was lost on Thursday *while swimming*.—Reuter.

British woman charged in Paris with aiding 'Carlos the Jackal'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 6

Two women have been charged here with aiding the alleged assassin known as Carlos the Jackal, wanted for the shooting of three police inspectors in the Latin Quarter 10 days ago. They have been sent to jail pending trial.

They are Miss Angela Armstrong, aged 29, of British nationality, a secretary employed at the Collège de France, one of the great institutions of higher learning in Paris; and Miss Amparo Silva-Masmela, aged 24, a Colombian working in a Paris bank. *Both* women had been detained for questioning for the past week.

Miss Armstrong, who was born in South Africa, is accused of meeting Carlos on Saturday, *June 28—the morning* after the shooting—at the Invalides air terminal and taking messages from him to be forwarded to other contacts, the police said.

Miss Silva-Masmela is alleged to have given him refuge in her flat in the Rue Amélie in the Seventh Arrondissement. It was there that on Monday night the police discovered an imposing stock of weapons, including American grenades stolen from a depot in Germany, of the same type as those used in the attack by Japanese terrorists of the "Red Army" *on the French Embassy in The* Hague in September of last year, and two days later on a drug store at St Germain-des-Prés.

The police also found documents which they say prove conclusively that Carlos and Michel Moukarbel, the Lebanese also killed in the shooting, were leaders of an international organization which had staged both attacks, and was planning a number of others.

Miss Armstrong, who has worked for several years in the administrative department of the Collège de France, is described as a very discreet attractive young woman, distinctly English in style, who speaks perfect French, and apparently had an uncomplicated private life. She was the mother of a small girl, born soon after the student unrest of May, 1968, whom she had brought up alone, and occasionally took along to the Collège de France. "No one among those who saw her every day would ever have dreamt that she had connexions with international terrorism", someone who knew her there declared.

The two women have been charged with intelligence with the agent of a foreign power of a nature to damage the diplomatic relations of France, and of illegal possession of weapons, explosives, and munitions of war.

The documents discovered by the police in Rue Amélie have, they say, proved exceptionally valuable, and led to the dismantling of the Carlos-Moukarbel network. It is the first serious blow dealt in Europe to an international terrorist organization, according to French specialists of the fight against subversion.

The two men were in close touch with Japanese, German, Turkish and Palestinian terrorists. Among the documents were three notebooks in which Moukarbel kept a detailed record of the operations he had planned and carried out, and of the funds paid both as expenses and as fees to terrorists over the past 12 months.

They showed, for instance, that the two men travelled several times to The Hague and Zurich in August and September of last year, before the attack on the French Embassy. On September 3 a diary showed that they were both in Switzerland preparing "with the Japanese" the taking of hostages at the French Embassy. On September 12, the day before the attack, the diary carried the mention that Carlos had left for Amsterdam.

The investigations have led to the uncovering of his snoop on that day in Amsterdam, where he changed a large sum of money. The next day he was back in Paris, and a certain Garcia Rodriguez, wanted by Scotland Yard, is said to have taken over supervision of the operation against the French Embassy.

A staff reporter writes: Scotland Yard said yesterday that they suspected Carlos might be Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan aged 25, who lived until February this year with his mother and two brothers in Phillimore Court, Kensington High Street. They added that Mr Ramirez, the son of a member of the Venezuelan Communist Party, was educated in Moscow before studying economics in Britain. French police believe he is now in Lebanon.

asbourg expected to postpone vote on litical union to help Labour group

Political Correspondent

he request of the Socialist it is likely that the Euro- *Parliament this week will* to postpone the votes taken on the comprehen- eport on political union is to be presented on sday by M Alfred Ber- (Christian Democrat, Bel- on behalf of the Political s Committee.

request will be made by udwig Fellermaier, leader Socialists, on the ground the 18 new members of roup from the British r Party need more time niliarize themselves with sues raised in the com- 's *recommendations*.

by Mr Michael Stewart, ormer Foreign and Com- ealth Secretary, the r MPs and peers, will be ned at the opening of this session of the Parliament asbourg today.

u yesterday most mem- of the Labour delegation not seen M Bertrand's and the amendments have been tabled. The on the report will pro- s planned on Wednesday; es on the various amend- will take place at the nber session.

ertrand's report takes no neralized declarations of uropean heads of govern- bout the need for closer an union, and points the ahead, as seen by the nentarians.

nvisages an expansion of ommunity's joint decision- g to cover foreign policy efence, as well as mone- budgetary, energy, social, nd and research policies the control of supplies of aterials.

at, the committee says, will re a transformation of the munity's institutions and creation of "a single deci- making centre which will the nature of a real European government, independent of the national governments and responsible to the European Parliament".

As a parallel to that, the Parliament would have greater budgetary powers and powers of control "and would participate on at least an equal footing in *the legislative process*, as is *its* right as the representative of the peoples of the union".

A controversial section states that the EEC Commission in the course of next year should submit a programme of action for the achievement of greater political union and that "once this programme has been approved by Parliament, the Council of Ministers should adopt it and respect it, as should the member states".

Mr Peter Kirk, the leader of the European Conservative group, said last night that his group would be moving an amendment to delete after the reference to a decision-making centre the words "independent of the national governments".

It was far too early, he said, to say whether the decision-making body was going to be the commission or the Council of Ministers, or a combination of the two, but the wording of the recommendation seemed to imply that it would be the commission, and the Council of Ministers obviously would not accept that.

The Conservatives will seek to delete the list of functions on which the Community would take joint decisions and "speak with a single voice" and say instead that the new decision-making body should take over such functions as are necessary for the more effective working of the union.

That would suit the Socialist group, which is proposing to delete defence from the functions, well knowing that the Dutch, Danish and Irish Socialists are strongly committed to opposing such an expansion of power. The group has reservations on several other proposals, *and there will be* further discussions at a group meeting *this morning*, when the British Labour delegation can put their views.

The Christian Democrats, on the other *hand*, would have liked the recommendations in stronger terms but will generally accept them as a compromise.

At the ends of the political spectrum, the Communists find the report acceptable, but the Gaullists and Fianna Fail consider it totally unacceptable. They say it sets out a set of *"unrealizable aspirations"*, especially where it asks that Parliament should define the programme which the Council of Ministers and member states would be expected to "adopt and respect".

To judge by the long list of amendments, the report will provoke one of the best debates on the future of the Community that have taken place since Britain, Denmark and Ireland became members.

The British delegates will not be so closely involved in the other big debate of the week, wine production. Signor Libero Della Briotta, rapporteur for the Agriculture Committee, will propose a 46-point motion on the commission's proposals to amend the regulations on the common market in wine. He wants a phasing out of wine taxes.

Other debates this week, when the Labour MPs will be spending a lot of time finding out how Parliament works, will relate to the Parliament's budgetary powers, the new Court of Auditors, a report on a new wave of frauds on the *Community farm fund*, fuel policy, lead pollution, safety at work, the protection of birds, customs procedures, education and indexed savings.

Schoolmasters oppose flat rate rises

The National Association of Schoolmasters, which represent 65,000 teachers, rejected the flat rate pay rise formula yesterday. It has written to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and appealed to other unions not to accept it.

Mr *Terry Casey*, the association's general secretary, said: "I fear we are going to be sold short by the Government, who will be so anxious to get an agreement with the TUC that they will not mind accepting the flat rate, to the detriment of the white-collar workers, such as teachers and local government officers, whose whole pay for a year is based on a structured system."

He continued: "The TUC must recognize that the interests of these workers must not be prejudiced in an inflationary *situation*, which bears even more harshly on them than on many manual workers because of their different expenditure commitment, especially the onerous burdens of house purchase."

It was wrong that middle-class professional incomes should be "milked" by the flat rate. It would also erode the recent improvement in teachers' salaries, he said.

Clock tower damaged

The Victorian clock tower on the cliff top at Broadstairs, Kent, was severely damaged by fire yesterday.

Portuguese leader sees 'danger of leftism'

Lisbon, July 6.—The communist-dominated Portuguese Labour Confederation has appealed to workers to push ahead with land expropriation in order to realize the goal of "*the land for those who work* it".

In a communiqué issued late yesterday, the confederation hinted that if the Government proceeded too slowly with its announced land reform the workers should take things into their own hands.

Earlier yesterday the Government announced that it had decided to expropriate all farms and land estates of more than 1,729 acres. Based on a points system set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, farms one half or one quarter that size may also be seized if they are irrigated or have been otherwise improved.—UPI.

Jose Shercliff writes from Lisbon: Stern advice from President Costa Gomes and warnings from General Vasco Goncalves, the Prime Minister, have somewhat mitigated the anxiety discernible in Lisbon at the weekend.

General Vasco Goncalves told the newspaper *O Seculo* that the country was not on the brink of another March 11 coup. He said in an interview that enemies of the revolution were active, and they were not only reactionary elements.

"Leftism is a real danger today", he said, and suggested that workers should discuss and examine the situation and *mobilize against it.*

End of right-wing link urged in W Germany

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, July 6

A call for the separation of the sister parties, the Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) *in Bavaria to be considered* was made yesterday.

It came from Herr Klaus Evertz, chairman of the Junge Union (JU) in the Rhineland, the organization of young CDU members, and deputy chairman of the entire West German JU.

CDU and CSU spokesmen quickly reacted with criticisms of the suggestion, emphasizing the need for a continuing union. Members of the coalition parties, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats, said that the suggestion was a sign of disintegration within the union.

European Law Report

Week ended July 5

Court of Justice of the *European Communities*

Social insurance for itinerant EEC musicians

Case 8/75 between the French social security Caisse Primaire d'Assurance Maladie Sélestat (Bas-Rhin), France and Association du Foot-ball Club Andlau (Bas-Rhin), France (Referred for preliminary decision by the Cour de Cassation of France).

Before the President, Judge R. Lecourt, and Judges J. Mertens de Wilmars, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. Donner, R. Monaco, P. Pescatore, H. Kutscher, M. Sorensen, A. O'Keeffe. Air Advocate General J. P. Warner.

FACTS:

This case came to the court by way of a reference for a preliminary ruling by the Cour de Cassation of France. The appellant before that court was the Caisse Primaire d'Assurance Maladie of Sélestat.

The respondent was the Association du Foot-ball Club d'

Early in 1970 the respondent ran three dances, one on February 14, one on April 11 and the third on May 17, 1970. To provide the music at these dances, the respondent engaged the services of a band of five players, all of them German *nationals*, resident in the Federal Republic of Germany. The leader of the band was one [illegible] Schwörer.

Article L 242-1 of the French Code de la Securite sociale provides for the compulsory insurance with the appropriate social security institutions of all public performers, whatever their *nationality*, and imposes the obligations of an employer, in regard to them on anyone who calls upon their services, even casually. This is subject, so far as relevant in the present case, to the provisions of Article 29 (8) of Book I of the Code du Travail, which, while creating a presumption that the contract under which a musician is engaged is one of employment, enables that presumption to be rebutted by proof that he is a "commercant".

In reliance on those provisions the appellant claimed from the respondent employer's contributions in respect of the services of the five members of Herr Schwörer's band on the three occasions in question. The contributions so claimed amounted in all to 812.50 French francs.

Against that claim the *respondent appealed to the Commission* de Premiere Instance du Contentieux de la Securite Sociale of the Bas-Rhin, which allowed the appeal. It did so on the ground that the application of the French legislation that would otherwise have been relevant was in this case excluded by Article 13 (1) (C) of EEC Council Regulation No 3 (as amended) and Article 11 (2) of EEC Council Regulation No 4. From that decision the appellant now appealed to the Cour de Cassation.

Regulations No 3 and No 4 (which have since 1972, been superseded by Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) 574/72) were adopted by the Council in 1958 *pursuant to its obligation* under Article 51 of the EEC treaty to "adopt such measures in the field of social security as are necessary to provide freedom of movement for workers".

Articles 12 to 15 of Regulation No. 3 contained a code of which the purpose, as has been stated in many a judgment of this court, was to ensure that, in general, a worker should, at any one time, be subject to the social security legislation of only one member state, so as to avoid, in the interests not only of the worker himself and of his employer or employers but also of the social security institutions of the member *states, unnecessary duplications* and complications, which might in themselves constitute obstacles to the free movement of workers within the Community.

The principle established is now *expressly stated, and in even more* categorical terms, by Article 13 (1) of Regulation No 1408/71, which reads: "A worker to whom this regulation applies shall be subject to the legislation of a *single* member state only. That legislation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this title."

Articles 12 to 15 of Regulation No 3 may thus accurately be described as "choice of law" provisions.

The general rule applicable to inland workers was stated in Article 12 (1): "Except as provided otherwise under the present title, workers and similar wage-earners who are employed in one member state shall be subject to social security legislation of that state even though they reside in another member state or their employer or employing firm are located in another member state." (Unofficial translation.)

Article 13 stated a number of exceptions to the general rules contained in Article 12. Thus Article 13 (1) (A) dealt with the case of a worker whose employer was established on the territory of one *member state and who was sent* by that employer to work for him. Temporarily, on the territory of another member state. Such a worker was to remain subject to the legislation of the former member state. Article 13 (1)(B) dealt, elaborately, with the workers employed by transport undertakings. Article 13(1)(C) had two paragraphs. The first, which is the one on which the decision of the commission de premiere instance *in this case* rested, was as follows: "Workers or similar wage-earners others than those referred to under Paragraph (B) who in the normal course of their duties work in several member states are subject to the social security legislation of the (member) state in which they re-side." (unofficial translation).

The second paragraph of Article 13(1)(C) dealt with the case of a worker normally employed on the territory of several member states but not on the territory of the member state of his residence. Article 13(1)(D) dealt with workers employed by undertakings straddling the frontier between two member states.

The Cour de Cassation asked the European Court what was the true interpretation of Articles 13(1)(C) and 11(2) and in particular:

(1) Whether German social security legislation is applicable to a German musician, residing in Germany, whether or not insured in the Federal Republic of Germany with a social security institution, either as an employee or as an independent worker, who occasionally appears as a public performer *in France, where such* performances would normally entail his being subject to the French social security system for *travailleurs salaries et assimilés*.

(2) If so, whether the application of the Community regulations had the effect of exempting a French employer from the contributions which would normally be due from him to the French social security institutions in respect of the employment in France of public performers and of making it more advantageous for him to employ German musicians than French musicians.

(3) Whether, in the case of an accident at work, or on the way to or from work, in France, the French social security institutions would not have to pay benefit to German musicians.

(On the first question) Article 12 (1) as amended of Regulation No 3 provides: "wage-earners or assimilated workers employed in the territory of one member state shall be subject to the legislation of that state even if . . . their employer or the registered office of the undertaking which employs them is situated in the territory of another member state". Article 13 (1) of the same regulation provides some exceptions to this principle, particularly in cases where, by reason of the place where the registered *office of the undertaking or his* employer is situated, it is impossible or unjustifiable to subject the worker to the legislation of the state where he is working temporarily.

The first sentence of Article 13 (1) (C) provides that "wage earners and assimilated workers . . . who normally work *in the territory* of more than one member state, shall be subject to the legislation of that member state in the territory of which they have their permanent residence". This provision is mainly aimed at avoiding the overlapping of several national legislations where a worker who is affiliated to the social security scheme of the member state where he is permanently resident, travels temporarily in other member states by reason of his work, whilst not changing his permanent residence.

Therefore a prerequisite for the application of this provision is that the worker is affiliated to a social security institution in the state where he has his permanent residence. If there is not such affiliation, the applicable legislation is determined in accordance with the general principle of Article 12 of Regulation No 3 in so far as the worker satisfies by reason of his work the conditions for affiliation set out by the social security legislation of the country where he is employed.

In addition, by the reference to workers who "normally" work in more than one member state, the first sentence of the said Article 13 (1) (C) is not intended to exclude from its scope the case of a worker who, whilst not complying with the conditions set out in Article 13 (1) (A), is employed in a member state other than that of his place of permanent residence, not habitually but occasionally.

For the above reasons the *answer to be given is that a worker* having his permanent residence in one member state who is occasionally employed in another member state is by virtue of the first sentence of the said Article 13 (1) (C) of Regulation No 3, subject to the legislation of the state of his permanent residence in so far as he is affiliated as a wage-earner or assimilated worker to the social security scheme of this state, and, if he is not so affiliated, he is subject to the social security legislation of the member state where he works occasionally.

In the second question it is asked "whether the application of the Community regulations has the effect of exempting a French employer from the contributions which would be normally due from him to the French social security institutions in respect of the employment in France of public performers and making it more advantageous for *him in the event* of employing German musicians than French musicians".

Article 8 of Regulation No 3 provides that "persons permanently resident in the territory of any member state to whom the regulation applies shall have the same rights and obligations under the social security legislation of every other member state as the latter's nationals".

Thus it follows from the answer given to the first question that the social security relationships in question are governed by the legislation of the state where the worker has his permanent residence if he is affiliated to a social security institution of that state.

Therefore the obligation to pay the contributions which are laid down by the social security legislation is also applicable to an employer established in another *member state on the territory* of which the worker is temporarily employed.

In such a case Article 51 of this regulation provides for the recovery of contributions due to an institution of one member *state* and lays down the general conditions under which this recovery may be made on the territory of the state where the worker is employed.

The answer to the second question should therefore be that if an employer, situated in a member state other than that of which the social security legislation is applicable to the worker, is not bound to pay contributions to the social security authorities of his own state, he is obliged to pay those laid down by the legislation which is applicable to the worker.

In the third question it is asked "whether or not, in the case of an accident at work or on the way to or from work, in France, the French social security institutions would not have to pay benefits to German musicians".

Article 29 of Regulation No 3 relating to "accidents at work and occupational diseases" provides in Paragraph 1 that "any wage-earner or assimilated worker who sustains an accident . . . at work in the territory of a member state other than that of the competent country . . . shall be entitled to receive at the expense of the competent institution benefits in kind issued by the institution of the place of the temporary or permanent residence".

By Paragraph 6 of this article the cost of the benefits "shall be reimbursed to the institution which issued them . . .". In addition, in relation to cash benefits, Paragraph 7 of this article provides that the cost "shall be borne by the competent institution in accordance with the legislation applicable to it".

In the case of a wage-earner or assimilated worker subject to the legislation of the state where he has his permanent residence who occasionally is employed in another member state, the "Competent country" for the purposes of these provisions is the state of his permanent residence, and the "competent institution" is that of the same state.

Thus the answer should be that in the case of an accident at work, including an accident on the way to or from work, which happens to a wage-earner or assimilated worker subject to the legislation of the state where he has his permanent residence, who is occasionally employed on the territory of another member state, the social security institution of the latter state, as the institution of the place where the worker is, is only *obliged, under Article 29 (1) of* Regulation No 3, should the occasion arise, to issue the benefits in kind provided by its own legislation at the expense of the institution of the competent state.

ordinated race ations ly proposed

ter Evans
Affairs Correspondent
e should be a single l race relations body, lational Association of nity Relations Council recommendations, pub- yesterday to Mr Jenkins, Secretary, in the pro- new Race Relations Bill. central race relations sion should coordinate ident local community s councils.

new commission should ve the role of enforcing laws against racial ination. "It is essential is commission is fully ntative of both com- relations councils and minority groups", it

lings

BBC television news change for 21st anniversary

By Kenneth Gosling

BBC Television News is to celebrate its twenty-first anniversary tonight by coming out in a new format. It will open with an astronaut's view of the world, followed by a "fish-eye" lens shot of the news studio.

The date will appear on the *screen, colour-coded for each* day of the week, and correspondents will be given full newspaper-type accreditation. Home news specialists will also be given a new setting, featuring an etching illustrating their reports.

Mr Derrick Amoore, editor of television news, said: "I hope it will be better. Technology moves so fast that a whole setting can be out of date in 18 months."

Whether it will please all viewers is another matter. The last change was made in 1973 and the one before that in 1970 and there were complaints each time.

The anniversary falls at a time when BBC 2's late-night *News Extra* is being axed. "Air *time* for news on BBC 2 is being shortened", Mr Amoore said. "It means that the kind of thing we were trying to do with a half-hour programme will no longer be possible with 15 minutes", he said.

Rapidly developing technology means far more same-day screening of the news and that, allowing for financial restraints, will develop even farther. There will be more live outside broadcasts of news events.

y fears castle may be used for security trials

ening paragraph of a guidebook asks: "Is nyone who has arrived age where sounds are ly interpreted who has ard of Lancaster Cas- e citizens of Lancaster, was selected as a key both Roman and Nor- ilitary men, are now concerned that after century of relative ob- their castle is achieving little too much fame.

is believed to be the mass murder trial in egal history—a total of der charges are being gainst six men alleged caused the Birming- olic house bomb explo- gether with conspiracy against them and three is entering its fifth d is expected to last at ee more.

the city is perhaps not to the same extent as chester during the Old omb trial, there have itations and some loss ess.

iggest worry, however, he staging of the trial o' Gaunt's castle, with thick walls, command- bservation positions, entrances and built-in ccommodation, may be so successful that the fice will mark it down leal site for trials with curity risk.

The first irritation has been the bill for at least £50,000 which the ratepayers of Lancashire will have to meet for part of the cost of policing and administration. The sum is comparatively small, but Mr Frank Lofthouse, chairman of the police committee, and several MPs feel a principle is at stake, particularly as no one in Lancaster was consulted when an abrupt announcement of the location was made.

The committee has received a dusty answer from Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, but members are not leaving it there. The city's trades council is also taking up the issue.

Because of the remarkable defensive properties of the castle, part of whose structure goes back to Roman times, with additions by Roger de Poitu in the eleventh century, John o'Gaunt in the fourteenth and others later, the police security has been almost invisible except in the immediate surroundings.

The uniformed and plain clothes policemen and policewomen, some with radios or dogs, a few with obvious bulges in their clothing around the pistol holster position, stand discreetly under trees and at the three entrance points. They are cheerful and courteous, but very firm in their checking and searching.

The biggest direct effect is being felt by those operating enterprises near the castle, *where there is a ban on parking*. Mr Mario Ottonello, proprietor of a restaurant facing the main gates, has suffered a 40 per cent drop in trade.

Mr James Glen, verger of *the fifteenth-century prior* church alongside the castle, which can only be reached through the court precincts and police search points, reports a serious drop in collections *and sales of literature*.

For Mrs Jessie Mealkin, the court-keeper, the timing of the trial has brought a special disappointment. With the opening of the new crown courts in Preston, she had hoped to be able to open the castle to visitors far more frequently this summer and show them such treasures as the old Crown Court, where the Pendle witches were tried in 1612, and the Quaker room, where George Fox, Margaret Fell and other founders of the movement were incarcerated.

In the rest of the city the managers of big stores, hotels and public houses report some reduction in business but few are *prepared to attribute* it directly to the trial.

Virtually only the police and a small section of the press are following the trial day by day and there has been little pressure for admission to the tiny public gallery.

By a curious coincidence the Lancaster area has now become embroiled in the Ulster *situation on three counts*: the trial itself, the arrest of five of the accused men at Heysham harbour nearby, and the appearance last year of the old Ulster Volunteer Force *gun running ship, the Clyde* Valley, on the River Lune.

The Clyde Valley, rescued from dereliction in Canada by the Rev Ian Paisley and his friends at the beginning of the current Ulster troubles in an abortive attempt to make her a museum dedicated to the Protestant cause, was towed across the Irish Sea to the river here *last summer* for breaking up.

After a tussle with the local planning authority, which is trying to turn St George's Quay, where she lies, into a *tourist attraction*, she is now under the oxy-acetyline torches almost in view of the point where the final act of another tragic episode in the Irish question is being played out.

Regional report

John Chartres
Lancaster

OVERSEAS

Rhodesian Africans talk of spreading guerrilla warfare

From Michael Knipe
Dar es Salaam, July 6

Rhodesia's African leaders were today giving every impression in Dar es Salaam of having resolved the bitter factional differences which bedevil them, and of agreeing firmly on an uncompromising stand in dealing with the Rhodesian Government.

The leaders of the African National Council (ANC) are meeting with, and at the behest of, the four African presidents who are actively engaged in the southern Africa détente exercise —Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, Machel of Mozambique, and Seretse Khama of Botswana.

Three of the four presidents and the ANC officials met yesterday and their discussions continued in private at the Kilimanjaro Hotel until 11.30 pm. Sir Seretse Khama joined them from Gaboroue today.

The ANC leaders continued their talks today while the presidents travelled to Tanga, north of Dar es Salaam, to attend the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of Tanzania's ruling party, Tanu (Tanganyika African National Union).

Taking part in the talks are the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, former leader of Zanu, and Mr James Chikerama, former leader of Frolizi, both of whom are exiled from Rhodesia, Mr Joshua Nkomo, former leader of Zapu, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the ANC president.

The apparent optimism of the ANC officials indicates that the militants believe they have brought Mr Nkomo and his supporters firmly into line. The cause of the factional trouble has been the belief, rightly or wrongly, that Mr Nkomo was preparing to do a more moderate deal with Mr Smith's Government.

Mr Nkomo and his supporters were saying nothing today, but other informed sources insisted that the unity of the ANC had been restored. They admitted that the divisive issue of when the ANC's national congress should be called had not been discussed, but made it clear that the present leadership structure of the ANC would continue.

Mr Nkomo is believed to have majority support at the district branch level of the ANC, and to be anxious for the party congress to be held, so that he can assume outright leadership. His rivals are keen to postpone the congress.

The ANC leaders today appeared confident enough of their unity and pessimistic enough of the Rhodesian Government's good intentions to indicate that they were reappraising the value of the constitutional discussions.

According to one source the general feeling was that the talks were not worth while and that the guerrilla war should be stepped up. Another said that unless Mr Smith agreed to the talks being held outside Rhodesia, the guerrilla war would go into top gear.

New party soon for S African liberals

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, July 6

The formation of a new liberal political party in South Africa, arising from the planned merger between the Progressive Party and the Reform Party, is expected to take place later this month. The new grouping, which has yet to find itself a name, is widely expected to replace the ailing United Party as the country's main parliamentary opposition.

Both the Progressives and the Reformists are due to hold congresses on July 25, at which they will adopt separate resolutions to merge.

It is widely expected that Mr Colin Eglin, the Progressive Party leader, will head the new party and that Mr Harry Schwarz, the Reformist leader, will become his second in command.

The party will have 11 seats in the National Assembly, seven from the Progressive Party and the other four from the Reform Party. However the Reform Party, which broke away from the United Party earlier this year, is confident that the new political grouping will attract considerable support away from the United Party.

It is widely felt that the development of the Progressive-Reform alliance sounds the death knell of the United Party, South Africa's largest opposition grouping. Although it will still have far more parliamentary seats than the Progressive-Reform group it is losing support both on the left and the right.



President Ford (in the water) inaugurating his new swimming pool before a battery of cameras.

Mr Ford takes the plunge

Washington, July 6.—Confessing "I feel very embarrassed", President Ford dived into his new $66,000 (£30,000) White House swimming pool yesterday to swim five lengths before a crowd of 70 photographers and reporters.

Appearing at the poolside wearing a short white swimming robe over navy blue trunks, he seemed nervous about making his public debut in the pool. He said he thought he might need a life jacket, adding: "I was going to bring an inner tube out." But then, announcing "Okay—here we go", he quickly shed his robe, stepped out of his shoes and plunged into the shallow end.

The President did a fast two lengths free-style, one length breast stroke, one length back stroke and, announcing he would do "one more", did a final length free-style.

The pool was completed on July 1, paid for entirely by public donations, ranging from cents to a top limit of $1,000. It was made to replace an indoor swimming pool in the west wing of the White House, built with public contributions from thousands of schoolchildren for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was stricken with polio. That pool was covered over during the Nixon Administration to provide space for a new press centre.

Mr Ford said he plans to swim 40 lengths twice a day for exercise, as he used to in the backyard pool of his home in suburban Alexandria, Virginia.—AP.

Underground press tells Indians of crisis

From Peter Hazelhurst
Delhi, July 6

While the Indian police continued to arrest hundreds of Hindu and Muslim religious fanatics over the weekend, underground newspapers began to circulate in the streets of Delhi to reveal details of last week's events which were censored out of the established and muzzled press.

Special Indian police contingents continued to raid the offices of four extremist organizations, the militant Hindu Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSSS), its Muslim counterpart the Jamaat E-Islami, another fanatical Hindu sect, the Anand Marg, and the pro-Maoist group of Naxalites, which were banned under the Government's new emergency powers last week.

The Government claimed that the majority of the arrests were made in Kashmir, one of the major strongholds of the Jamaat E-Islami, a group of Muslim fanatics who have opposed the merger of their predominantly Muslim state with a Hindu India.

As the police sealed the offices of both the Jamaat E-Islami and the RSS yesterday in Srinagar, the state capital of Kashmir, Shaikh Abdullah, the Chief Minister of that province, dissolved his Plebiscite Front, an organization which had demanded the referendum to establish whether Kashmir should merge with India or Pakistan.

After nearly 25 years of questioning India's claim of sovereignty over Kashmir, the Shaikh dropped his reservations earlier this year and assumed office as Chief Minister of a Kashmir under the Indian flag. The Shaikh announced yesterday that the Plebiscite Front had been dissolved and its party would be renamed the National Convention.

Police also raided offices of the RSS and the Jamaat E-Islam and of the Anand Marg, who are known to assassinate defectors from their movement. Police claimed yesterday that they had found human skulls in the headquarters of the movement in Jammu.

Offices, schools and institutions sponsored by the extremist religious organizations were closed yesterday and today, and police arrested scores of these religious fanatics and pro-Maoist Naxalites.

Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, invited, to the surprise of left-wing parties, leaders from the All India Trades Union and the Indian Trades Union Council to a round table conference yesterday. She announced a moratorium on strikes and other industrial action which has retarded India's economy in the past few years.

Mrs Gandhi also warned civil servants of severe penalties for any failure to report for duty on time, the habit of thousands of government and other white-collar workers each morning.

After lauding the arrest of right-wing opposition leaders last week, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India, an ally of the ruling Congress Party, is now apparently riddled with doubts whether Mrs Gandhi's cataclysmic decision was motivated by left-wing ideological considerations. Many communists now fear that Mrs Gandhi might indeed swing to the right.

Meanwhile, as the underground press rears its head for the first time in India since independence to circumvent restrictions on newspapers, the Government brought Mr Har Penha, a noted journalist and a former head of the country's official information bureau, out of retirement yesterday and appointed him as Chief Censo

Most of the illegal new sheets were copies of typ written single sheets of pape They were distributed secret Their publishers' political af liations were not identified.

One of them claimed th 20,000 people had been d tained since Mrs Gandhi p claimed the emergency Thursday. The brief ne sheets claimed that there ha been widespread demonst tions in many states includi Bihar, Maharashtra and Kera They also claimed that t Socialist International had s a cable to Mrs Gandhi prote ing against the Governmen "undemocratic steps".

Informed sources claimed t Mr Narayan, the opposit leader has been flown to Char garh in Haryana and has b detained at the post-gradu medical college there. Contr to rumours that he had suffe a heart attack and was close death, my informant claim that Mr Narayan's health "normal for his age".

The underground press a claimed that the opposit Dravidian Progressive Gen tion, in power in the south state of Tamilnadu, was org izing huge demonstrations today and later this w against the proclamation emergency.

The Government of Ta nadu had already issued resolution condemning Gandhi's new restrictions political activity and the pr As a result, observers beli that regional tension betw the central Government and Tamil-speaking southerners intensify during the next weeks.

New attempt to fix date for Helsinki summit

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, July 6

The 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe, which remained in session until almost midnight last night, will make another attempt tomorrow to fix the date for the opening of the Helsinki summit at which the final documents will be signed by heads of government.

If the negotiating phase which has lasted almost two years, half as long again as originally expected, can be concluded by the end of the week, the summit can still take place about the end of the month. The Finns have agreed to keep the date open on this assumption.

All agreement has to be by consensus, so this schedule could still be disrupted by one of the small countries holding out on a point it regards as crucial.

The documents to be signed in Helsinki will cover all aspects of East-West relations, but will have no binding legal force.

Leading article, page 13

Restiveness over Perón measures leads to Argentine general strike

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, July 6

The Venezuelan Ambassador gave a party in the grand Plaza Hotel last night. About 2,000 people were present, including diplomats from all the embassies, generals from various countries, writers, actors and journalists.

But Argentina—a country which is trying to arrange a $600m (£273m) credit from Venezuela to help it overcome its huge balance of payments deficit—was only represented by the Foreign Ministry's protocol secretary. The Venezuelan Ambassador waited at the door for many hours for important Argentine guests, but this country's political and economic crisis is so serious that no minister could spare time to attend.

The questions on everyone's lips at the party were: "Who is the President?" or "Has the Cabinet or Señora Isabel Perón resigned?" This was consequent on the declaration on Friday by the powerful General Confederation of Labour, the backbone of the Peronist movement, of a 48-hour strike from midnight tonight in defiance of the Perón Government.

It is believed to be the first time the CGT has taken such an extreme step, and it brought the crisis, which was begun by a Government decision to cut back negotiated wage rises, to a point of climax.

The CGT's statement announcing the strike sought to avert an open clash with the President herself, but left no doubt that labour leaders consider her advisers to be outside the Peronist movement and want them removed.

It did not mention Señora Perón's private secretary and Social Welfare Minister, Señor José Lopez Rega, but it reflected accusations that labour leaders and politicians have been making in private against him for many months.

Señor Celestino Rodrigo, the new Economy Minister, was accused of introducing economic policies contrary to the principles of Peronism. Early last month he decreed a series of drastic anti-inflationary measures (including a huge devaluation of the peso and price increases of up to 300 per cent) that presuppose the depreciation of real wages.

Little was known about Señor Rodrigo until he introduced this plan except the fact that he was one of Señor Lopez Rega's protégés and perhaps also the fact that in 1973 he wrote a book imbued with anti-consumer hatred and a kind of asceticism inimical in Argentina where the majority of the population are middle class and accustomed to middle-class comforts.

Similarly, little was known about Señor José Lopez Rega until a Peronist Government returned here in May, 1973. Even the facts that he had been a police corporal and is a practising astrologer would have remained secret but for the key encounter Señor Lopez Rega made in 1965 with Señora Perón, which led him to General Juan Domingo himself, one of the most powerful Argentine strongmen of all times.

Both General Perón and Isabel, his third wife, who assumed the presidency when he died last July, helped Señor Lopez Rega to arrive at the position he now has. But he was not known to have any political expertise before 1973, or any interest in Peronism before 1965, and many are now of the opinion that he epitomizes the crisis—as, in political terms, what Argentina is suffering is a crisis of leadership in a Government that is both coercive and inept.

PLO embarrassed by Lebanese disaster

From Paul Martin
Beirut, July 6

An accidental explosion which killed 30 militiamen and injured 60 others during a training session at the weekend presented Lebanon's new Government with its first big crisis. The mishap occurred during mountain manoeuvres for followers of the Imam Musa Sadr, the Shia Muslim leader, near the town of Baalbeck.

A Palestinian guerrilla officer, who was training the group on heavy weapons and mine laying procedures, was one of those killed. His presence in a training capacity caused serious embarrassment to the Palestine Liberation Organization which has persistently denied any involvement in Lebanon's internal politics.

Fearing adverse repercussions from the Lebanese right, Mr Rashid Karami, the new Prime Minister, and Mr Camille Chamoun, the Interior Minister, took personal charge of the case. Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, held an emergency meeting of his leadership and later met both Mr Karami and Imam Musa.

Coming at a time when Mr Karami and his colleagues have just managed to halt the crippling street violence and when a degree of national confidence has been restored, the incident has caused a jolt to all concerned. The Prime Minister's prompt intervention, however, has prevented it from developing into a crisis.

From the village of Zahleh, near where the accident happened, the Greek Catholic bishop issued an appeal to young men from his community to donate blood.

The right, particularly the Phalangists, have long accused the Palestinian guerrillas of meddling in Lebanese affairs. It was a clash between the Phalangists and the Palestinian guerrillas last April which plunged the country into its worst bout of civil strife so far.

The armed followers of Imam Musa form just one of the militias which were involved in the recent fighting. Of the radical forces in the country, the Palestinian guerrillas are the most powerful and dissident elements within their ranks left their strength to the left in the street battles.

Mr Arafat was not treated as a direct combatant in the recent fighting when the time came for a ceasefire. After differences had been settled between the various Lebanese factions, the guerrillas then drew up a separate accord with the authorities.

The Phalangists have maintained that the guerrillas have done their utmost to promote radicalism in Lebanon by courting disaffected elements. They have claimed that it is the guerrillas who have been helping to arm these people and mobilise them.

British woman held without trial deported from India

From Peter Hazelhurst
Delhi, July 6

Miss Mary Tyler, the British woman who was arrested near the border of West Bengal together with 51 pro-Maoist radicals in 1970, was deported from India over the weekend. She spent five years without trial in a Jamshedpur jail in Bihar State.

Miss Tyler, who is 30, and her Bengali common law husband, whom she met in Germany, had been arrested at the Bihar-West Bengal border at the height of the Indian Maoists' violent campaign against the police and government property in 1970. The group were surrounded in a forest in an extensive police operation after a bomb destroyed a police inspector's office.

Miss Tyler and her companions had been detained for four years before the case came up briefly for preliminary hearing in August last year. During that time Miss Tyler refused to accept any special concession and insisted on receiving the same treatment as Bengali prisoners.

Under former British prison regulations which still apply the state, European prisoners are entitled to special me but Miss Tyler waived rights. She also turned d an offer of a special trial refused an amnesty if she w prepared to sign a confessio

The state alleged that Tyler and her colleagues responsible for the b attack on the police inspec office. Seventeen of detainees were transferre West Bengal for trial. Tyler and 34 others were e tually charged last August attempted murder, theft, ill possession of arms, ammu tion and explosives and attempt to wage war ag the Government in orde overthrow lawful authority.

The preliminary hea became bogged down with cedural difficulties in Au and Miss Tyler was rema in custody until the trial opened briefly last month. spite of the pleas of the tish High Commission, In prosecutors refused to b the case to court soon a the Maoists had been arre mainly because of the bac of old cases.

Senator saw missile facilities in Somalia

Washington, July 6—Senator Dewey Bartlett said today that an on-site inspection "absolutely confirms" Pentagon allegations that the Soviet Union is installing a missile facility in the East African state of Somalia.

On his return from an inspection trip at the invitation of the Somali Government, the Senator said he and experts with him saw missile bunkers and crates at the port of Berbera that were clearly of Soviet origin.

Dr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, last month produced aerial photographs at a Senate committee hearing which, he said, showed Soviet military capabilities in Somalia.

Senator Bartlett told a press conference: "The facilities we saw were of Soviet design. . . . There were a substantial number of Russians in the area."

Both the Somali and Soviet governments have denied Dr Schlesinger's allegations.—UPI.

Canberra MPs recalled over loan furore

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, July 6

Mr Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, has recalled Federal Parliament more than five weeks ahead of schedule in an attempt to dampen the growing public hostility over the Government's efforts to raise massive foreign loans. The emergency session will begin on Wednesday.

Mr Whitlam wants the loans affair—which has led to the dismissal of Dr Jim Cairns as Deputy Prime Minister—to be fully debated. He has expressed concern at the number of documents relating to the loan dealings which are appearing round the world. Many are thought to be fictitious.

The Prime Minister admitted during a weekly radio broadcast that the Government was going through what he described as a "sticky patch".

Uganda police officers are cleared of kidnapping

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, July 6

Two senior police officers in Uganda have been acquitted by a military tribunal of charges of kidnapping two of the 308 people a judicial commission recently found had "disappeared" in Uganda since the 1971 military coup.

Although the tribunal heard evidence that a former policeman, who had been extorting money from shopkeepers by accusing them of overcharging, had not been seen since being taken away in the boot of a car in 1972, it held that there was no evidence to counter the defence claim that he had later been released.

They recommended that Mr Ali Towili, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who headed the notorious "public safety unit", and his deputy, Mr Obura, should face internal disciplinary proceedings for apparent irregularities in the conduct of the incident.

A second charge against Mr Obura concerning a policewoman who was accused of contact with guerrillas who invaded Uganda from Tanzania in 1972 was dismissed when the woman herself denied that she had "disappeared".

The tribunal has now begun hearing charges against a warrant officer that he kidnapped an Army captain who has not been seen since being overpowered by a group of soldiers and taken away in the boot of a car in the middle of Kampala in 1972.

A witness was Mr Semei Nyanzi, chairman of the state-owned Uganda Development Corporation.

This weekend President Amin said the tribunal's acquittal of Mr Towili and Mr Obura showed the allegations against them were false and suggested the number of "disappearances" of Ugandans under his regime had been maliciously exaggerated.

Stonehouse case lawyers return

Melbourne, July 6.—The Australian lawyers representing the British MP, Mr John Stonehouse, and his secretary, Mrs Sheila Buckley, left here for London today after last-minute briefings on the next round of the case to be fought by British lawyers.

Mr James Patterson, representing Mr Stonehouse, and Mr George Humpel, for Mrs Buckley, received final instructions from their clients this morning —Reuter.

Bomb explodes in Boeing jet

Islamabad, July 6.—A bomb left under a seat exploded in a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 707 jet half an hour after it landed here last night on a domestic flight from Karachi.

The 130 passengers had disembarked and no one was injured although a 3ft hole was torn in one side of the aircraft. Airline officials suspect that the bomb was deliberately timed to explode after disembarkation.

US judge bought land from defendant's aunt

From James Wooten
Montgomery, Alabama

In a series of complicated transactions and negotiations, a federal judge in Montgomery recently arranged to buy valuable property, at less than its estimated market price, from the elderly relative of a young man on whom he was about to pass sentence.

The defendant, facing a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a $5,000 (about £2,300) fine, was placed on probation by the judge who, nine days later, took possession of more than 600 acres of farmland that belonged to the defendant's great aunt, a widow of 79.

The case involves Judge Robert Varner, aged 54, of the Federal District Court, and grandson of a former Alabama Supreme Court Justice. Judge Varner was appointed to the federal bench for the middle district of Alabama in 1971.

According to court records, Judge Varner has tried to prevent black people from serving on a jury in his court, and according to legal sources, he has told visitors to his office that he exaggerated the value of a charitable deduction in his 1974 federal income tax returns.

His acquisition of land from a defendant's family is regarded as at least ethically questionable by several of his colleagues on the federal bench.

Any attempt to interfere with a citizen's right to serve on a jury is a violation of federal criminal law, as is the deliberate mistatement of information on federal tax returns. The judge refused to be interviewed.

Public documents show that he and his wife, Carolyn, now own 630 acres of land in Lowndes county near by. The land had belonged to the defendant's family, one of the oldest in the county, for several generations and had not been offered for sale before by its owner, Mrs W. D. Judge.

On November 27, 1974, Mrs Judge's granduephew, James Payton Judge, aged 26, was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and charged with receiving a stolen tractor valued at more than $10,000, that had been transported across a state border.

On December 20, 1974, he waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty before Judge Varner. In many cases, according to the records of the court, guilty pleas and sentencing are on the same day or without much delay. In this case, however, sentence was delayed by Judge Varner.

A statistical study made last year by the administrative office of the federal court system, concluded that Alabama's middle judicial district, with Judge Varner and Judge Frank Johnson on the bench, ranked third among the nation's 94 districts in the speed of criminal case disposition.

According to that study, an average of 2.3 months was required to dispose of such cases in Montgomery, compared with a national average of 3.9 months. However, January, February and March passed with no sentencing date set for the defendant.

In late March, Mr William Mooneyham, a Montgomery lawyer, received a telephone call from Mrs Judge, an old client of his firm.

She said: "I am selling my property down there to Judge Varner, and I want you to take care of it," Mr Mooneyham recalled.

Mrs Judge, in an interview at her comfortable home on a quiet Montgomery side street, a block from the Alabama Governor's mansion, said that she had decided to sell the land because she wanted some money.

She spoke with Judge Varner "several times" on the telephone about the property, she said, and although she had at first asked $350 an acre, she finally accepted his offer of $300 an acre, a reduction of $31,500 in the total price.

On April 1, 1975, with the defendant still awaiting sentence, a third party, Mr George Mann, of Opelika, Alabama, entered the transaction by signing a sales agreement with Mrs Judge that called for a $1,000 cash deposit, $37,000 in cash on transfer of the property, and a 10-year $151,000 mortgage at 8 per cent.

Mr Mooneyham said she still thought she was selling to Judge Varner. According to legal sources, the title search and abstract work on the property was done by one of Judge Varner's two law clerks, a federal employee. Documents showing the land's history contain frequent mention of the family name Judge.

On April 22, Mr Judge, the defendant, was placed on probation by Judge Varner. On May 2, Mrs Judge went to Judge Varner's office in the Un States courthouse and closed the deal", she said. papers for the sale, acco to Mr Mooneyham, were pared by Judge Varner's s tary, a federal employee.

That "closing" in the jud office involved three tra tions, according to record the Lowndes County courth at Hayneville, and documen the Macon County courth at Opelika.

First, Mrs Judge sold Lowndes County land to Mann for $188,000—$38,00 cash and the balance on a gage. Then Mr Mann t ferred the Lowndes County perty to Judge Varner and wife.

Finally, Judge Varner t ferred title to 716 acres of l in Macon County, near Ope to Mr Mann. At $300 an a Mrs Judge apparently recei considerably less than the p for similar property in Lown County. One experienced val after studying five recent s of land near by reported average price an acre of $38

Another resident of county, a man with very li holdings in the area, estim a normal price for the land be at least $400 an acre perhaps up to $500.

Mr Judge, the defendant, unavailable for comment. Mrs Judge said there was connexion between his case the land transfer. Mr Mo president of the Weld Machine and Supply Compa at Opelika, could not be reac for comment and did not ans repeated telephone calls to office.—New York Times Ne Service.

Soviet scientist reports discovery of origin of life

Moscow, July 6.—A Soviet scientist has discovered traces of primitive plant life deep inside the earth which he claims pushes back the known origin of life more than 1,000 million years, Tass said yesterday.

The agency said that Mr Boris Timofeyev, a Leningrad palaeontologist, found remains of single-cell plants in a sample of rock taken from a bore-hole nearly four miles deep.

He dated his finds to the beginning of the proterozoic era, some 2,000 million years ago. Previously no organic remains more than 600 to 700 million years old were known to science, Tass said, reporting Mr Timofeyev's disclosure at an international botany congress in Leningrad.—Reuter.

Eruption of quiescent volcano on Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii, July 6.—The Mauna Loa Volcano in the centre of Hawaii erupted last night for the first time in 25 years. The population was in no immediate danger, authorities said today.—Agence France-Presse.

Callaghan visit fills gap in relations with Poland

By Roger Berthoud

Next Sunday, Mr Callaghan will become the second British Foreign Secretary this century to pay an official visit to Poland. The only other such visit was by Mr Michael Stewart in 1965, so it can at least be said that the tempo is picking up.

The French, who believe that imagination and public relations have their part to play in diplomacy, have paid Poland closer attention. General de Gaulle went there as President in 1967 and President Giscard has just returned.

France and the United States are vying to dislodge Britain this year from its place as Poland's second western trading partner. West Germany is way in the lead, having passed Britain in 1970.

All this has disappointed the Poles, who set considerable store by their links with Britain.

Britain still exports marginally more to Poland than to the Soviet Union (£138m last year, against £110m to the Soviet Union). British Petroleum is just beginning delivery of Middle East oil to the new refinery in Gdansk, which will sharply aggravate Poland's trade deficit with Britain.

Rapid fluctuations in European Community levies have had an unsettling effect on agricultural trade, but sulphur from the deposit discovered and exploited in the past 10 years in south central Poland is now the biggest single Polish export to Britain.

In other spheres Massey-Ferguson have signed a £155m deal to build tractors in Poland, to which a £30m contract for a factory making six-cylinder Perkins diesel engines has recently been added.

Although economic cooperation will probably be on Mr Callaghan's agenda, he will be in no position to emulate one of President Giscard's *coups de théâtre*, in which with a stroke of the pen in front of the Polish leadership he changed the figure of 5,000m francs (£550m) of credits to 7,000m francs.

On the other hand, the French have no royalty. Six weeks after the Foreign Secretary has enjoyed a brief interlude in Gdansk, the Duke of Edinburgh is expected in the Baltic resort town near by of Sopot in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation, for the European Driving Championship.

Trial of Greek junta opens later this month

From Our Correspondent
Athens, July 6

Mr George Papadopoulos and 20 other leaders of the 1967 coup charged with high treason and insurrection will go on trial on July 28, four days after the first anniversary of the fall of the military dictatorship.

The trial of the junta leaders will be held for security reasons at Korydallos prison, near Athens, where they are being detained. This is to prevent any attempts at escape as well as to control any demonstrations in support of the demand to "give the junta to the people".

Mr Papadopoulos, Mr Dimitrios Ioannidis, who deposed him in 1973 to assume the dictatorship, and their co-defendants face a maximum sentence of death, if found guilty as charged. They will be tried by five appeal court judges and the trial is expected to last some weeks. The prosecution will call about 100 witnesses, including Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, who was Prime Minister at the time of the coup, government ministers and senior officers of the armed forces.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

...VENT GARDEN 240 1066 THE ROYAL OPERA ...ight & Thurs. 7.30 Death in Venice. ...mor. 7.30 & Sat. 2 Così fan tutte: ...d. 7.30 Peter Grimes. Special per...nance in aid of Sadler's Wells ...atre Appeal Fund. Bainbridge, Bogg. ...ill, Harper, Pashley; Allen, Dobson. ...Evans, Howell, Lanigan, Robinson. ...kers. Cond. Davis. Seats available. THE ROYAL BALLET ... & Sat. 7.30 Four Schumann Pieces, ... Four Seasons, Les Noces. Seats ...lable.

...LISEUM (01-836 3161) ANTONIO THE NATIONAL DANCE COMPANY ...SPAIN. Evenings at 8. A breathing and colourful spectacle.

...YNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA ...ntil August 6 with the London Phil...armonic Orchestra. Today, Wed. & ...ri. at 5.30 The Rake's Progress (Stravinsky) tkts. at £10.80. Thurs. ...Sat. at 5.30 Così Fan Tutte (Mozart) possible returns only. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 812411) & Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore St. (01-935 1010).

...DLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery ..., E.C.1. 837 1672. Until July 19. ...venings Mon. to Sat. at 7.30 BALLET RAMBERT ...ight: Ziggurat, Running Figures, ...sete di Taverni, Ancient Voices of Children.

CONCERTS

...YAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight at 8. STANLEY POPE conducts NPO. Prog. ...ncl.: Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 (Eroica); Dvorak: Symphony No. 9 (New World).

THEATRES

...ELPHI THEATRE 836 7611 ...vgs. 7.30, Mat. Thurs., Sat. 3.0 JEAN HERMIONE SIMMONS GINGOLD JOSS ACKLAND in A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC "Music that ravishes the senses, a ...w kissed with genius."—Guardian.

...BERY 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mat. Thur. 3 ...DI DENCH DANIEL MASSEY THE GAY LORD QUEX with SIAN PHILLIPS Directed by JOHN GIELGUD "Judi Dench will adorn any play."—...s Times. "Worth a record run in the West End."—Daily Mail.

...DWYCH (RSC) 836 6404 Recorded booking inf. 836 5332. ...venings 7.30, Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.30 LAST WEEK—Must end Saturday Tom Stoppard's award winning TRAVESTIES Opens July 17: Henrik Ibsen's HEDDA GABBLER "IN MR NUNN'S CONCEPTION & ...LENDA JACKSON'S PORTRAYAL ...EDDA IS . . . UNFORGETTABLE." Clive Barnes.

...MBASSADORS 836 1171. Mon.-Th. ...15. Fri. 6, 8.15. Sats. 5.30, 8.45. Geoffrey SUMNER Jane DOWNS ...rence ALEXANDER Joyce HERON Bill KERR Marguerite HARDIMAN Helen GILL Ray COONEY In London's Hit Comedy THERE GOES THE BRIDE Seats £2.50, £2, £1 OR all inclusive ...p price theatre tickets plus dinner at a delightful nearby restaurant £5.30 per head.

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...POLLO. 437 2665. Evening 8.0. ...ats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30 ...ARGARET ALEC ...EIGHTON GUINNESS A FAMILY & A FORTUNE

...RTS Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great ...ewport St., adj. Leics. Sq. Under...round). Instant temp. Mmbshp. avail. ...3p. Evs. Tuesday to Sunday at 8. KENNEDY'S CHILDREN "The play is fantastic."—Observer.

...AMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 ...ichael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS, ...al PRINGLE, Norman BEATON in THE BLACK MIKADO "THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 AND ...ROBABLY 1976 & 1977 AS WELL!" —Sunday Times. Evening 8.0. Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

...HICHESTER. 0243 86333. Tonight & July 9, 11 at 7.0, July 10, 12 at 2.0 AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. "Tremendous undiluted, overwhelming, uproarious fun"—S. Times. "Worth travelling miles to see."—D. Exp. July 8, 10, 12 at 7.0 CYRANO DE BERGERAC. "Jose Ferrer's Carnival production triumphs."—D. Exp.

...MEDY. 930 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. HAYLEY MILLS FRANCIS LEIGH MATTHEWS LAWSON A TOUCH OF SPRING Directed by Allan Davis "THIS JOYOUS COMEDY."—Ev. News.

...ITERION. 930 3216. Evs. 8.15. Sats. 5.45 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. at 3. GERALDINE RODERICK McEWAN COOK JAMIE ROSS 'OH, COWARD!' "C.ward has always had brilliant interpreters—but none more brilliant than these."—S. Times.

...RURY LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30. Matinees Weds. & Sats. 2.30 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL "MICHAEL CRAWFORD A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." ...ews of the World. "HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

...UCHESS. 836 8243 Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0. ALIVE ON STAGE OH! CALCUTTA! OVER 2,000 PERFORMANCES "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL" S. Tel. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122 Evs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Th. 3. BERYL REID MALCOLM McDOWELL RONALD FRASER ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE From the JOE ORTON Festival. "Superlatively well cast." D. Tel. "A beautiful evening." Fin. Times.

...ORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. ...at. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red. prices SLEUTH "THE BEST THRILLER EVER" N.Y. Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

...ARRICK. 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP ...t. 5.0 & 8.30. Red. price Wed. 3.0 ROBERT STEPHENS in MURDERER by ANTHONY SHAFFER "BRILLIANT & EXCITING". ...AST 2 WEEKS—must end July 19.

...OBE THEATRE 437 1592 BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Evening Standard Drama Award RONALD PICKUP in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS By ALAN AYCKBOURN ...BLE MANNERS Tnt. & Wed. 8.15. 5.30; LIVING TOGETHER Tomor. Th. 8.15, Sat. 8.30; R'ND & R'ND ...E GARDEN Wed. 3.0. Fri. 8.15.

...EENWICH. 858 7755. Prev. Wed. 3.0. Thur. 7.0. Subs. 8.0, Mat. Sat. 2.30. ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

...MPSTEAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301 Redcd. price prevs. from Thur. to ...un. Opens Mon. at 7. GHOSTS, by Wolfgang Bauer.

...YMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0 JOHN CLEMENTS in Ronald Millar/C. P. Snow's THE CASE IN QUESTION "An excellent evening's entertainment ... on enthralling story."—Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

...R MAJESTY'S 930 6606 Evngs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 HAIR

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CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X) Wk & Sun. 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). 5.30, 8.30. No Mat. Today. (Last 3 days).

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Akira Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Showing 12.30, 4.00, 7.40.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's ELVIRA MADIGAN (A). Progs 2.45, 4.40, 6.45, 8.50.

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CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. (No Smoking Cinema). ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE (AA). Progs. at 1.55 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11 p.m. Bkgs.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). THE WIND AND THE LION (A). In 70mm. Sean Connery, Candice Bergen, Brian Keith, John Huston. Cont. Progs. Wk. 2.15, 5.00, 7.45.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. THE DAY OF THE LOCUST (X). Progs. daily 2.0, 5.10, 8.15. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable, No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750 Rosi's THE MATTEI AFFAIR (U). 2.25, 6.45, 9.10 & KNOTS (A) 1.15, 4.35, 8. BABY THE RAIN MUST FALL (A) & THE SWIMMER (A) 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late Show Fri./Sat., 11.15. All seats bookable.

MINIMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225-6. Bulle Ogier in Barbet Schroeder's "THE VALLEY" (X) (English subtitles).

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.53. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). BRANNIGAN (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.10, 3.05, 5.35, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Streisand & Caan, FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON, ST. MARTINS LANE (836 0691/1811). (Fully air cond.) Lelouch's AND NOW MY LOVE (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. All seats bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE (AA). Pgs. 4.15, 5.55, 8.20. Ends Wed.

PLAZA 1, Lower Regent St. All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. Progs. 2.45, 7.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leics. Sq. 437 8181 10th Sensational Month!! EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 3.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late Show 11.45 Fri. & Sat. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

SCENE 2, Leics. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05.

SCENE 3, Leics. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

CINEMAS

SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Late Show Fri. Sat. 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble.—All Perfs.

TIMES CENTA, Baker St. (935 9772). David Hockney in A BIGGER SPLASH. X certificate. Daily 1.0, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0. Late Fri., Sat. 11.00. Sun. 3.0.

WARNER WEST END. Leicester Square. Tel. 439 0791. 1 Ellen Burstyn, Kris Kristofferson, ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANY MORE (AA). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.20, 3.35, 5.50, 8.10. Last 3 days. 2 Robert Mitchum THE YAKUZA (AA). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.30. 3 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A) Sep. perfs. 1.25, 4.40, 7.55. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

LOOT. Modern silver/jewellery all under £50. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2. Until 12 July. 10-5. Closed Sun.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. MASTER PAINTINGS—An Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions. Until 11th July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

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DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2. André Lajoune, 10.30-5; Sat. 10.30-1.

FURNEAUX GALLERY, 23 Church Rd., Wimbledon Village, London, S.W.19. New Paintings Reflecting the Glories of the English Countryside by MERVYN GOODE until June 21. Thurs., Fri. & Sats. 10-5. Tel: 01-946 4114.

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JOAN MIRO Figure Drawings 1915-1937 MAYOR GALLERY, 13 South Molton St., W.1. 01-493 8778.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MALL GALLERIES The Mall, SW1 WILDLIFE ARTISTS 13th Annual Exhibition. 10-5, Sat. 10-1. Adm. 20p. Until July 17.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1 Until further notice: 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture. Also Graphics by Gallery Artists. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Amid The Highlands Print Exhibition after Archibald Thorburn, until July 17. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY Augustus John—Life and Times. Adm. 20p 15 Carlton House Terrace. A. John—Paintings and Drawings. Adm. 30p. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

RAFAEL VALLS 7-68 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 930 1864. Exhibition of Old Master Drawings. Until July 16th. 10-6 Mon.-Fri. 10-1 Sats.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. PHILIP SUTTON. Mon-Fri 10-5.30 until 31 Jul.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculpture, etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 6. Adms. 60p. (Mondays 30p) and THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p. Students and pensioners half price.

ROY MILES GALLERY 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. EXHIBITION of FLEMISH PAINTINGS until July 10th Telephone 01-930 8665 Mondays to Fridays, 10 am to 6 pm

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). 11-8 daily, admission free: SUMMER SHOW II: Charlton, Grafton, Holt, Rome & Russell Hill 20 July.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883. JOHN BRATBY. Until 11 July.

WILDENSTEIN: Paintings by APPEL Weekdays 10-5.30; Saturdays 10-12.30. Until 18 July. Admission free. 147 New Bond Street, W.1.

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THE ARTS

RLPO/Groves
Cheltenham Town Hall

Paul Griffiths

The thirty-first Cheltenham Festival of Music opened on Friday with silence; a fitting moment of tribute to the *memory of Sir Arthur Bliss*, who was for many years the festival's president. It was a happy choice that brought one of his most successful orchestral scores, the *Meditations on a Theme of John Blow*, to the head of the programme of the first concert.

Throughout the piece Sir Charles Groves conducted the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra in a rapt performance.

For the rest, the concert might have been subtitled *Liszt and the Trecento*: his *Totentanz*, a response to the eschatological frescoes of Orcagna, completed the first half, and the second was given over to the *Dante Symphony*. Peter Frankl was the soloist in the former, playing with a brusque solidity that brought the pounding menace of the *piece to the fore rather than its* venomous spite. It may be difficult for us to accept Liszt's identification with the diabolical, but this performance was enough to show that there is more than the bombast of cheap terror to works such as *Totentanz*; not that the Gothic qualities of the music were in any way minimized.

Liszt is something of a featured composer in this year's festival, with performances of his piano and choral music as well as two of his largest achievements, the symphonies after *Faust* and the *Divine Comedy*. Friday's account of the latter proved it a work of considerable power and scope, though one capable of remaining in the same place for a long time. Maybe that is what purgatory is all about. Nevertheless, Groves found the full fury of the first movement, depicting hell, and his reading of the purgatory movement, assisted by some sweet singing from the women of the Liverpool Philharmonic Choir, almost transported one to the paradise where Liszt did not venture.



Bozena Betley and Robert Johnson

Così fan tutte
Glyndebourne

John Higgins

"You can't win them all." Jimmy Connors's remark after Wimbledon on Saturday might well have been echoed farther south in Glyndebourne. The Sussex house has been having a remarkable season artistically, with a trio of successes off the *reel from The Rake, The Vixen* and the revival of *Eugene Onegin* Perhaps it was greedy to expect the trio to become a quartet with the return of a double-cast *Così fan tutte*—six new singers take over the performances from July 24. Perhaps, too, there was the obstacle of Colin Davis's masterly conducting of the same opera at Covent Garden a few days ago still in the ears.

Glyndebourne have gambled on a fairly inexperienced team. Both the sisters were singing their roles for the first time; indeed the Dorabella, Reni Penkova, has never appeared in a Mozart opera before. Franco Enriquez's production has passed into the hands of Adrian Slack, his first independent Glyndebourne staging. Among these tyros John Pritchard in the pit appeared to be the Don Alfonso of the evening, the only man who has seen it all before and knows every outcome well in advance.

But even he seemed a little concerned at the weight of responsibility on his shoulders: the opening was too brusque, too hard-pressed, and it was only later in the evening that the LPO, and in particular the woodwind section, showed their true quality.

There was disappointment in the air, but also one performance of outstanding promise. Bozena Betley, the Polish soprano admired last year in *Idomeneo, provided a Fiordiligi* who was mettlesome, vulnerable and finally very affecting. The recitative to "Come scoglio" was rapped our with all the imperiousness of a Kate putting an intrusive Petruchio to rights, and there was a furious toss of the blonde ringlets at the violation of the *caso funesto*. "Per pietà" in constrast was sung as an aria of heartbreak and self-reproach, by no means the display piece some sopranos indulge in. What would Miss Betley make of Pamina's "Ah, ich fühl's"? Something rather impressive, I suspect. There is a hint of vibrato in the voice but that is more than compensated by the commitment to the words and the music.

Fiordiligi comes over as a character of flesh and feeling but elsewhere there is a lack of definition. Reni Penkova looks charming—a little like Rosalind Elias at Salzburg a decade ago—and sings prettily without suggesting that she has really come to terms with the part. The sisters are a physically improbable pair. Fiordiligi, blonde and nordic, and Dorabella, dark and slavic, must have had strange parents. No wonder Dorabella goes for the *brunetino*.

Knut Skram, the only survivor of the 1969 production, repeats his dapper and confident Guglielmo, a lightweight but vivacious interpretation. By his side the American tenor Robert Johnson makes a most disap*pointing Glyndebourne debut.* Over the weekend the voice sounded as parched as the lawns by the lakeside, and Ferrando's "Volgi a me", the turning point of the opera, went for nothing.

The conspirators, Don Alfonso and Despina, appeared to be a regular partnership who had probably worked many a Neapolitan house together before. Evelyn Mandac tried too hard in the first act and then delivered "Una donna a quindici anni" with the right flourish. Michael Devlin was an oddly passive Alfonso, watching the action when he might have been controlling it.

And here is the problem. The production at the moment lacks identity and purpose, the timing is too often awry. But with John Pritchard and Bozena Betley on which to build there is no reason why it should not improve. There is, too, that second cast to come at the end of the month.

All's well at Stratford, Ontario

As the audience gathered for the opening of this year's festival at Stratford, Ontario, dirges, played by kilted pipers, alternated with Scott Joplin rags from a brass band. To a visitor, this contrast of musical styles was an incongruous delight; to Canadians, it was a reminder that their country sometimes appears to be a cultural suburb of both Britain and the United States. Such a reminder was perhaps not necessary at a theatre which has only twice, in 23 years, been under the artistic direction of a Canadian (one of whom came from Hungary at the age of 16), and which was once more in the hands of an Englishman, Robin Phillips.

While Phillips has planned Stratford's most ambitious season yet (14 productions, including three operas, at the festival's three theatres), it is too early to judge his performance on the administrative side of a job that requires him to be both Diaghilev and Massine, Bernard Delfont as well as Peter Brook. However, as director, he can claim one very solid achievement. This is a *Measure for Measure*, set by Daphne Dare in *fin de siècle* Vienna *where, among gas lights,* half shocked, half unaware governess and pinafored children jostle with police and *Dreigroschenoper* pimps to witness Angelo's streetcorner shame.

The idea is not new; but the production works, because the scrupulously observed set is complemented by a clear narrative line, and by thoughtfully spoken, psychological true performances. Brian Bedford's Angelo, a facially unsmiling Edward Heath, keeps his right elbow forever crooked as though preparatory to a gesture *of violence*; and, *as he con*fronts his sensuality, the steel of his voice gives way to a timbre reminiscent of Wolfit as Tamburlaine. Martha Henry is a bespectacled Isabella, at one moment almost vomiting sexual disgust, at the next caressing Claudio in a manner that suggests the nunnery is her refuge from an incestuous passion.

William Hutt is the Duke, with an eye for a housemaid's thigh, and an arm that overcomradely embraces a junior officer. Mr Hutt's performance is of especial value to the production, demonstrating that the balance of mercy and justice can only be achieved by one who has acknowledged his fallibilities; and he is partnered by a Lucio (Richard Monette) who, as the most licentious figure in the play, most uncompromisingly enunciates the moral issues.

The subtle excitements of this, Mr Phillips's first production on the Guthrie-Moiseiwitsch open stage, were especially welcome after matinée performances of two slight productions, directed by him with David Toguri, on the end stage of the Avon, a converted cinema. *The Comedy of Errors* had a covered wagon at the centre of the stage. This *did not seem the most* likely setting for this most urban of comedies; nor did it become so: for, apart from an Antipholus drawing a sword from above one of its wheels, it was never used *per se*, and was as irrelevant to the comedy—much of it well executed by the junior company—as the half-dressed boys and girls who provided a cosmetic background to *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (Phillips's RSC production, but without the swimming pool). The slightness of the *Comedy* was aggravated by a *theme song about identity*, which wandered through the play like an uninvited guest at a fancy dress party.

In his capacity as impresario, Phillips has commissioned two productions which contrast as markedly as his own *Measure* and the pop productions at the Avon.

William Hutt knows the Stratford open stage as well as any man, having acted on it since Guthrie's first season. However, his production of Shaw's *Saint Joan* seems to have been guided by no thought but to tell his actors: "Strike up a pose, and yell", and puffing, posturing, brandishing their decibels, they render Shaw's argument well-nigh incomprehensible.

On the other hand, David Jones, on loan from the RSC, gives an entirely lucid, well modulated account of *Twelfth Night*. This is a perfectly orthodox production; but, in Susan Benson's Caroline costumes (the earnest Andrew of Frank Maraden, *two decades out of fashion*, and in the colour Olivia abhors), the actors offer some admirable grace notes. Orsino, surrounded by an audience of courtiers, one of whom is at least as pretty as Cesario, positively glows at the first-act news of his rejection by Olivia. Denise Fergusson's Maria stays to hear herself described by Toby as "a beagle true bred", then blushes with frustration as he dismisses any thought of romance with "What of that?"

Most of all, it is Brian Bedford's Malvolio who makes the production an act of imagination. His prosaic concern lest Viola leave the ring in the gutter precisely marks the penny-pinching steward; and his overweening condescension towards Jove should give full poetic justice to the last-act humiliation.

Charles Lewsen

Theodora
St George's, Hanover Square/Radio 3

Stanley Sadie

It was a happy idea to give *Theodora*, Handel's single dramatic oratorio on a Christian subject, at the church where he himself worshipped: St *George's, built in 1724,* just after he bought a house round the corner in Brook Street. *Theodora* may not be as arresting, as vigorously original or as sturdily constructed as some of the earlier oratorios, and most of its characterization (thanks to Thomas Morell's ready command of the sententious turn of phrase in his libretto) is fairly conventional. But it was Handel's favourite among his oratorios; and its music is suffused with a warmth and richness that speak eloquently about his occupation, in his final years, with tragic inevitability, faith and hope.

Theodora is strong in imagery. While the Romans sing rollicking dance-rhythm choruses, and their leader Valens thunders out his uncomplicated notions of military discipline and Roman law in splendidly stormy bass songs, the Christian choruses are austere with the air of moral rectitude that only a well-worked fugue can provide, and their individual representatives are confined except at visionary moments to minor keys and restrained tempos. Between these extremes falls the music of Didymus, the Roman martyred with Theodora, and his friend Septimius, who inclines towards Christianity.

The St George's performance —given, surprisingly, as the climax of a week's "Bach in London festival"—followed a new text by Watkins Shaw and the conductor Denys Darlow. It has the advantage of restoring some passages of recitative commonly omitted, and without which the libretto has a more than ordinary number of *non sequiturs*. Mr Darlow kept this predominantly slow work going at a practical pace; he had the recitative move well and chose tempos with care. The occasional rough edge hinted at limited rehearsal time, but the Tilford Bach Festival Orchestra played responsively and the *choir were fresh in tone and* clear in texture.

Norma Burrowes made a gentle and warmly sympathetic Theodora without quite conveying the toughness of fibre that perhaps goes to the making of a martyr. Her fellow-Christian, Irene, Janet Coster, sounded considerably tougher. Paul Esswood's clear line and expressive singing served well for Didymus and Philip Langridge phrased Septimius's songs sensitively; while Michal Rippon blustered aptly as Valens.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

MONDAY BOOK

World of the Donald McGill postcard

Seaside Special
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Wearing a bright yellow coat which made him look more than ever like a demented budgie, Ken Dodd made his entrance in the Blackpool Big Top Tent on Saturday leaping through a giant paper hoop carrying a kingsized tickling stick. The great British northern summer had surely arrived at last on the little screen, in this first of a new BBC1 series.

Dodd made a joke about Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn which fell flat, but then got his heels stuck in on a sure wicket with jokes about an Indian named Ramjam Butti and such Doddyisms as: "I feel like doing something daring like standing on the steps of Blackpool town hall and shouting 'Morecambe' . . . like going into Mothercare and shouting 'Up the pill'. . . . What air here in Blackpool, three sniffs and you think you are Errol Flynn, which is a hard thing to do if you are a woman."

Later Dodd came on wearing a shaggy red overcoat and brought the house down by saying that it was genuine moggyskin and that he wore moggyskin longjohns—"when I walk down the street all the ladies shout 'Hairy Combs'." All the nation knows, I suppose, that a cat is a moggy in Doddyland. "A kilt is the only thing to wear in summertime because it allows your jockey shorts to breathe." Combinations and Scotsmen in kilts: this is the world of the Donald McGill postcard. What else do you expect from Blackpool, or from Mr Ken Dodd?

"I once got sunstroke", he said, "and walked into a pub and asked for a round of drinks." There is something irresistible about Doddy. Perhaps it is that face, beaming with positive gleeful lunacy, or maybe it is his daring telling such appalling jokes. Whatever it is, one sat through Mr El Hakim who lay on a bed of nails, and Donna singing "Bye Bye Love, Bye Bye Happiness", and the New Addition dance team waiting for Doddy to return.

And when he did he suddenly made up for all the bad jokes by saying: "You've never lived until you've been serenaded under your boarding house window by a Yates Wine Lodge tenor", and then breaking into a drunken rendition of "Make the World Go Away". And there was the north's rough-and-ready idea of a good night out captured in a perfect cameo. This is where, despite everything else, Dodd transcends *himself and raises his clowning* to an art. It is always a long time coming but it is always worth waiting for.

Insularity on canvas

The Genius of British Painting
Edited by David Piper
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.50)

It is hardly the fault of this excellent book that its effect, at any rate if taken at one gulp, is depressing rather than tonic. The main point about British painters from Holbein, Van Dyck, Lely, Kneller to Whistler, Sargent and Rossetti seems to be that they are scarcely ever British. Until *the late eighteenth century*, the only native schools which matched, let alone remotely influenced achievements on the Continent were medieval manuscript illumination and Elizabethan miniatures.

The sharp decline of the first is attributed in large part by Jonathan Alexander to "English artists' inability to accept the latest developments of European painting": a reaction still running strongly nearly five centuries later at the first Post-Impressionist show in London. As to the second, even the brilliance of Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver (who in any case was Dutch) seems a trifle dimmed when set beside the splendour and profusion of the Renaissance elsewhere.

Given the wan, wary, defen*sive tone judiciously adopted* by most of its contributors, the book might have been more accurately named "The Insularity of British Painting". Chapter after chapter records in dispassionate detail the formidable difficulties with which local talent had to contend: ignorance, isolation, religious and money troubles, lack of contact, loss of confidence, above all the dominance of the portrait which makes a steady sinister refrain since, for 400 years, British patrons fought a stubborn action against almost everything but what a friend of Lely's called "their own dull counterfeits". No wonder if the eventually absurd adulation for all things foreign combined with a crushing sense of native inferiority to produce that frame of mind Goldsmith *so much admired in Reynolds's* militant deafness:

When they talked of their
Raphael's, Corregio's and Stuff,
He shifted his trumpet, and only
took snuff

After so much level, measured, discriminating discouragement, a couple of crowded chapters on the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are scarcely sufficient to right the balance. The first, allotting a page apiece to Gainsborough and Stubbs, barely two *sentences to that minor genius* Cotman, is in some danger of degenerating into a list of names and dates and administrative details. The second—Alan Bird's essay on The Romantics which, if anywhere, is the place the book begins to come to grips with its title—has no space to scrutinize individual artists with the leisurely attention devoted, in two admirable early chapters, by the editor to Holbein and Oliver Millar to Van Dyck. Perhaps it is no accident that the third outstanding contribution is Alan Bowness's beautifully organized survey of the Victorian period which—native confidence having abruptly collapsed again—offers like the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a fascinating, and altogether more manageable, "wealth of minor figures".

My only cavil against this scholarly, succinct, lavishly illustrated and astonishingly inexpensive book is its curious chapter on the twentieth century by Grey Gowrie who, *despite copious evidence that* naturalism has been from the mid-fifteenth century onwards the bane of insular art, plumps unequivocally for figurative painting in the persons of David Hockney ("the most . . . imaginative painter of his generation") and Francis Bacon ("foremost world painter of his time"). He chooses to ignore or virtually dismiss a whole generation of young abstract painters who have recently turned back to that ancient innate British genius defined by the editor as a "tendency to abstraction of form combined with an intense emotionalism"; and his obsession with what he calls "the logistics of reputation", which leads to some highly questionable judgments, is perhaps unwise in the light of contemporary *assessments* of Blake and Turner or for that matter such spectacular successes as Luke Horenbout (more highly paid than Holbein) and Frederic Leighton.

Hilary Spurling

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COLLINS

SPORT

Cricket

Gooch could develop into another Milburn

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

After distinguishing themselves for MCC against the Australians at Lord's last week, Gooch and Woolmer are among the 13 players from whom the England side will be chosen for the first Test match starting at Edgbaston on Thursday. So too is Snow. The others were in Australia, which means that for some tastes the team who take the field will resemble too closely the side who had a bad time of it last winter.

Although the idea is a nice one, that anyone who fought those bloody battles from Brisbane to Adelaide should have the first chance of an easier campaign in England, there had to be changes. One of them could have been in the captaincy, but for the time being, at any rate, the selectors decided not. Had Wood not been under suspension from Lancashire he, rather than Edrich, might have been Amiss's opening partner. Hayes, likewise, did himself no good by falling out with Lancashire.

In the end, the batting place filled in Australia by Cowdrey, and now the only one to be changed, has gone to Gooch. Balderstone and Jameson were near to it, but in going for the younger man (Gooch is 22 later this month, whereas Balderstone and Jameson are both 34) the selectors have done what most people would have wished.

Gooch is playing in only his 30th first class match at the moment, for Essex against Derbyshire. Unlike Woolmer, Gooch will almost certainly be in Thursday's side. If so, he will be the youngest batsman to play for England since Cowdrey made his first appearance at Brisbane in 1954. Younger bowlers have played for England since then—Old, Pocock, Underwood, Ward and Willis, for example, and Knott, when he first kept wicket, was younger than Gooch is now. But the batsmen of recent years, when first they have played, have all been older. Amiss, Boycott and Dexter were 23, Fletcher was 24, Barrington 25, Edrich 26.



Two newcomers to Tests . . . Woolmer (left) and Gooch.

Going farther back, David Sheppard was 20, as was Hutton; Compton and Close were 19. Gooch could, just possibly, become another Milburn. It would be splendid if he did. He is big, strong and fearless. He is also inexperienced. *He will find a Test* match against Australia an ordeal such as he has never known before. He will be made to feel acutely uncomfortable. From under their green caps, the Australians will look at him as though to say "Who on earth are you?" If Gooch succeeds England really will have made a find.

*Assuming that Woolmer is in*cluded in the party of 13 to get a taste of what a Test match feels like, rather than to play, what remains to be decided on Thursday morning is which of the bowlers to leave out. By the law *of averages, and of meteorology*, we are about to have a monumental storm, which should ensure Underwood of his place. I doubt whether Snow has been brought back after all this time only to be dropped at the last moment. *Arnold may be the one to stand* down with Woolmer.

Other than Balderstone and Jameson, who would have been considered for this match? David Lloyd, I expect; and Roope, Edmonds and Lever, another who is in dispute with Lancashire. With Boycott no longer interested in playing for England, the scores he has been making for Yorkshire seem to have taken on a new *insignificance. Behind those who* have been chosen, on the other hand, there will be much public support. It is time to get the Ashes back, and in looking for a side to do it, the selectors have steered a steady course.

England party

	Age	Tests
M. H. Denness, captain Kent	34	27
D. L. Amiss Warwickshire	32	39
G. G. Arnold Surrey	30	33
J. H. Edrich Surrey	38	71
K. W. R. Fletcher Essex	30	46
G. A. Gooch Essex	21	0
A. W. Greig Sussex	28	38
M. J. Hendrick Derbyshire	26	8
A. P. E. Knott Kent	29	69
C. M. Old Yorkshire	26	21
J. A. Snow Sussex	33	42
D. L. Underwood Kent	30	54
R. A. Woolmer Kent	27	0

Tennis

Ashe crowns Wimbledon drama with a schoolboy-fiction victory

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Players from California, Virginia, New York and Illinois won three Wimbledon championships and share the other two with an Australian and a Japanese. Only the mixed doubles was won by the top seeds. The men's and women's doubles went to unseeded pairs. The singles champions, Arthur Ashe and Billie Jean King, were seeded sixth and third respectively. Ashe is Wimbledon's first black men's champion. Mrs King's sixth and last singles title equalled Suzanne Lenglen's tally.

The entry was strong, the weather good. The attendance of almost 340,000 left last year's record far behind. The *tennis* was consistently admirable, though the men's singles often reminded us that, on grass, the most efficient tennis can be monotonous. The 12-day drama had an absorbing plot. The unexpected occurred with *stimulating regularity*. Bertram Stewart, Kronk and Masters had particularly good wins against seeds: Smith, Nastase, Alexander and Kodes. Virginia Wade's three successive three-set matches were especially exciting for the British.

Roche delighted all except his victims by emerging from relative obscurity, beating Case, Rosewall and Okker in consecutive matches. He was the only man to take Ashe to five sets. He gave Ashe plenty of practice in returning a left-handed service, which was useful preparation for the final with Connors.

Every one of the last four days was *marked by a performance that* will remain etched on the memory. On Wednesday, Mrs King was three times within a point of going 0—4 down in the third set yet won six successive games to beat Christine Evert. On Thursday, *Connors crushed Tanner* with astonishing tennis, *perhaps reach*ing his peak a round too soon. On Friday, in the women's final, Mrs King lost only 24 points and one game to Evonne Cawley.

On Saturday it seemed doubtful *whether Ashe would even take a* set from Connors. We suspected Connors was no longer playing matches—merely giving exhibitions. But Ashe won 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4 in two hours and five minutes. This was one of the *most startling successes in the* history of the championships. It was startling not because of any clear disparity in their ability but because Connors had beaten Ashe in their three previous matches and, during Wimbledon, had not *lost a set, playing so well that it* seemed a form of mental cruelty to send anyone out to play him.

The climax produced the most piquant surprise of the tournament, and one of the most interesting men's finals for years. *Tactically, the match was* fascinating. Its pattern was amazing for three-quarters of an hour, dramatic for the rest. Its outcome was uncertain to the last. But the champion was beaten. The underdog triumphed. It was a *final straight out of schoolboy* fiction. The bookmakers had no cause to regret their introduction to Wimbledon.



Billie Jean King and Arthur Ashe at the LTA ball.

The shock might have hit us even sooner. Having lost the first game, Ashe won the next nine at the cost of only 11 points. Connors scored only 12 points in the first set, only 18 in the second. But Ashe, *apologising for what might seem boastful*, said later: "If you are a good player and find yourself winning easily, you are not surprised."

The third set might have finished it. Ashe broke for 3—2 and had seven more *break points*. But from 5—5 Connors won five successive games. He was looking *confident at last*. Yet Ashe's nerves held firm. From 0—3 down in the fourth set, Ashe broke service twice. Connors led 4—3 but scored only three more points.

Suddenly, there was Ashe, slim and serene by the umpire's chair, *his insides turning over*, while the ovation swelled around him. *A man who believed in himself when* others doubted him had added Wimbledon to his earlier United States, Australian, and World Championship Tennis titles. His next goal, he reckons, might be a big title on clay, perhaps the French.

The president of the Association of Tennis Professionals beat the game's best known "non-joiner" (Connors has yet to join the ATP or play in the Davis Cup and WCT competitions) because his strategy was shrewdly *conceived and soundly executed*. It may not be an exaggeration to suggest that Ashe won the game's most famous tournament, a grass court event, by playing the best "clay court" tennis of his career.

Ashe gave Connors speed of shot only when *the need for* variety—or the chance of an outright winner—insisted on it. Even his service was usually hit at three-quarter pace, in the interests of precision. His percentage of first services was high. Many were effectively *aimed at* the sidelines. He teased Connors with chips and lobs. He gave him *a lot of* "junk" balls, as they call them. His length was superb. All was measured, calculated, unhurried. During the changeovers Ashe relaxed utterly; so *still that* he might have been in a trance. His self-discipline was total.

Ashe's only concession to the surface and to his natural game was his eagerness to threaten Connors *from* the net at every opportunity. Ashe's forehand volley, often vulnerable, was almost flawless. He told us *modestly*: "He hits the ball so hard, you only have to put your racket to it and it goes back on its own."

Connors had few chances to counter-punch as he usually does. His timing was awry. He could not find his range. He kept *missing*, tossing away points he could not afford. "Tennis is a game of *inches*", *he said later*. He became obviously and audibly cross as he strutted to and fro, shoulders back. "His court presence can get to you", Ashe said. "He acts like he owns it."

All the fireworks were damp, *though for a while in the second* set Connors profitably explored the short angles. Only his will power made a match of it. "He did everything right", Connors said. "That is pretty hard to play against. All matches are difficult for me. I'm little and not so strong. I am not going to overpower anybody, like Smith or Newcombe does. I have to work *so* hard. Today, I just didn't have it".

Let Tom Okker have the last words: "Connors *still* had a good Wimbledon. He only lost three sets."

Wimbledon results, winnings

MEN'S SINGLES: Final: A. R. Ashe (US) beat J. S. Connors (US), 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4. Prize money: Ashe £10,000; Connors £5,000; semi-final round: R. Tanner (US) and A. D. Roche (Australia), £2,000; quarter-final round: R. Ramirez (Mexico), G. Vilas (Argentina), B. Borg (Sweden), T. S. Okker (Netherlands), £1,000.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Final: Mrs L. W. King (US) beat Mrs R. Cawley (Australia), 6—0, 6—1. Prize money: Mrs King £7,000; Mrs Cawley £4,200; semi-final round: Miss C. M. Evert (US) and Mrs B. M. Court (Australia), £1,500; quarter-final round, Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands), Mrs O. Morozova (USSR), Miss S. V. Wade (GB), Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia), £750.

MEN'S DOUBLES: *Final*: V. Gerulaitis and A. Mayer (US) beat C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and A. J. Stone (Australia), 7—5, 8—6, 6—4. Prize money: Gerulaitis and Mayer, £2,000 per pair; Dowdeswell and Stone, £1,200 per pair.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final: Miss A. K. Kiyomura (US) and Miss K. Sawamatsu (Japan) beat Miss F. Durr (France) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands), 7—5, 1—6, 7—5. Prize money: Miss Kiyomura and Miss Sawamatsu, £1,500 per pair; Miss Durr and Miss Stove, £700 per pair.

MIXED DOUBLES: Final: M. C. Riessen (US) and Mrs B. M. Court (Australia) beat A. J. Stone (Australia) and Miss B. F. Stove (Netherlands), 6—4, 7—5. Prize money: Riessen and Mrs Court, £1,000 per pair; Stone and Miss Stove, £500 per pair.

MEN'S PLATE: Final: T. Koch (Brazil) beat V. Gerulaitis (US), 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S PLATE: Final: Miss D. L. Fromholtz (Australia) beat Miss V. A. Burton (GB), 6—1, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES: Final: C. J. Lewis (NZ) beat R. Ycaza (Ecuador), 6—1, 6—4.

GIRLS' SINGLES: Final: Miss N. Y. Chmyreva (USSR) beat Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—3.

VETERANS' DOUBLES: Final: L. Bergelin (Sweden) and B. Patty (US) beat J. D. Budge and G. Mulloy (US), 1—6, 6—3.

Century in 66 minutes by Greg Chappell

Swansea: Glamorgan with nine second innings wickets in hand are 72 runs behind the Australians.

Greg Chappell hit a brilliant 144 in 90 minutes. He raced to his century in 66 minutes lacing his innings, in front of a 10,000 crowd, with five sixes and 24 fours.

His assault on the Glamorgan bowlers came after the 30-year-old left arm seam bowler, Nash, had snapped up the first three wickets for nine runs in a dramatic opening spell. With the new ball swinging, Nash bowled Turner, trapped Ian Chappell leg before and bowled McCosker to leave the Australians staggering at 69 for three.

Chappell went in with Nash on a hat trick. He survived a leg before appeal first ball, then hit the next for four. Afterwards, he *and Edwards dominated the pro*ceedings, adding 113 in just over an hour with Edwards contributing only 28. After Chappell had left the rest of the innings paled by comparison although Gilmour hit two sixes in 40 and Marsh, one six *and seven fours in 64*.

Glamorgan were left with 35 minutes batting before the close. Alan Jones was caught by Ian Chappell at slip off Gilmour.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings 402 for 8 dec (A. Jones 68, A. L. Jones 55, Majid Khan 110).

Second Innings
A. Jones, c I. Chappell, b Gilmour .. 5
A. L. Jones, not out 3
R. C. Davis, not out 4
Total (1 wkt) 12
Majid Khan, R. Ontong, G. P. Ellis, T. A. Francis, E. W. Jones, M. A. Nash, G. Richards, G. D. Armstrong to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings
R. B. McCosker, b Nash .. 23
A. Turner, b Nash 10
I. M. Chappell, lbw, b Nash .. 0
G. S. Chappell, c Ellis, b Davis 144
R. Edwards, c Majid, b Davis 28
K. D. Walters, lbw, b Nash .. 18
R. W. Marsh, c Ontong, b Davis 64
G. J. Gilmour, lbw, b Armstrong 40
A. A. Mallett, st E. Jones, b Ellis 17
M. H. N. Walker, not out .. 9
A. G. Hurst, c Ontong, b Ellis 0
Extras (b 18, w 1, n-b 4) .. 23
Total 386
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—14, 3—69, 4—182, 5—229, 6—248, 7—330, 8—374, 9—382, 10—386.
BOWLING: Armstrong, 15—0—88—1; Nash, 20—5—86—4; Ontong, 17—7—75—0; Ellis, 7.1—2—39—2; Davis, 15—0—67—3.
Umpires: H. D. Bird and T. W. Spencer.

Essex rarely in danger from Northamptonshire

By Gerry Harrison

LUTON: Essex (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by 24 runs.

For their annual taste of John Player League cricket Bedfordshire welcomed Essex, the league leaders, to Wardown Park yesterday, regretted the failure of some *of their leading batsmen, marvel*led at their fielding, and saw exactly why Northamptonshire have failed to win in this competition since May 25.

This seventh consecutive victory for Essex looked in danger *only when Steele and Cook were* together, first pulling Northamptonshire out of trouble, and then pushing their struggling side into a powerful position with a stand of 106 in 19 overs. But their last six wickets clattered down at an *alarming rate for only 48 runs*, with Bedi adding a splash of colour and courage to a drooping tail when he hit Lever for two consecutive sixes in the thirty-eighth over.

Considering their comparatively *slow start and the disappointment* that some of the bigger guns fired only a few noisy blanks, Essex did well to reach 192 for eight. Gooch and Fletcher celebrated their inclusion in the Test party with a run-out misjudgment. *Fletcher had sharpened up the* action after a quiet beginning from Turner and Hardie, but when he pushed quickly into the covers he found that Gooch had committed his 6ft 3in frame too far and Virgin threw down his wicket. Gooch *bad, in fact, faced nine balls*, looked supremely confident, restricted himself to four singles off the first four, taken a respectful look at Bedi, Northamptonshire's best bowler, blasted Watts for a smooth six over long-on, loped *another single, and then left*.

McEwan was equally nasty to Watts, but Boyce had three lucky miscues before falling to the fourth. Thus, with five overs left, Essex's 144 on a good wicket against average bowling looked *somewhat anaemic. Pont then* struck 27 from 10 balls and Essex finished at full pelt.

Northamptonshire were soon in trouble, losing two wickets at 14, Watts to a superb diving catch by Gooch at cover. Cook, however, went about his busines methodically and skilfully, amassing his best league score with a huge six *off Edmeades. With the game* swinging Northamptonshire's way, Cook was run out by a typical piece of Boyce dexterity for which he should have been prepared. Steele, Sarfraz and Williams vanished in eight balls, with *Smith's dismissal of Sarfraz an*other memorable moment. That was the end of the contest.

ESSEX
S. Turner, b Bedi 20
B. R. Hardie, st Sharp, b Bedi 24
*K. W. R. Fletcher, b Watts .. 30
G. A. Gooch, run out 13
K. S. McEwan, l-b-w, b Dye .. 26
K. D. Boyce, c Dye, b Sarfraz 15
S. E. A. Edmeades, not out .. 11
K. R. Pont, b Dye 34
†N. Smith, b Dye 4
Extras (l-b 8, w 1) 9
Total (for 8 wkts) 192
R. E. East, J. K. Lever did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—36, 2—67, 3—78, 4—107, 5—138, 6—139, 7—177, 8—192.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 8—0—[illegible]—1; Dye, 8—2—[illegible]—3; Bedi, 8—0—[illegible]—2; Hodgson, 8—0—37—0; Watts, 8—0—[illegible]—1.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
*R. T. Virgin, lbw, b Boyce .. 13
P. Willey, c Smith, b Turner .. 1
P. J. Watts, c Gooch, b East .. 1
G. Cook, run out 58
D. S. Steele, b Lever 16
†G. Sharp, b Lever 11
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Smith, b Lever 0
R. G. Williams, c and b Boyce 0
A. Hodgson, b Boyce 1
B. S. Bedi, b Boyce 21
J. C. J. Dye, not out 2
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 1) 15
Total (38.3 overs) 168
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—14, 3—[illegible], 4—120, 5—133, 6—[illegible], 7—135, 8—140, 9—154, 10—168.
BOWLING: Boyce, 7.3—2—20—4; Lever, 8—1—27—3; East, 8—1—[illegible]—1; Turner, 8—0—38—1; Edmeades, 7—0—45—0.
Umpires: C. Cook and D. Oslear.

Cowdrey's composure is Kent's contentment

By Peter Marson

LONG EATON: Kent (4pts) beat Derbyshire by nine runs.

In spite of a spirited late stand by Taylor and Venkataraghavan, who put on 64 runs for the seventh wicket in 10 overs, Derbyshire failed to make the 15 runs they needed to win from the last over. Thus, Kent chalked up their sixth victory.

It was a splendidly invigorating performance before a record crowd of over 6,000, who sat contentedly in the sunshine enjoying the cricket and the splendour of a naturalist's paradise, with the boundaries of the College field surrounded by trees. These ranged from the Trent College Elm, a regal specimen and the only survivor of its kind in the country, to the alders, willows and poplars in thee Bishop's Spinney.

Derbyshire made an explosive beginning. Headley hitting 10 runs in Julien's opening over. But an acrobatic catch by Knott saw him gone in the second over bowled by Jarvis. After a useful innings by Sharpe and a sortie from Bolus that brought 42 runs *in 22 overs, Derbyshire faltered a* little when the fifth and sixth wickets fell with the score 114, in the 29th over. It was then that Taylor and Venkataraghavan came together.

As Derbyshire no longer play at the county ground—they were embarrassed by the cost of maintaining it—one or two new grounds have appeared in their fixture list. The Bass Worthington ground at Buxton, where the county recently played against Oxford University, is one, and Darley Dale, whose club plays in the Border league, is another. *Hampshire will be visitors there* in September.

Trent College is the third new site. The groundsman, Ted Cox, who sides neither with batsmen nor bowlers, must have been gratified to see the pitch, upon which *he had begun his preparations be*fore Easter, play so well. Kent won the toss and batted. Rhodes, Stevenson—a replacement for Hendrick, whose wife was having a baby—Russell and Swarbrook *(proud wearer of the new county cap) had all bowled before Kent* lost their first wicket with the score 39.

That was Luckhurst, marvellously caught by Headley running *in from cover and diving forward* to make his catch in Venkataraghavan's first over, the 17th. Johnson and Cowdrey then made 35 runs in six overs when Johnson, having reached his half century, in which he hit a six and six fours, fell caught *and bowled* to Venkataraghavan.

Denness was soon gone and Shepherd, Knott and Ealham, too. Cowdrey, though, was going beautifully and in the 37th over he reached his 50, the second on successive *Sundays, with a magnifi*cent six to midwicket off Rhodes. When Cowdrey was out in the next over, *the 38th*, he walked in to a splendid reception, and the informative and kindly announcer gave the crowd their cue: "Thank *you Colin for all the pleasure you* have given us over the last 25 years."

KENT
G. W. Johnson, c and b Venkataraghavan 52
B. W. Luckhurst, c Headley, b Venkataraghavan 24
M. C. Cowdrey, c Taylor, b Stevenson 56
*M. H. Denness, b Swarbrook .. 0
J. N. Shepherd, c Taylor, b Venkataraghavan 8
†A. P. E. Knott, c Rhodes, b Russell 13
A. G. E. Ealham, c Borrington, b Stevenson 4
B. D. Julien, c Headley, b Rhodes 17
R. A. Woolmer, not out .. 3
D. L. Underwood, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 4) 10
Total (8 wkts) 187
K. B. S. Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—39, 2—74, 3—96, 4—111, 5—128, 6—158, 7—177, 8—182.
BOWLING: Rhodes, 8—1—35—1; Stevenson, 8—1—31—2; Russell, 8—0—38—1; Swarbrook, 8—0—41—1; Venkataraghavan, 8—1—33—3.

DERBYSHIRE
R. G. A. Headley, c Knott, b Jarvis 10
P. J. Sharpe, c Woolmer, b Underwood 25
J. B. Bolus, c Jarvis, b Johnson 32
A. J. Borrington, c Woolmer, b Johnson 0
A. Morris, c Johnson, b Julien 15
F. W. Swarbrook, c Knott, b Julien 10
†R. W. Taylor, run out .. 33
S. Venkataraghavan, not out .. 29
P. E. Russell, not out .. 0
Extras (lb 4, w 1, nb 1) .. 6
Total (7 wkts) 178
K. Stevenson, H. J. Rhodes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—58, 3—84, 4—97, 5—114, 6—114, 7—178.
BOWLING: Julien, 7—0—11—2; Jarvis, 8—0—18—1; Shepherd, 8—0—55—0; Woolmer, 8—0—50—0; Underwood, 7—0—20—1; Johnson, 8—1—30—2.
Umpires: R. E. Barnard and C. G. Pepper.

Well-timed boost for Middlesex confidence

By Alan Gibson

LORD'S: Middlesex (4 pts) beat Leicestershire by 27 runs.

There is a big difference between a 40 over match and a 55 over one, and it was wrong to regard *yesterday's John Player* League match as a preview of the Benson and Hedges cup final. Nevertheless it will have done Middlesex's confidence good, especially as they won without Brearley and Titmus.

Middlesex lost the wicket of Smith in the seventh over, to a splendid catch at point, but the second wicket partnership of Radley and Featherstone gave the innings a pace and style it never lost. In 10 overs they had put on 50. Featherstone *reached his* own 50 in 39 balls. He scored most of his runs with the drive, Radley with the cut, but they both used a variety of strokes, most of them good looking.

Leicestershire did not bowl or field badly, but the pitch was too easy for them, and the batting too good. Illingworth did what he could to tax the batsmen: he gave Steele an early spell, and in the twenty-fourth over came on himself, and had Featherstone *caught at deep square leg with* his first ball.

Later, for a time, he did some*thing to confuse Radley* by attacking outside his leg stump with six men on the on side. It was a fine throw by Davison from the deep which ended Radley's *innings*—181 for three in the thirty-third over—but Gomes was then nicely in and saw to it, with help from Murray, that the innings did not falter.

When *Leicestershire batted*, Steele was out early, but Dudleston and Tolchard took the score to 92, and when Dudleston was run out—good fielding by Edmonds—it seemed as well for Leicestershire were getting *behind the rate*.

When Balderstone went it was 139 for four in the thirty-second and although Tolchard kept swinging his hat for a while, it was really the end of Leicestershire

MIDDLESEX
*M. J. Smith, c Birkenshaw, b Higgs 12
C. T. Radley, run out 79
N. G. Featherstone, c Balderstone, b Illingworth 58
H. A. Gomes, not out 49
†J. T. Murray, c Tolchard, b Higgs 17
G. D. Barlow, not out 3
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1) .. 4
Total (4 wkts) 226
M. W. Gatting, P. H. Edmonds, M. J. Vernon, J. S. E. Price, M. W. W. Selvey did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—133, 3—181, 4—217.
BOWLING: McKenzie, 8—0—46—0; Higgs, 7—0—33—2; Booth, 8—0—[illegible]; McVicker, 7—0—41—0; Steele, 3—0—30—0; Illingworth, 7—0—32—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE
B. Dudleston, run out 43
J. F. Steele, c Murray, b Selvey .. 2
*R. W. Tolchard, b Price .. 67
B. F. Davison, b Featherstone .. 18
J. C. Balderstone, st Murray, b Edmonds 25
J. Birkenshaw, c and b Price .. 8
*R. Illingworth, not out .. 13
N. M. McVicker, b Edmonds .. 5
P. Booth, c Murray, b Edmonds 1
G. D. McKenzie, not out .. 3
Extras (b 2, l-b 11, w 1) .. 14
Total (8 wkts) 199
K. Higgs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—92, 3—122, 4—139, 5—175, 6—182, 7—187, 8—195.
BOWLING: Price, 8—1—30—2; Selvey, 8—0—43—1; Featherstone, 8—0—41—1; Vernon, 8—0—47—0; Edmonds, 8—1—24—3.
Umpires: W. L. Budd and A. E. G. Rhodes.

Brave effort by Surrey

Despite a brave effort by Surrey, chasing a target of 250 at Southampton, Hampshire won by 22 runs to record their sixth John Player victory of the season. Hampshire's success was based on *a second wicket partnership of* 138 between Barry Richards and Richard Lewis. Richards, in fine form, hit 12 fours and two sixes in 83 and Lewis had two sixes and seven fours in his 79—his best in the Sunday competition.

Surrey began their reply well with an opening partnership of 70 and Butcher hit boldly in scoring 57. Then Younis and Roope gave Surrey hope with a fifth wicket stand of 88 but when Younis was run out in the 36th over, their *hopes vanished*.

Hove

Sussex gained their third John Player League win of the season by defeating Yorkshire by 89 runs. Sussex batted attractively *for 255 for four, the highest total* against Yorkshire in the competition this season, with Faber setting an aggressive pattern by scoring 61 in 47 minutes, including 10 fours. He and Greenidge gave Sussex an encouraging start with a stand of 98 off 16 overs.

Worcester

Randall justified his regular *Sunday commission as Nottingham*shire's opening batsman by building the platform for a 40-run victory over Worcestershire. Randall, hitting five fours in 85 minutes made 64 and featured in partnerships of 88 with Rice (40) and of 52 with Smedley (53).

This lifted Nottinghamshire to a useful total of 201 for seven despite a good performance by Cumbes, who took three for 46 and also held two catches. Worcestershire seemed in the running while Turner was making 40, but *their chase faded when he was* bowled by Rice (two for 16).

Manchester

Although they lost their first five batsmen for 78, facing a Somerset total of 188 for six, Lan*cashire rallied splendidly to win* by four wickets. Reidy, an uncapped left hander, produced his first Sunday League 50

John Player League

	P	W	L	T	N-R	Pts
Essex (16)	8	7	1	0	0	28
Hampshire (5)	8	6	2	0	0	24
Warwickshire (11)	8	6	2	0	0	24
Kent (3)	8	6	2	0	0	24
Worcestershire (9)	8	5	3	0	0	20
Yorkshire (7)	8	5	3	0	0	20
Derbyshire (15)	8	4	4	0	0	16
Leicestershire (1)	8	4	4	0	0	16
Nhamshire (17)	8	4	4	0	0	16
Lancashire (12)	8	3	5	0	0	12
Glos'shire (1)	8	3	5	0	0	12
Middlesex (8)	8	3	5	0	0	12
Somerset (2)	8	3	5	0	0	12
Sussex (6)	8	3	5	0	0	12
Glamorgan (14)	8	2	6	0	0	8
N'ttonshire (4)	8	2	6	0	0	8
Surrey (10)	8	2	6	0	0	8

1974 positions in brackets.

Schools results

Blundell's 107, *Sherborne 107; Bryanston 114, Canford 115 for 7; Haileybury 92, *Mill Hill 95 for 5; St Peter's, York 175 (M. Foulds 5 for 70), Bootham 104; *Stonyhurst 55 (R. Low 8 for 34), Lancaster RGS 57 for 6; *Tiffin 205 for 7 dec, St George's, Weybridge 138 for 8; Trinity 122, St Dunstan's 123 for 8; *Tiffin 258 for 3 dec (T. C. Scott 118, A. M. Fine 87), Cheltenham 170 for 7; Eastbourne 185 for 5 dec, Lancing 149 for 3; Loughborough GS 158, *Ratcliffe 145 for 4 (M. Merriman 61); Palmers 118 for 6 dec, Colchester RGS 122 for 4; *Wellington, Berks 133 for 7 dec (R. Dyer 61), Bradfield 130; *Emmanuel 167 for 6 dec (I. Coleman 105), Reigate GS 91 (N. Khan 7 for 25); *Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 110, Old Haberdashers 108; Magdalen College School 171 for 5 dec, *Bloxham 138 for 9; *Pangbourne 81, Oratory 51 (M. J. Lowery 8 for 17); *Abingdon 154 for 5 dec, High Wycombe 77 for 6; *Berkhamsted 187, Brentwood 106 for 6; Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 147 for 5 dec, Roan 76 for 9; *Christ's Hospital 181 for 8 dec, Cranleigh 146 for 5; *King's Bruton 127 for 7 dec, Clayesmore 76; *King's, Worcester 184, King Edward's, Birmingham 185 for 1; *Radley 220 for 8 dec (N. Popplewell 92), Marlborough 130 for 8; St Joseph's Academy 77, *St Mary's, Crosby 79 for 7; Seaford 159 for 7 dec, *Worth 115 for 7; *Bedford 157 for 6 dec (I. G. Peck 75), Bedford Modern 106 for 8 (R. Palmer 7 for 37); *Bishop's Stortford 160 for 7 dec (G. N. Tee 90), Chigwell 96 for 8; *Loretto 235 for 8 dec (J. L. Wotherspoon 130), Fettes 212 for 6 (W. D. Hay 68); Raynes Park HS 138, *Battersea GS 156; Worcester RGS 149 for 6 dec, *Cheltenham GS 119 for 2; Dauntsey's 142, *Monkton Combe 145 for 4; Hipperholme GS 115, *QEHS, Wakefield 118 for 5; Kimbolton 201 for 8 dec, *Perse 181 (G. A. Pearson 80).

Today's cricket

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Australian (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
ILKESTON: Derbyshire v Essex (11.0 to 6.30).
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Somerset (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Kent (11.30 to 7.0).
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex (11.30 to 7.0).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
HOVE: Sussex v Yorkshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Warwickshire (11.0 to 6.30).

UNIVERSITY MATCH
LORD'S: Oxford v Cambridge (11.30 to 6.30).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Warwickshire II.
MARSKE-BY-SEA: Yorkshire II v Leicestershire II.

MINOR COUNTIES
FALMOUTH: Cornwall v Somerset II.
DURHAM: Durham v Cumberland.

UNDER-25 COMPETITION
AYLESFORD: Kent v Middlesex.

Saturday's scores

ILKESTON: Essex 229 (K. Stevenson 5 for 63); Derbyshire 10 for 2 (31 overs).
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire 294 (A. J. Murtagh 65, J. Davey 4 for 66); Gloucestershire, 131 for 5 (45 overs) (Sadiq Mohammad 67 not out).
MANCHESTER: Somerset, 61 (P. Lee 6 for 14); Lancashire 229 for 9 (71 overs) (D. Lloyd 67).
NORTHAMPTON: Kent 255 (M. H. Denness 93); Northamptonshire, 71 for 1 (30 overs).
NOTTINGHAM: Middlesex 303 (C. T. Radley 98, H. A. Gomes 84); Nottinghamshire, 52 for 3 (15 overs).
THE OVAL: Surrey, 259 (Intikhab Alam 54, N. M. McVicker 5 for 56); Leicestershire, 3 for no wkt (7 overs).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire, 319 for 8 (B. L. D'Oliveira 75, T. J. Yardley 57); Warwickshire 81 for no wkt (17 overs).
HOVE: Sussex 228 (A. C. W. Parsons 81, C. M. Old 7 for 81); Yorkshire, 71 for 3 (29 overs).
LORD'S: Oxford University, 300 for 6 dec (P. D. Fursdon 112 not out, G. Pathmanathan 50, E. J. W. Jackson 7 for 95); Cambridge University 10 for 1.

Hampshire v Surrey

AT SOUTHAMPTON

Hampshire (4 pts) beat Surrey by 22 runs.

HAMPSHIRE
*B. A. Richards, c Jackman, b Pocock 83
C. G. Greenidge, b Jackman .. 13
R. V. Lewis, b Roope 79
T. E. Jesty, l-b-w, b Arnold .. 36
P. J. Sainsbury, not out .. 26
A. J. Murtagh, not out .. 2
Extras (w 2) 2
Total (4 wkts) 249
J. M. Rice, †G. R. Stephenson, R. S. Herman, A. M. E. Roberts, N. G. Cowley did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—164, 3—187, 4—228.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—29—1; Jackman, 8—1—40—1; Mack, 8—0—52—0; Roope, 8—0—[illegible]—1; Butcher, 4—0—55—0; Pocock, 8—0—48—1.

SURREY
*J. H. Edrich, c Sainsbury, b Rice 24
A. R. Butcher, c Richards, b Rice 57
Younis Ahmed, run out .. 54
Intikhab Alam, c and b Sainsbury 3
P. I. Pocock, c Jesty, b Sainsbury 13
G. R. J. Roope, run out .. 48
R. D. Jackman, b Roberts .. 2
R. R. Owen-Thomas, not out .. 0
†L. E. Skinner, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 17) 17
Total (7 wkts) 227
G. G. Arnold, A. J. Mack did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—95, 3—98, 4—117, 5—205, 6—209, 7—224.
BOWLING: Roberts, 8—0—26—1; Herman, 8—0—[illegible]—0; Sainsbury, 8—0—34—2; Rice, 8—0—30—2; Jesty, 8—0—54—0.
Umpires: J. F. Crapp and K. E. Palmer.

Lancashire v Somerset

AT MANCHESTER

Lancashire (4 pts) beat Somerset by four wickets.

SOMERSET
D. J. S. Taylor, b Ratcliffe .. 24
B. C. Rose, c Engineer, b Ratcliffe 12
P. W. Denning, c Engineer, b Ratcliffe 1
I. V. A. Richards, not out .. 91
*D. B. Close, c Engineer, b Ratcliffe 1
H. I. Burgess, c Lloyd, b Sullivan 26
I. T. Botham, run out .. 21
K. F. Jennings, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 2) .. 8
Total (6 wkts) 188
P. J. Slocombe, R. J. Clapp, A. A. Jones did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—40, 3—41, 4—51, 5—119, 6—161.
BOWLING: Lever, 8—0—33—0; Lee, 8—2—25—0; Ratcliffe, 8—1—[illegible]—4; Simmons, 8—0—31—0; Sullivan, 5—0—17—1; Hughes, 8—0—[illegible]—0; Lloyd, 2—0—15—0.

LANCASHIRE
A. Kennedy, c Rose, b Clapp .. 15
F. M. Engineer, c Jennings, b Clapp 3
F. C. Hayes, c Close, b Rose .. 25
D. Lloyd, b Rose 13
B. W. Reidy, not out 58
J. Sullivan, b Rose 8
D. P. Hughes, b Botham .. 47
J. Simmons, not out .. 16
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 3) .. 9
Total (6 wkts, 38.2 overs) .. 190
R. M. Ratcliffe, P. Lever, P. Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—25, 3—59, 4—68, 5—78, 6—157.
BOWLING: Jones, 8—0—36—0; Clapp, 7—1—50—2; Jennings, 6—0—38—0; Botham, 6.2—1—30—1; Rose, 6—0—25—3; Richards, 5—1—14—0.
Umpires: R. Aspinall and A. Jepson.

Sussex v Yorkshire

AT HOVE

Sussex (4 pts) beat Yorkshire by 89 runs.

SUSSEX
M. J. J. Faber, c Old, b Sidebottom 61
C. A. Greenidge, not out .. 82
*A. W. Greig, b Ramage .. 75
P. J. Graves, c Sidebottom, b Old 21
A. E. W. Parsons, not out .. 0
J. G. Groome, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 1) .. 13
Total (4 wkts) 255
J. R. T. Barclay, J. A. Snow, †A. W. Mansell, C. E. Waller, J. Spencer did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—98, 2—211, 3—252, 4—252.
BOWLING: Old, 8—1—34—1; Sidebottom, 8—0—40—1; Ramage, 8—0—47—1; Robinson, 4—0—27—0; Cooper, 8—0—48—0; Townsley, 4—0—50—0.

YORKSHIRE
R. G. Lumb, l-b-w, b Spencer .. 5
J. Hampshire, c Greig, b Waller 41
P. J. Squires, b Barclay .. 1
C. M. Old, c Groome, b Waller 33
C. Johnson, c and b Barclay .. 1
A. Sidebottom, c Groome, b Spencer 31
D. E. Bairstow, b Barclay .. 11
R. A. J. Townsley, b Greig .. 13
A. Ramage, l-b-w, b Spencer .. 0
H. P. Cooper, not out .. 14
A. L. Robinson, c Greig, b Spencer 1
Extras (b 2, l-b 13) .. 15
Total (31.5 overs) 166
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—20, 3—68, 4—84, 5—87, 6—115, 7—138, 8—139, 9—155, 10—166.
BOWLING: Snow, 4—1—4—0; Spencer, 7.5—1—22—4; Waller, 8—1—50—2; Barclay, 8—0—48—3; Greig, 4—0—27—1.
Umpires: P. H. Wight and J. G. Langridge.

Worcester v Notts

AT WORCESTER

Nottinghamshire (4 pts) beat Worcestershire by 40 runs.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
B. Hassan, c Cass, b Inchmore .. 5
D. W. Randall, c and b Cumbes 64
C. E. B. Rice, run out .. 40
*M. J. Smedley, c Cumbes, b Inchmore 53
P. D. Johnson, c Cass, b Cumbes 3
B. Stead, b Cumbes 3
B. T. Tunnicliffe, c Cumbes, b Holder 8
M. J. Harris, not out .. 12
Extras (l-b 7, w 2, n-b 3) .. 12
Total (7 wkts) 201
H. A. White, P. A. Wilkinson, J. D. Birch did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—99, 3—151, 4—165, 5—175, 6—193, 7—201.
BOWLING: Holder, 8—0—29—1; Inchmore, 7—0—55—2; Cumbes, 8—0—46—3; Hemsley, 2—0—20—0; D'Oliveira, 5—0—31—0; Gifford, 8—0—17—0.

WORCESTERSHIRE
G. M. Turner, b Rice 40
J. A. Ormrod, c Hassan, b Tunnicliffe 18
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Tunnicliffe, b Wilkinson 28
J. M. Parker, lbw, b Tunnicliffe 4
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Smedley, b Tunnicliffe 13
T. J. Yardley, run out .. 25
†G. R. Cass, lbw, b Birch .. 4
J. D. Inchmore, c Harris, b Stead 10
*N. Gifford, b Stead 0
V. A. Holder, c Harris, b Rice 0
J. Cumbes, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 17, w 2) .. 19
Total (35.1 overs) 161
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—63, 3—93, 4—100, 5—123, 6—137, 7—159, 8—159, 9—161, 10—161.
BOWLING: Stead, 5—0—28—2; Wilkinson, 8—1—30—1; Rice, 5.1—0—16—2; Tunnicliffe, 8—0—25—3; White, 8—0—29—0; Birch, 1—0—4—1.
Umpires: H. Horton and B. J. Meyer.

Minor Counties

DURHAM: Durham, 185 for 7 dec; Cumberland, 154 for 4 (R. Entwistle 50).

Minor Counties

BUCKINGHAM: Buckinghamshire, 129 and 242 for 9 dec (G. Jones, 89, A. Jorden 4 for 81); Bedfordshire, 214 for 8 dec and 160 for 6. Bedfordshire won by four wickets.

Golf

Open's international look well preserved

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Lou Graham set off in the midday sun yesterday, having regaled his caddy with a pint of coke, to walk Carnoustie, the only way he could become acquainted with the course. The *new* United States champion had *arrived by air on Saturday having* failed to qualify in the Milwaukee Open, which was won by Art Wall, in his mid-50s, this weekend. Graham found the course closed until 4 o'clock and then open only to those 92 who *had qualified the day before*. This ruling caught out one or two exempted players from overseas beside Graham, for they were all denied their first thorough look at the course.

This did not worry Graham. *He still has the slightly glazed* look of the man who has won the United States Open and is beginning to emerge from the paper work that follows it, and his main concern has been to lose the effect of the jet lag which made his arms feel as though they were made of paper as he hit practice shots beside the sparkling waters of the North Sea. *He is here only because his* United States victory gave him an automatic invitation.

The last to take advantage of a round of the course on Saturday were Nicklaus and Weiskopf. Nicklaus likes to play a practice *round when the heat is off the* day and the sun is sliding down the sky. His son was with him and a few hundred holiday makers who could hardly believe their luck. Nicklaus hit a number of second drives but did not look *too worried—he had followed his* first practice round of 67 with a 65.

The weekend belonged to the qualifiers, 23 from each of the four courses, who had gone playing into the gloaming on Saturday in play-offs to decide not only the last places in the field of 150 but also who should be the eight *reserves to make good* any late defaulters. Muscroft, for example, was engaged about 10 o'clock in a merry-go-round on the Old Course at St Andrews, in which the first and last two holes were used. In the course of this the *head of his graphite* driver flew off into the Swilcan Burn off the 18th tee. Hobday, of Rhodesia, beat him for last place and now Muscroft *must* wait to see who drops out.

Of the professionals, Christy O'Connor, Butler and McClelland were among the failures, and the successful seemed to be made up *largely of overseas players* and British professionals of the young school. Among the foreign element are Dassu, of Italy, Dorrestein, of The Netherlands, Oosthuizen, of South Africa, Underwood, the American who won the Portuguese *Open*, *Ordonez* of Argentina, Toussaint, of Belgium, Pyatt, of Venezuela, Hansen, of Denmark and Canizares, of Spain. Thus the truly international character of the Open is well preserved.

Qualifiers

ST ANDREWS OLD: 137, G. F. Burns; 143, R. Bernardini (Italy); 145, J. L. Hammond; D. K. Webster; 146, J. M. Hume; G. D. Koch (US); P. Toussaint (Belgium); 147, I. E. Stanley (Australia); 148, W. R. Locke; J. M. Nutter; P. Leonard; 149, J. Cooke; S. Stephen; G. Levenson (S Africa); R. D. Weir; S. Bonham; 150, D. I. Vaughan; J. Barnet; N. Price (Rhodesia); M. S. White; 151, T. Britz (S Africa); M. J. Gray; S. F. N. Hobday (Rhodesia).

ST ANDREWS NEW, 139, C. Mason; A. H. Chandler; 140, J. A. Jacobs (US); 141, C. G. Pennington; M. F. Cahill (Australia); D. Jones; B. J. Waites; H. Hansen (Denmark); G. V. Marsh (Australia); 143, P. Berry; E. L. Pearce (US); 145, A. Dokie (US); H. Balocchi (S Africa); 144, D. Jagger; (Tobago); M. Foster; M. Ballesteros (Spain); B. Maestroni (Italy); 145, R. D. Carter; M. Pyatt (Venezuela); W. B. Murray; M. F. Gregson (Spain); W. Hector; M. Poxon.

PANMURE: 140, S. Torrance; 141, D. J. Smyth; 142, A. Brooks; 143, T. Le Brocq, R. H. Emery; 144, G. Muellar (Sweden); P. H. Wilcock, J. Fowler, B. Garrett (US); W. S. M. Rooke, N. Wood; 145, W. J. Todd; R. McDonald, S. Wilson, A. K. Parcell; D. Clark (NZ), M. Ingham; 146, H. C. Farmer, C. A. Ordonez (Argentina); G. Smith, S. W. R. Adwick, P. Clarke, D. Huish.

MONIFIETH: 139, B. Brask (US); J. J. Downie (France); B. Dassu (Italy); 141, J. Canizares (Spain); S. Ballesteros (Spain); 143, A. Anderson, G. Kelley (US); A. Oosthuizen (S Africa); J. A. Hudson; L. Platts, J. McTear; 144, T. W. Rastall, B. M. Sandry, R. Hinkle (US); S. D. Brown, D. Ingram, D. Wren (S Africa), R. Fyfe; 145, J. Dorrestein (Netherlands), M. Prell (US), J. Purcell, D. Scanlan, P. Elson.

France regain European women's title

From John Hennessy
Paris, July 6

France regained the European women's golf championship at the St Cloud Country Club today. It *is an event that has been domin*ated by England and France since its inception in 1959 (it is held every other year) but England, winners last time, finished in eighth place. Rarely was there such a fall from grace, for England had *won the trophy on four* of the five previous occasions.

With the dismissal of Scotland and Ireland in the semi-final round yesterday, *in by no means* dishonourable circumstances, the stage was taken today by France and Spain. Until lunchtime the Spanish gave a splendid account of themselves, not only with their grace and charm but also with their golf. Against *general* expectations the Marquesa de Artasona and Contessa de Albox (if they were finally beaten for *the title the Spanish had brought* some of their own with them) recovered from two down at the turn in the top foursome to win *on the last green*. Catherine de Prado and Anne-Marie Palli yielded the 12th with two untidy strokes and the *Marquesa pitched* close to the 15th to bring them level. It was blow for blow now, and a chip by Mrs de Prado, hit*ting the pin*, put France ahead again, whereupon the Marquesa again wedged superbly to six feet. *A thundering blow by Miss Palli* into the rough gave Spain the lead for the first time at the 17th and a nervous half in five at the last took the two teams into lunch all square.

The match, as a match, more or less ended there. Mrs de Prado roared away from the Contessa to be three up after *four* holes, Miss Palli bludgeoned her way past Elena Corominas, though her final thrust was a brilliant bunker shot to within a millimetre of the 16th; and in the third match Martine Giraud forestalled a brave rally by the Marquesa from four down to win on the 17th.

Meanwhile Ireland turned the tables *on Scotland to take third* place. Scotland took both foursomes, but only Muriel Thomson could repeat her success in the *afternoon. But* both countries had enough for glory the day before, both losing by the odd point. In Ireland's case the point was stolen by France rather than surrendered by Ireland, for Mary McKenna played perfectly good golf on the last two holes from a position of one up and lost both to birdies by Mrs de Prado, with a four at the 451-yard 17th *and a three at the 390-yard 18th*.

The least said about the English perhaps the better. Mrs Lally Segard, the *chairman of the cham*pionship, generously suggested they were overgolfed; others thought that the wrong team had been chosen. Whatever the reason, there will be some sharp talking on the other side of the Channel *soon enough. Wales*, worthy winners against Sweden yesterday, finished fifth.

FINAL POSITIONS: 1, *France*; 2, Spain; 3, Ireland; 4, Scotland; 5, Wales; 6, Sweden; 7, Italy; 8, England.

FRANCE beat SPAIN, 4½—2½. Foursomes: Mrs C. de Prado and Miss A. M. Palli lost to Marquesa Artasona and Contessa de Albox, 1 hole; Mrs M. Giraud and Mrs O. Garaialde beat Mrs *E. de Garcia Ogara and Miss C. Maestre*, 4 and 3. Singles: Mrs de Prado beat Contessa de Albox, 4 and 3; Miss Palli beat Miss E. Corominas, 3 and 2; Mrs Giraud beat Marquesa de Artasona, 2 and 1; Mrs Garaialde lost to *Miss* Maestre, 4 and 2; Mrs M. Cochet halved with Mrs de Garcia Ogara.

SPAIN beat SCOTLAND, 4—3. Foursomes: Marquesa de Artasona and Countess de Albox beat Miss M. Walker and Miss S. Cadden, 6 and 5; E. Garcia-Orgara and C. Maestre beat Miss S. Needham and Mrs J. Smith, 2 holes. Singles: Countess de Albox lost to *Miss* Walker, *5 and 4*; Marquesa Artasona lost to Miss Cadden, 1 hole; E. Corominas lost to Miss L. Hope, 1 hole; C. Maestre beat Miss Needham, 1 hole; E. Garcia-Ogara beat Miss M. Thomson, 2 holes.

IRELAND beat SCOTLAND, 4—3. Foursomes: Miss M. McKenna and Miss V. Singleton lost to Miss M. Walker and Miss S. Cadden, 5 and 4; Miss M. Gorry and Miss C. Nesbitt *lost to Miss S. Needham and Miss M.* Thomson, 2 holes. Singles: Miss McKenna beat Miss Walker, 5 and 2; Miss Singleton beat Miss Cadden, 4 and 3; Miss Nesbitt beat Miss L. Hope, 2 and 1; Miss Gorry lost to Miss Thomson, 3 and 1; Miss E. Bradshaw beat Mrs J. Smith, 2 and 1.

FRANCE beat IRELAND, 4—3. C. de Prado and A-M. Palli lost to Miss M. McKenna and Miss V. Singleton, 2 and 1; M. Giraud and O. Garaialde beat Miss M. Gorry and Miss C. Nesbitt, 3 and 2. Singles: C. de Prado beat Miss McKenna, 1 hole; A-M. Palli beat Miss Gorry, 5 and 4; M. Giraud *lost to Miss Nesbitt, 5 and 4*; O. Garaialde lost to Miss Singleton, 1 hole; M. Cochet beat Miss E. Bradshaw, 2 and 1.

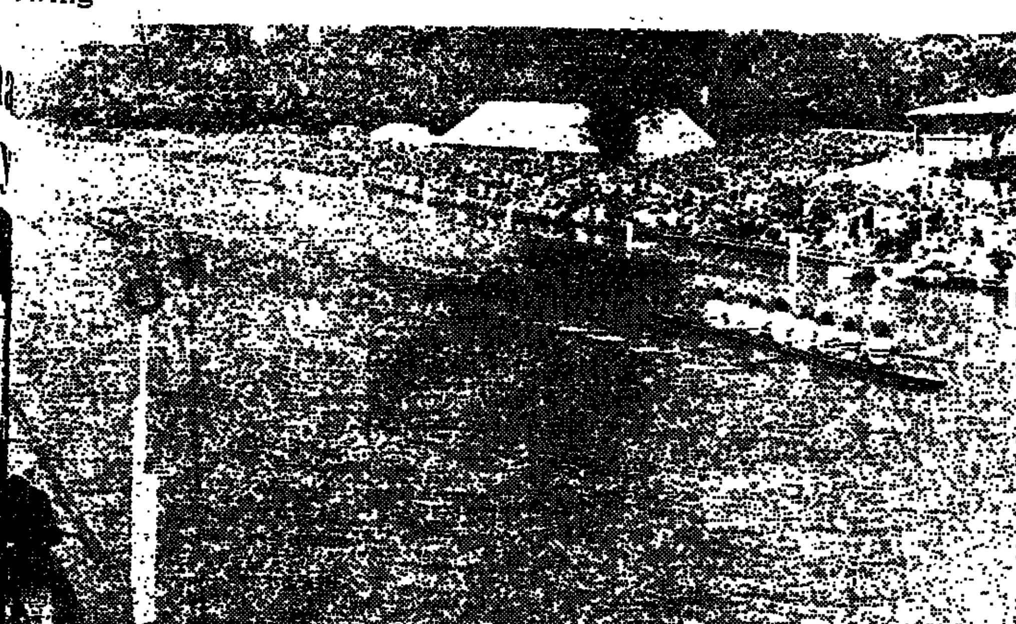
ENGLAND beat SWITZERLAND, 4—3. *Foursomes*: Miss J. Greenhalgh and Miss A. Irvin lost to Miss M. de Werra and Miss C. Charbonnier, 4 and 3; Miss L. Harrold and Miss J. Lee-Smith beat Miss S. Kessler and Miss D. Cailiat, *5 and 4. Singles*: Miss A. Stant lost to Miss Charbonnier, at the 19th; Miss Greenhalgh lost to Miss de Werra, 2 and 1; Miss Harrold beat Miss M. Glinthard, 4 and 3; Miss Lee-Smith beat Miss Kessler, *4 and 3*; Miss P. Huke beat Miss Cailiat, 4 and 2.

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SPORT

Rowing



...ander-Thames Tradesmen, the British national eight, beating Harvard at Henley yesterday.

A Grand triumph for British eight

By Jim Railton

...t was an exceptional Henley ...yal Regatta, particularly from ... domestic point of view, with ...tish crews winning seven of the ... trophies open to overseas com...tition including the Grand. The ...h, too, were in happy mood ...h Sean Drea taking for the ...rd successive year the prestigi... Diamonds and the Irish police ...ht capturing at last the Thames ...p. It was a record Henley, too, ...every sense. In ideal conditions, ...h a strong breeze behind the ...ws, seven new full course re...ds were established during the ...ek with a record crowd watch..., the final day of the Regatta.

The 16 oarsmen competing in ... Grand Final yesterday must ...ve had nightmares as they went ...rough a "mental rehearsal" for ...e final. Harvard University dis...ssed Union Boat Club, of ...ston, by two thirds of a length ... Saturday's semi-final round, ...ssing the Barrier and Fawley ...cords by one second and break... the record of 6min 16sec held ... the famous West German Ratze...rg eight in 1965 by three ...conds. Two hours and 20 minutes ...er, the Leander-Thames Trades...en eight went down the same ...ck, missing the intermediate ...cords, also by one second, to ...at Vesper Boat Club, of Phila...lphia, and equalling Harvard's ...w record for the Grand.

The scene was therefore set for ... classic duel between Britain's ...tional eight designate, with six ...ver medal winners on board, ...d Harvard University, stroked ... a world champion, Al Shealy, ...th another world champion, ...k Cashin, in the engine room. ...ere would have been, too, a ...l anti-climax for this presti...us race if the British eight had ... loosened up for their duel in ... sun before the afternoon's ...ing. After a few full pressure ...okes the rigger of the six-man, ...ooks, sheared and hasty repairs ...re necessary. (The Royal ...gatta has still not incorporated ... international rule where a re...v is allowed for equipment acci...its in the first 100 metres of a ...e.)

...he story of this year's Grand ...s adequately summed up by the ...rvard coach, Harry Parker: ...We were even for 30 strokes; ...en Harvard settled and that was ...e beginning of the end." The ...itish eight repeated their "blitz...ieg" start demonstrated in the ...mi-final round against Vesper, ...d took half a length from Har...rd in the first quarter mile of ...e race. The British eight added ...nother length in the next quar...r mile and led by three by the ...ile. While the British eight, ...oving like an express train, con...nually explored a rate in the ...pper thirties, Harvard soon went ...nto a losing plod. The British eight brought the enclosures to their feet as they crossed the finishing line with a two lengths' lead with the race always in their hands.

For the British eight this year's Grand was an attempt to lift them from recent sorrows. They beat, after all, an American university crew and the new Grand records were more a reflection of the exceptionally fast conditions. But the plov of Janousek, the British national coach, succeeded. After failure in Mannheim and Ratzeburg, expectations were raised with a win in Nottingham last weekend, and it is hoped that yesterday's success might bring more in the rest of the international season.

Next week the British eight splits into two fours for the top international regatta in Lucerne before the world championships in August. Janousek is still weighing up whether to go for an eight or two fours in the world championships. The Grand was no real test for the British eight's international potential in this event.

Sean Drea, of Ireland, took the Diamond Sculls for the third successive year. In yesterday's final the holder met Jim Dietz, of the United States, who now goes weak in the knees every time he meets the Irishman. Drea beat him easing up yesterday by two and one third lengths. In American parlance Drea "psyches him out". Watching this tough and ruthless Irishman, one is left wondering who in the world can stop Drea this year. I do not think anybody can, and remain convinced that but for his illness during last year's world championships, Drea would now be the world champion.

Drea's supposed real test at Henley came in Saturday's semi-final round against the young West German European champion, Kolbe, who has dominated Europe this season—that is, until Drea's appearance from the United States. Drea methodically destroyed Kolbe to win by five lengths, setting a record for this event. In yesterday's final, Drea had four lengths at the mile before mercifully easing off against his American opponent, who won the silver medal in last year's world championships.

Britain predictably took three of Henley's six elite events—the Grand, Prince Philip and the Double sculls. Smallbone, stroke of Britain's silver medal's winning eight, and Locke, winner of the event in 1971, came within a third of a length of a fourth success for Britain in the Goblets. Their opponents in yesterday's final were the veterans, Droog and Luyenburg, from the Netherlands—medal winners in Mexico and Munich in double sculls and coxless pairs.

The British pair were three and a half lengths down at the Barrier and looked out of it, having only recaptured a length with 400 yards to go. Smallbone, as crafty as ever, suddenly jumped the rate and the British pair sliced back to reduce their deficit to one third of a length as the Dutchmen thankfully scrambled home. Poor steering early on and an attack employed fractionally too late cost the British pair the Silver Goblets.

London University took the Ladies' Plate, and their coxed four turned out later for their seventh race of the week to beat Vesper Boat Club by one and two-third lengths in the Prince Philip. Britain's other elite victory came from the world and European bronze medal winners in double sculls, Baillieu and Hart, who won yesterday at little more than a canter against their British opponents.

The Irish gained their second victory of the day in the Thames Cup when the strong Irish police crew, Garda Siochana, who have been knocking on the door in this event for some time, came home one length clear of Quintin for a popular win. There seemed to be so many Irish policemen here lending support that Dublin over the weekend must have been a thieves' paradise. A forewarning of the scale of the Irish celebrations likely last night was amply provided when the landing stage subsided, tipping into the water some Garda supporters as they rushed forward to congratulate their returning crew.

The United States perhaps gained some compensation for their poor showing here with their sole victory; Potomac Boat Club, of Washington, took the Stewards' with a two and one-third length victory over Lady Margaret Boat Club, beating the record for this event by five seconds. The Canadians brought their tally to two with Ridley College recapturing the Princess Elizabeth, and adding a new record for good measure with a one length win over St Paul's School, Concord, of the United States.

Another popular victory came in the Wyfolds, with the Thames Tradesmen's four beating Leander in record time. The Tradesmen four's success was a double celebration for William Mason, a member of Britain's Grand eight and coach of the Tradesmen four.

Another four to watch, too, is Ealing High Schools, who won the Visitors' to the chagrin of Oxford and Cambridge college fours. This crew will represent Britain in the world junior championships in Montreal in August.

Although this year's Henley failed to attract the world's best in most of the elite events, quantity rather than quality ensured few one horse races and some close and exciting contests throughout the week.

Grand Challenge Cup

Semi-final round

Leander and Thames Tradesmen beat VESPER BC, US, 1 length, 6min 13sec.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, US, beat Union BC, Canada, ⅔ length, 6min 13sec.

Final

Leander and Thames Tradesmen beat HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 2 lengths, 6min 16sec.

Ladies' Plate

Quarter-final round

..., US, beat Lady Margaret, Cambridge, ⅔ length, 6min 35sec.
University College and Hospital, London, beat St Catharine's, Cambridge, ... lengths, 6min 22sec.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON beat Fitzwilliam, Cambridge, ⅔ length, 6min 3sec.
... BC beat Durham University, 1 length, 6min 20sec.

Semi-final round

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON beat MIT, US, 1½ lengths, 6min 30sec.
... BC beat University College and Hospital, London, 1¾ lengths, 6min ...sec.

Final

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON beat ..., 1½ lengths, 6 min 31sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup

Semi-final round

St Paul's School, US, beat Shawnigan Lake School, Canada, 2½ lengths, 6min 45sec.
Ridley College, Canada, beat EMMANUEL SCHOOL, ⅔ length, 6min 55sec.

Final

Ridley College, Canada, beat St Paul's School, US, 2 lengths, 7min 18sec.

Prince Philip Cup

Semi-final round

Vesper BC, US, beat Union BC, US, ... length, 7min 3sec.
University of London beat St Catharine's ..., Canada, 1½ lengths, 7min 9sec.

Final

University of London beat Vesper BC, US, 1½ lengths, 7min 2sec.

Stewards' Cup

Semi-final round

Potomac BC, US, beat Vesper BC, US, disqualified.
Lady Margaret, Cambridge, beat National Westminster Bank, easily, 7min 8sec.

Final

Potomac BC, US, beat Lady Margaret, Cambridge, 2⅓ lengths, 6min 50sec.

Thames Cup

Quarter-final round

Garda Siochana BC, Eire, beat University of London, 1¾ lengths, 6min 44sec.
Quintin BC beat Christiania Roklub, Norway, 2 lengths, 6min 34sec.
Henley RC beat London RC, ¾ length, 6min 43sec.
LEANDER beat Thames RC, 4 lengths, 6min 47sec.

Semi-final round

Quintin BC beat LEANDER, 1 length, 6min 35sec.
Garda Siochana BC, Eire, beat Henley RC, 1⅔ lengths, 6min 39sec.

Final

Garda Siochana BC, Eire, beat Quintin BC, 1 length, 6min 37sec.

Wyfold Cup

Quarter-final round

LONDON RC beat Metropolitan RC, 2 lengths, 7min 32sec.
Thames Tradesman RC beat KR Sport, Ghent, Belgium, 3¾ lengths, 7min 8sec.
LEANDER beat Kingston RC, ¾ length, 7min
St Elmo RC, US beat Vesta RC, 3½ lengths, 7min 23sec.

Semi-final round

LEANDER beat St Elmo RC, US, 1½ lengths, 7min 11sec.
Thames Tradesmen RC beat LONDON RC, 1½ lengths, 7min 3sec.

Final

Thames Tradesmen beat LEANDER, 1½ lengths, 6min 57sec.

Britannia Cup

Semi-final round

Tideway Scullers School beat University of London, 3½ lengths, 7min 17sec.
Leander beat University College, Dublin, 1⅔ lengths, 7min 20sec.

Final

Leander beat Tideway Scullers School, 2 lengths, 7min 18sec.

Silver Goblets

Semi-final round

G. A. S. Locke and F. J. Smallbone, Leander and Thames Tradesmen, beat D. Tuffin and I. Knight, Molesey BC, 2½ lengths, 7min 54sec.

Final

H. A. Droog and R. J. Luynenburg, ASL Nereus and R. de Where, Netherlands beat G. A. S. Locke and F. J. Smalbone, Leander and Thames Tradesmen, ⅓ length, 7min 56sec.

Visitors' Cup

Semi-final round

Hampton GS beat St Catharine's, Cambridge, ⅔ length, 7min 8sec.
Ealing HS beat University of Bristol, 2 lengths, 7min 19sec.

Final

Ealing HS beat Hampton GS, 3½ lengths, 7min 12sec.

Diamond Sculls

Semi-final round

S. DREA, Neptune RC, Eire, beat P. M. KOLBE, Hannoverscher Ruderverein, West Germany, easily, 7min 40sec.
J. W. Dietz, New York AC, beat C. Allsopp, Oyster Bay RA, US, 2½ lengths, 7min 57sec.

Final

S. DREA, Neptune RC, Eire, beat J. W. Dietz, New York AC, 2⅓ lengths 7min 56sec.

Double Sculls

Semi-final round

M. J. Hart and C. L. Baillieu, Leander beat R. Prentice and M. Spencer, London RC and Argosies, easily, 7min 20sec.
P. Levy and K. B. Gee Weybridge RC and Molesey, beat P. E. Johnson and S. M. Johnson, Upper Thames RC, 2 feet 7min 31sec.

Final

M. J. Hart and C. L. Baillieu, Leander, beat P. Levy and K. B. Gee, Weybridge RC and Molesey, easily, 7min 35sec.

Seeds in capitals.

Polo

...ine goals by Frenchman

By Andrew Porter

... the first round of the Gold ... at Cowdray Park Polo Club ...ng the weekend, Foxcote beat ... Flamingo 8—5, Cowdray Park ... Sladmore 5—2, and Jersey ...s beat Golden Eagles 7—5. ... postponed match between ...nhill and Stowell will take ...e tomorrow.

...e best exhibition of polo came ... the last match yesterday. ...aldo has collected a small ... very choice string of ponies, ...ng on quality rather than ...tity. They made a fine show ...st the bigger battalions of ...s. It was a splendid game, ... the young Frenchman, ...ire, demonstrating the dash ... spirit of his grandfather, who ... the best player in France ... your correspondent played ...st him many years ago. ...ire hit three superb goals and ...led the opposing back right ...gh the match.

...gles started well and for four ...kas it seemed that Merlos ... having the better of his ...site number, Alberdi. In fact, Eagles were galloping faster and seizing opportunities, and were leading 4—2 in the fourth period. Relentlessly the fresher ponies of Lilies began to tell in the final periods and Alberdi, the great general, majestically advanced in the last chukka to hit two goals himself and make an opening for Kent to rub the victory in. Kent and Kidd, of the young players, were excellent.

Cowdray started well with Hare slipping away to hit two quick goals in the best tradition of a No. 1. Thereafter the game lost cohesion, with both opposing Nos 3 not at their brilliant best. Walker worked hard

FOXCOTE: A. J. Harper (3), 1; M. Vestey (4), 2; S. Moore (9), 3; S. Mackenzie (7), back.
SAN FLAMINGO: A. Scherer (6), 1; H. Hipwood (7), 3; A. Herrera (7), 3; C. R. Driver (3), back.
COWDRAY PARK: M. Hare (5), 1; P. Walker (7), 2; P. M. Withers (7); 3; W. P. Churchward (4), back.
SLADMORE: O. Ellis (2), 1; A. Llorente (6), 2; J. Hipwood (8), 3.
JERSEY LILIES: A. J. Kent (3), 1; E. F. Guerrico (7), 3; J. Alberdi (7), 3; J. Kidd (4), back.
GOLDEN EAGLES: L. Macaire (4), 1; J. J. Blaquier (6), 2; L. S. Baruaido (5), 3; F. Morlos (6), back.

Racing

Dibidale is last after good start in France

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, July 6

English visitors to St Cloud were disappointed to see Dibidale finish last of 10 behind Un Kopeck in today's Grand Prix. The daughter of Aggressor showed up promisingly on the outside early in the straight but was soon beaten. Dahlia was another disappointment. She was unable to put in a challenge in the final two furlongs and finished fifth about six lengths and a half behind the winner. Eleven horses started, but Fidion broke down at the entrance to the straight and had to be pulled up.

A tough colt who began his career in the south west, Un Kopeck was gaining his second important success of the season, having already taken the Grand Prix d'Evry at the end of April when he beat Dhaubasix and On My Way by a neck and a nose. He confirmed that form on the same terms today, for On My Way was again third half a length and a short neck behind with the favourite, Ashmore, intervening.

Maurice Philipperon sent the four-year-old into the lead from the start and set a steady pace to Viole d'Amour. Ashmore and Card King, with On My Way, Dahlia and Dibidale all close behind. Dibidale began a move after three-quarters of a mile and was well placed as they turned into the straight with two furlongs and a half to run, but that was the limit of her effort. Dahlia also promised much at this stage but it soon became clear that she could not quicken. Lester Piggott did not ask too much of her in the final stages but Dahlia did not look near the form required if she is to win the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes later this month. Perhaps all her hard racing and travelling has finally soured her.

It was left to Ashmore to challenge Un Kopeck but though he struggled gamely he was held in the final furlong. As he had done last year, when beaten a neck by Dahlia, On My Way finished fastest of all but left his effort a little too late. On his most recent outing, Un Kopeck had finished third to Star Appeal in the Gran Premio di Milano but he was disqualified and placed last. He won at Mont-de-Marsan and Bordeaux last year before being sent to Paris to win the Group III Prix la Force and finish a close seventh in the Prix-du-Jockey-Club. He is a son of the Grand Prix de Marseilles winner, Piqu'arriere. This horse was one of only 15 products of Piqu'avant, a son of the 1934 Grand Prix de Paris victor, Admiral Drake.

GRAND PRIX DE ST CLOUD (group 1: £37,600: 1m 4f 110yd)
Un Kopeck, b c, by Piqu'arriere—Macopek (J. Marx), 4-9-8 M. Philipperon 1
Ashmore, b c, by Luthier—Almyre (D. Wildenstein), 4-9-8 Y. Saint-Martin 2
On My Way, b c, by Laugh Aloud—Gracious Me (X. Beau), 5-9-10 W. Pyers 3
ALSO RAN: Comtesse de Loir (4th), Dahlia, Ribogirl, Ambrellia, Card King, Viole d'Amour, Dibidale, Fidion. 11 ran.
PARI MUTUEL: 13.50, 2.70, 1.60, 1.50. J. Cunnington Jr. ½l, sh neck. 2min 38sec.

Mercer fails by half length in German Derby

Hamburg, July 6

Joe Mercer failed by only half a length to win the £26,000 Deutsches Derby at Hamburg today. He brought Frescobaldi through from seventh place on the turn and seemed to have every chance at the distance but his mount could pull out no more in the final furlong.

The winner was Konigssee, a son of Soderini. Ridden by José Orihuel, who began his career in France but is now based in Germany, he made all the running at odds of 27-1. Gernegross, ridden by David Richardson, stayed on to be third, four lengths away. Greville Starkey was seventh on Vivi and Ron Hutchinson tenth of the 17 runners on Prairie Snack.

Waldemar Zeitelhack's Stall Moritzberg, the leading German stable, added Saturday's £10,600 Grosser Hansa-Preis to the Eclipse Stakes success of Star Appeal. Their winner was My Brief, who was trained in England by John Dunlop until early last year. He won by two lengths and one and a quarter from the French trained Djarvis and another former English horse, Irvine. But the Moritzberg luck vanished in the Derby. The stable ran three horses and they filled the last three places.

Sandown Park results

1.45: 1, Key of the Kingdom (4-6 fav); 2, Annina (3-1); 3, Allymon Place (11-1). 4 ran.
2.15: 1, Spanish Warrior (10-1); 2, Ardoon (8-15 fav); 3, Loftoght (5-1). 8 ran.
2.55: 1, Star Appeal (20-1); 2, Taros (33-1); 3, Royal Manacle (12-1). 16 ran.
3.30: 1, Pirate Dream (4-6 fav); 2, Lucastown (7-4); 3, Chop-Chop (20-1). 8 ran.
4.0: 1, Court Dancer (6-1); 2, Go Gracefully (2-1 fav); 3, Philominsky (3-2). 5 ran.
4.30: 1, My Hussar (6-4 fav); 2, Glorious Devon (12-1); 3, Stirling Castle (5-1). 6 ran.

Beverley

1.30: 1, Winter Melody (4-5 fav); 2, Queens Treasure (3-1); 3, Silver Strand (7-2). 5 ran. Baker Brown did not run.
2.0: 1, Laxenby (7-4 jt fav); 2, Idle Dice (11-4); 3, Confleur (7-4 jt fav). 4 ran.
2.30: 1, Tringa (7-1); 2, Baggin Time (9-2); 3, Lord Aquarius (4-6 fav). 6 ran.
3.0: 1, Pampered Miss (6-1); 2, Spring Stone (11-4); 3, Jinsun (8-13). 7 ran.
3.30: 1, King's Honour (1-2 fav); 2, Courting Day (2-1); 3, Spirit of Ecstasy (16-1). 5 ran.
4.0: 1, Durham Lad (9-1); 2, Snapstrike (9-1); 3, Daves Equal (8-1). Right Beauty (6-5 fav). 12 ran. Limestone Rex did not run.
4.30: 1, Cape Swallow (8-13 fav); 2, Crook of Devon (7-2); 3, Harry's Fizzale (9-2). 5 ran.

Haydock Park

2.15: 1, Salted (11-1); 2, Maltese Lace (5-1 fav); 3, Gemma (15-2). 15 ran.
2.45: 1, Kirov (6-5 fav); 2, Howells (7-4); 3, Gillflower (9-1). 4 ran.
3.15: 1, Pony Mate (6-4 fav); 2, Huzzar (7-2); 3, Reformed Character (5-1). 10 ran.
3.45: 1, Nagwa (13-8 fav); 2, Sindo (6-4); 3, Shy Meld (11-1). 3 ran.
4.15: 1, Kashmir Love (7-4 jt fav); 2, Blastavon (7-4 jt fav); 3, My Choppin (4-1). 4 ran.
4.45: 1, Araba (6-1); 2, Sharpie (8-1); 3, Lobster Pot (14-1). 13 ran.

Bath

2.0: 1, Morandi (15-2); 2, Distant Cousin (6-4 fav); 3, Galadriel (9-2). 10 ran. Lucien and Grand Rose did not run.
2.30: 1, Starlit Way (3-1 fav); 2, Annaray (9-2); 3, Copper Dream (9-1). 13 ran.
3.0: 1, Will-Ho-Venture (100-30); 2, Kashville (7-1); 3, Nor Bars (6-4 fav). 4 ran.
3.30: 1, Chief Constable (5-1); 2, Precious McKenzie (2-1); 3, Miss Kissfield (11-10 fav). 5 ran.
4.0: 1, Jolly Smooth (2-1); 2, Callanish (2-5 fav). 2 ran. Merchant Prince did not run.
4.30: 1, Super Bargain (4-5 fav); 2, Bendy Baby (7-1); 3, Trample (9-2). 9 ran.
5.0: 1, Dred Scott (1-2 fav); 2, Ordnance Hill (4-1); 3, Royoco (10-1).

Cycling

Merckx prepares for challenge in the mountains

Auch, France, July 6.—Eddy Merckx, of Belgium, maintained his grip on the Tour de France cycle classic with a precious win in the second part of yesterday's ninth stage, a 23-mile time-trial. This gave him more than a 90sec advantage overall over his nearest rival, the Italian, Francesco Moser, before the first mountain stage in the Pyrenees tomorrow following today's rest day.

STAGE NINE (Saturday): First half (82 miles): 1, T. Smit (Netherlands); 2, R. Van Linden (Belgium); 3, G. Santambrogio (Italy); 4, E. Merckx (Belgium); 5, G. Karstens (Netherlands), all 3hr 15min 32sec. British placing, 10, B. Hoban 3:15:32. Second half (23-mile time-trial): 1, Merckx, 49min 42sec; 2, B. Thevenet (France), 49:51; 3, K. Knudsen (Norway), 50.05; 4, F. Gimondi (Italy), 50.26; 5, Y. Hezard (France), 50.29. British placing, 27, Hoban, 53:01.

OVERALL: 1, Merckx, 36:50:03; 2, F. Moser (Italy), 36:51:42; 3, Thevenet, 36:52:25; 4, M. Pollentier (Belgium), 36:53:32; 5, Gimondi, 36:53:26. British placing, 18, Hoban, 36:57:23.—Reuter.

Star-studded field taking shape

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, which is due to be run at Ascot in a little under three weeks, is already beginning to sparkle. And that is just as well because the Queen has consented to the addition of the word Diamond to the title of the race. This will be seen as a gesture to De Beers, the sponsors of the race for the past three years, without whose support the race would probably never have been boosted to its present guaranteed value of £100,000.

Such a prize deserves a star-studded field and already it is beginning to take shape. Grundy, we know, is earmarked for Ascot and so too is Bustino, who is due to stand on the Queen's stud near Sandringham next year. And on Saturday, Star Appeal joined the list of probables after he had won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park which was sponsored yet again by Benson and Hedges. It is these clashes between leading members of different age groups that many find so absorbing. It will certainly be fascinating to see Grundy take on older horses for the first time.

He returned home from Ireland at the beginning of last week having once again put his contemporaries in their place. I did not see him win the Irish Derby because I was on holiday but I have been assured by people whose judgment I respect that his victory on the Curragh was even more scintillating than was his triumph at Epsom. And that is certainly saying something. But I did see Grundy out at exercise last week and just one glance at him was enough to reassure the eye that he is taking his racing well. If anything he looks even bigger and stronger than he has ever done.

Bouncing was the way that his trainer, Peter Walwyn, described him. And so apparently is Bustino, who broke the track record at Epsom when he won the Coronation Cup last month. The reason why Bustino did not run in the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot was not clear at the time. It is now. It was primarily because his future life as a stallion was in the melting pot at the time. Bustino is, however, in good heart. He will be accompanied to the post at Ascot later this month by a pacemaker in his attempt to beat Grundy and others in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

One does not need to be blessed with a particularly vivid imagination to appreciate that the Ascot race could develop into a war of attrition. If Grundy does win he will become the first horse since Nijinsky to win it as well as the Derby and the Irish Derby and the National Stud, who acquired a 75 per cent holding in him last month, will be sitting on a bargain. Should he win at Ascot I hope that their advisers will be prepared to think again and let him take his chance in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in the autumn if the going is fair.

Mill Reef ran in the Eclipse Stakes instead of in the Irish Derby and he is still the last three-year-old to have won the Eclipse which, I recall Noel Murless once telling me, is such a severe test for a three-year-old. On Saturday it was clearly much too much for Nobiliary. So what with her eclipse and the defeat of Connors not many miles north of Sandown, Saturday was a field day for the bookmakers. The favourites down and out and outsiders to the fore are just the sort of results that fill their satchels.

Whether or not her day trip from France had anything to do with it I know not. Lester Piggott, who has ridden Nobiliary before, simply said afterwards that she was not the filly that he knew of old and blamed the thundery atmosphere. Whatever the reason, Nobiliary still looked stronger and cooler before she was saddled than she did at Epsom but she became restless as soon as Piggott got on her and she gave him a few uncomfortable moments both in the actual parade and down at the start.

In the race, she ran too freely for comfort and was done with just as soon as she found that she could not shake off Taros in the straight. Possibly her hard but unavailing attempt to deal with Grundy in the Derby had taken its toll although I did not show looking at her. It was her behaviour and her temperament that let her down.

Just as soon as it appeared that Taros might continue Walwyn's amazing run, the blinkered head of Star Appeal appeared, nosing its way through a tiny gap between Taros and the favourite. He was in full cry. Once through the gap Star Appeal quickly put daylight between himself and his nearest pursuers and he never looked like relinquishing his grip on the valuable prize, the first, some said afterwards, that a horse trained in Germany had won in this country since a horse called Turno won the Stewards Cup in 1850.

Star Appeal was bred in Ireland and he was trained there as a two and three-year-old by John Oxx. He has certainly done well for his present owner, Waldemar Zeitelhack, who paid only £10,000 for him towards the end of his three-year-old season. It may seem a lot of money to some but bearing in mind what he has won now he was a bargain. Star Appeal has won in England and Italy this season in addition to Germany and his success on Saturday may well help to spur on others towards accepting the international challenge.

Ian Balding who won the Star Stakes with Key of the Kingdom, a grey filly bred similarly to the 1,000 Guineas winner, Humble Duty, is in the happy position of having a really good batch of two-year-olds this season. I am looking forward to another glimpse of Mill Reef's promising younger sister Memory Lane at Newmarket tomorrow. Her objective is the Cherry Hinton Stakes.

Duncan Keith has engaged Philip Waldron to ride Hillandale in the £4,000 Bunbury Cup, a handicap run over the last seven furlongs of the Bunbury Mile at Newmarket on Wednesday. Also in the field will be Deerslayer (L. Piggott), Alphadamus (E. Eldin), All Friends (P. Cook), Fastacre (F. Durr), Swanee River (B. Raymond), Yonge St Clare (R. Fox), Mrs Tiggywinkle (G. Lewis), Somersway (D. Cullen), Touch of Gold (R. Marshall), and Summer Knave (T. McKeown).

J. J. O'Neill resumes race riding on the flat at Edinburgh today, six months to the day since he broke a leg in a fall at Teesside Park. He partners Golden Sleigh in the Newbattle Selling Handicap.

STATE OF GOING (official): Edinburgh, good to firm. Wolverhampton: firm. Windsor: one mile and under, good to firm, remainder, firm. Newmarket (tomorrow): good to firm (watering). Pontefract: hard.

Wolverhampton programme

6.45 DR ABERNETHY PLATE (Maidens: 2-y-o: fillies: £414: 5f)

4 003 Kitty Fisher (Mrs M. Hills), B. Hills, 8-11 .... — 6
6 Last To Leave (D. van Clief), Doug Smith, 8-11 .. G. Duffield 3
7 422 Little Ditty (Mrs I. Thoday), J. Winter, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 1
8 Miss Anna (Mrs E. Firestone), R. Houghton, 8-11 F. Morby 4
11 Pasty (G. Williams), P. Walwyn, 8-11 .... P. Eddery 8
15 Slanna Hills (T. Egerton), J. Astor, 8-11 ...... G. Sexton 2
16 0 Swakara (C. Cleary), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ...... T. Ives 7
17 03 Welsh Goddess (Mrs M. Lequime), J. Dunlop, 8-11 R. Hutchinson 5
18 Wild Eve (Mrs J. Hardy), J. Hardy, 8-11 .... C. Moss 9
2-1 Little Ditty, 4-1 Pasty, 5-1 Welsh Goddess, 6-1 Kitty Fisher, 9-1 Miss Anna, 10-1 Slanna Hills, 12-1 Last To Leave, 16-1 others.

7.10 NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES (2-y-o: £505: 5f)

4 0002 Foxwood Boy (P. Chalmers), A. Jarvis, 9-0 .... — 2
6 000 Hope For Gold (Mrs J. Wilson), T. Corrie, 9-0 ...... D. Ryan 7
13 00 Prince Glen (L. Smith), J. Hardy, 9-0 .... C. Moss 3
16 Sadedah (M. Heseler), J. Edmunds, 9-0 .... I. Eines 5
17 002 Sweet Saint (Mrs H. Price), H. Price, 9-0 .... A. Murray 1
20 0 Blacherry Blue (F. Hawker), C. Dingwall, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 1
21 00 Goldwig (L. Barratt), Barratt, 8-11 .... G. Sexton 6
22 00 Hallah (T. Grandin), A. Jarvis, 8-11 .... — 4
29 Senora (E. Moore), M. James, 8-11 .... F. Morby 10
34 0 Cloudy King (L. Lougher), E. Reavey, 8-7 .... G. Baxter 8
39 0000 Muff (Mrs J. Thomson), W. Wightman, 8-4 .... P. Eddery 9
5-2 Sweet Saint, 100-30 Foxwood Boy, 9-2 Cloudy King, 6-1 Blacherry Blue, 8-1 Prince Glen, 10-1 Hope for Gold, Muff, 12-1 Hallah, 16-1 others.

7.40 WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £568: 2m)

5 3-22312 Skibble (Lord H. de Walden), H. Cecil, 8-10 .... A. Murray 6
6 00-4101 *Ready Market (Mrs O. Losty), R. Hannon, 8-10 .... — 1
9 00-0031 Orchy (H. Wills), P. Walwyn, 8-5 .... P. Eddery 3
10 0-00004 All Roses (Lady Rothfield), R. Candy, 8-2 ...... G. Baxter 5
11 3000 Torlonia (Lady Sefton), Doug Smith, 7-13 .... G. Duffield 4
13 11-0130 Shesheen (Mrs C. Keeling), W. Stephenson, 7-11 .. S. Eill 7 2
6-4 Skibbie, 5-2 Orchy, 7-2 All Roses, 6-1 Shesheen, 8-1 Torlonia.

8.10 KINGSWOOD PLATE (Maidens: £414: 1½m)

1 Dashwoods (G. Goodman), J. Spearing, 5-9-1 ...... D. High 15
2 Happy Again (M. Spedding), W. Williams, 5-9-1 .... G. Starkey 3
3 000 Miss Overton (D. Brereton), M. James, 4-9-1 .... G. Lewis 9
4 322000- Robert De Holland (T. Rathbone), D. McCain, 4-9-1 B. Raymond 11
7 033303 Spergula (S. Vanian), R. Boss, 4-9-1 .... R. Oxley 7 14
8 Spring Gazelle (Mrs I. Edmunds), J. Edmunds, 5-9-1 I. Eyes 5 13
15 324304 Bright Comet (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 3-8-4 .. P. Eddery 12
16 0-42 Noble Game (J. Muldoon), H. Price, 3-8-4 .. A. Murray 8
18 04-0443 Twin Power (C. Blackwell), C. Brittain, 3-8-4 .. F. Morby
19 0030 Dusky Pearl (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 3-8-1 .... G. Sexton
20 0 Eastlandtattoo (W. Wardle), B. Cambidge, 3-8-1 ..... —
21 000-000 Extol (Mrs G. Miller), W. Wightman, 3-8-1 ..... —
22 000-0 Fiffa (P. Jeavons), M. Tate, 3-8-1 ....
23 0 Forsaken (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), ...
0223- Hafod Wen (R. McAlpine), E. Cousins, 3-8-1 ....
0 Poppy-Jill (O. Havard), J. Peacock, 3-8-1 ....
04-040 Sistina (Sir K. Butt), B. Hobbs, 3-8-1 .... G. Baxter
00-0020 Willow Warbler (J. Creswell), R. Hollinshead, 3-8-1 K. Lewis
5-2 Twin Power, 4-1 Noble Game, 11-2 Sistina, 7-1 Hafod Wen, Forsaken, 9-1 Dusky Pearl, 10-1 Bright Comet, 14-1 Spergula, 20-1 others.

8.35 ST SWITHINS STAKES (Handicap: £604: 5f)

4 200000 Beaufort Street (E. Stevens), A. Dalton, 4-8-13 ....
6 003111 Will's Star (CD) (L. Barratt), Barratt, 7-8-9 .... G. Sexton
10 124141 Chaplin (Mrs J. Cook), D. Keith, 3-8-6 .... —
13 0-00442 Huland (B. Middleton), P. Haslam, 4-8-3 ...... J. Lynch 1
15 00-4320 Avon Royale (A. Block), R. A. Davies, 4-7-11 ....
16 0-00003 Sorbonne (A. Manning), R. C. Ward, 3-7-10 3
18 00000-0 Teresa Way (J. Lomas), N. Adam, 3-7-7 .... H. Ballantine 5
19 00-0 Carib Blue (J. van Geust), C. Vergette, 3-7-7 .. K. Lewis 5
21 00-0000 Katarageno (J. Frost), K. Bridgwater, 3-7-7 ....
3-1 Chaplin, 5-2 Will's Star, 5-1 Beaufort Street, 11-2 Huland, 7-1 Avon Royale, 10-1 Sorbonne, 16-1 others.

9.05 DAISY BANK PLATE (£414: 1m)

3 300-300 Arbitrage (D) (Mrs M. Jack), W. Williams, 4-9-1 .. D. Street
4 210-000 Common Land (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 5-9-1 .. B. Raymond 5
5 002221 Extrovert (H. Seymour), J. Dunlop, 3-9-1 ....
5 10 Sea Gunner (D) (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 3-9-1 .. G. Baxter 4
6 Mr Light (D) (L. Ashamre), W. O'Gorman, 3-9-1 ....
8 401220 Young Pretender (Lord Petersham), H. Williams, 3-9-10 J. Lynch 1
11 0- Bonk (Mrs F. Walwyn), Walwyn, 4-8-5 ....
27 Foggy Pierre (C. Crowe), R. Edwards, 3-7-7 ....
28 0000-0 Green Queen (Mrs T. Wade), R. Simpson, 3-7-7 D. Atkinson
2-1 Extrovert, 5-2 Sea Gunner, 7-2 Common Land, 5-1 Young Pretender, 9-1 Bonk, 14-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Little Ditty. 7.10 Sweet Saint. 7.40 ORCHY is specially recommended. 8.10 Noble Game. 8.35 Will's Star. 9.5 Extrovert.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Little Ditty. 7.40 Skibble. 8.10 Twin Power. 9.5 Common Land.

Windsor programme

6.35 ALBANY PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £483: 5f)

1 1 Alacriter (D) (N. Phillips), P. Nelson, 9-0 .... L. Johnson 5 7
3 2013 Mariana (CD) (M. Lemos), M. Masson, 9-0 .... E. Bond 5 3
4 241 Virginia Wade (D) (J. Astaire), Doug Smith, 9-0 T. McKeown 6
5 01 Whitstable (CD) (V. Behrens), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... W. Carson 4
6 Amadina (E. Holland-Martin), R. Houghton, 8-8 .. L. Piggott 2
7 0 Argo (V. Clapp), J. Cann, 8-8 .... R. Reid 5 13
12 3 Gold Rupee (Mrs C. Philipson), J. Winter, 8-8 B. Taylor 5
20 00 Princess Silica (Mrs P. de Savary), H. Williams, 8-8 G. Starkey 4
22 Sea Fable (Mrs M. Whapham), C. Benstead, 8-8 B. Rouse 8
23 00 Sarin (J. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 8-8 .. P. Waldron 11
25 Timurina (Mrs D. Blackburn), T. Corbett, 8-8 .. L. Wargen 10
26 Together (D. Thom), Thom, 8-8 .... M. Kettle 12
27 Tomfoolery (A. Perry), D. Whelan, 8-8 .... E. Eldin 9
7-4 Whitstable, 3-1 Mariana, 4-1 Virginia Wade, 6-1 Gold Rupee, 10-1 Alacriter, 14-1 others.

7.05 CLAREMONT STAKES (Handicap: £455: 1m)

2 1002-00 Rosy Rainbow (A. Block), R. Davies, 4-9-1 I. Jenkinson 5 16
3 1004-00 Henry Horseman (O. Hill), P. Haslam, 4-9-... R. Wernham 5 1
5 0000-10 Oriental Slipper (L. Taylor), M. McCourt, 4-... I. Johnson 5 10
6 43-0000 High Density (Mrs U. Merrington), G. Balding, 4-8-6 W. Carson 7
7 00220-0 Rosey Brook (C. Ponting), D. Gandolfo, 4-8-6 J. Reid 5 20
8 433-000 Westward Leading (Mrs B. Thompson), W. Wightman, 4-8-6 D. Cullen 3
11 00000-0 Swiss Cottage (M. Channon), R. Hannon, 4-8-5 .. P. Perkins 19
12 0-30100 Ballyvelour (C) (S. Fleishman), P. Taylor, 4-8-4 14
15 00000-0 Gold Dragon (Mrs T. Yong), E. Reavey, 4-8-0 .. T. McKeown 17
16 024-44 High Melody (F. Lock), S. Woodman, 3-7-13 M. L. Thomas 21
18 00010-0 Squitter (A. Johnson), Johnson, 5-7-12 3
19 00-0300 Straw House (J. McNamara), M. Haynes, 5-7-12 A. Bond 3 5
20 000-000 Valid (Mrs B. House), D. Thom, 3-7-9 .... M. Kettle 6
21 0-02000 Luckshared (P. Wayne), P. Cole, 3-7-9 ...... A. Cressy 5 8
22 000-000 London Rose (M. Downey), R. Hannon, 3-7-8 ..... — 18
23 000-004 Georgie Stephens (A. Ames), D. Hanley, 4-7-7 .... R. Still 4
25 0000-0f Udashnaya (J. Bridger), Mrs D. Oughton, 3-7-7 .. T. Carter 13
26 0043-00 Hi Snoop (G. Green), A. Davison, 4-7-7 .... C. Rodrigues 5 16
27 0000-00 King of Kings (J. Stafford), P. Haslam, 4-7-7 .... R. Fox 5 9
28 00-0000 Weeper's Star (J. Campbell), T. Gosling, 3-7-7 D. McKay 11
29 000-00 Magic Charm (Mrs V. Bartholomew), T. Gates, 4-7-7 R. Reader 12
7-2 High Melody, 4-1 Ballyvelour, 11-2 Luckshared, 6-1 Squitter, Henry Horseman, 15-2 Swiss Cottage, 10-1 Oriental Slipper, Georgie Stephens, 14-1 Westward Leading, 20-1 others.

7.35 BEAUMONT STAKES (Handicap: £82.: 1m 3f)

1 030-000 White Hart Lane (A. Richards), J. Hanley, 4-10-0 T. Pudney 7 5
2 221-043 Only a Monkey (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 5-9-7 D. Gillespie 5 7
6 021122 Midsummer Lad (CD) (Mrs L. Dales), B. Hanbury, 4-9-2 L. Piggott 3
10 133-304 Private Well (R. Catling), P. Cole, 4-8-10 .... D. Dineley 7 2
11 000133 Brave Talk (CD) (F. Tinsley), P. Haslam, 6-8-3 R. Wernham 5 1
13 000-000 Legal Fiddle (CD) (Miss N. Wilmot), Miss N. Wilmot, 5-7-13 M. L. Thomas 6
15 000201 Amber Sun (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 3-7-13 ..... F. Durr 8
16 00-0020 Gianlorenzo (C. St George), H. Price, 3-7-7 .... R. Fox 5 4
5-2 Midsummer Lad, 7-2 Only a Monkey, 4-1 Amber Sun, 6-1 Brave Talk, 9-1 Gianlorenzo, 10-1 Private Well, 14-1 Legal Fiddle, 20-1 White Hart Lane.

8.05 CAMPERDOWN PLATE (2-y-o: £690: 6f)

2 0410 Chum-Chum (D) (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 9-5 .... J. Mercer 4
4 3121 Stand to Reason (CD) (Lord Ranfurly), B. Hills, 9-5 W. Carson 2
9 Beau Castel (Mrs M. Lequime), J. Dunlop, 8-11 D. Gillespie 5 8
10 0 Bonded Gift (W. Biggs), H. Smyth, 8-11 ...... G. Ramshaw 3
12 04 Discerning (P. Hill), J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 1
14 Radiant Morn (Lady Clague), P. Nelson, 8-11 G. Starkey 5
16 0 Flora Twice (Miss G. Shadlock), M. Masson, 8-8 A. Bond 5 6
17 0 Home Waters (Miss M. Ranaell), H. Candy, 8-8 P. Waldron 7
4-6 Stand to Reason, 5-2 Chum-Chum, 6-1 Discerning, 14-1 others.

8.35 ALMA STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £721: 6f)

3 0-02403 Musical Piece (R. Preille), E. Hanbury, 8-13 .... L. Piggott 12
7 030-031 Senorita Rugby (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-9 .... F. Durr 5
9 0421 Lady Ice (D) (Mrs D. Hanson), J. Hindley, 8-4 A. Kimberley 4
11 000-01 Charlie M (CD) (Mrs B. Chandler), M. Masson, 8-2 M. A. Bond 5 2
12 0-0421 Euston (D) (J. Levy), J. Harwood, 8-1 .... E. Eldin 11
14 0-0020 White Wonder (Sir C. Clore), P. Cole, 7-11 ..... W. Carson 14
15 22234-2 Two Good (E. Holland-Martin), R. Houghton, 7-11 D. Cullen 1
17 000140- Ceredigion (D) (Mrs T. Molony), T. Molony, 7-10 M. L. Thomas 8
20 00040-00 Disputed Gift (D. Rowland), H. Price, 7-9 .... D. Gillespie 5 9
21 044003 Fort Henry (J. Parsons), S. Woodman, 7-9 .... R. Fox 5 10
23 004004 London Cry (F. Thrush), D. Whelan, 7-7 ...... I. Jenkinson 5 6
24 000-0 Mainstreet (D. Sieff), G. P-Gordon, 7-7 ...... D. Maitland 15
25 000-000 Oldtimer (H. Wilks), J. Hall, 7-6 .... D. McKay 7
36 00-0000 Bay Mask (W. Maskell), M. Francis, 7-0 ...... C. Rodrigues 5 3
11-4 Musical Piece, 4-1 Charlie M, 6-1 Senorita Rugby, 13-2 Euston, 8-1 Two Good, Lady Ice, 12-1 London Cry, Fort Henry, 20-1 others.

9.05 GARFIELD PLATE (3-y-o: £483: 1¼m)

1 00-0 Jutland (A. Struthers), J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... D. Gillespie 5 13
4 00-032 Ordnance Hill (R. Reeder), D. Keith, 9-0 ..... G. Starkey 16
5 0 Persian Promise (G. James), P. Bailey, 9-0 .. I. Johnson 5 2
8 0-00200 Red Colarado (Mrs C. O'Shea), J. Old, 9-0 ..... R. Fox 5 8
9 00-0 Ribarone (D. Fleming), D. Morley, 9-0 ...... — 4
12 400302 Timolin (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .... F. Durr 7
13 03-0000 Watch-Bear (V. McCalmont), Doug Smith, 9-0 T. McKeown 9
14 00- Beau Fiasco (M. Vae), M. Masson, 8-11 .... A. Bond 5 10
16 42 Dariel (A. Clore), B. Hills, 8-11 .... W. Carson 12
17 0000-0 Gipsy's Spell (Lady Studd), Miss N. Wilmot, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 8
22 000-04 Murray Flash (Mrs J. Benskin), J. Bethell, 8-11 J. Mercer 18
23 0f Obligatory (K. Ivory), Ivory, 8-11 .... J. Curant 15
25 Popsi's Fleece (V. Lawson), M. Haynes, 8-11 P. O'Leary 11
26 Princess Ragusa (Lord Leverhulme), R. Houghton, 8-11 D. Cullen 14
27 0300-0 Rising Flight (Mrs P. Gardner), A. Johnson, 8-11 M. L. Thomas 3
28 0 Rush Hour (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 17
29 0 Scarlet Woman (Mrs J. Bryce), R. Armstrong, 8-11 B. Taylor 6
30 00 Tonedale (R. Knight), F. Cundell, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 5
3-1 Ordnance Hill, 7-2 Dariel, 4-1 Timolin, 6-1 Murray Flash, 8-1 Watch Bear, 10-1 Princess Ragusa, 12-1 Scarlet Woman, 16-1 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.35 Virginia Wade. 7.5 Ballyvelour. 7.35 MIDSUMMER LAD is specially recommended. 8.5 Stand to Reason. 8.35 Lady Ice. 9.5 Timolin.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.35 Virginia Wade. 7.35 Midsummer Lad. 8.35 Lady Ice.

Edinburgh programme

2.0 CASTLEMILK PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £345: 5f)

1 0 Allez Stanwick (J. Hall), Denys Smith, 8-11 P. Kelleher
2 Clear Cry (I. Jordan), Jordan, 8-11 .... J. Skilling 12
3 0 Crag Top (A. Wiedas), M. Naughton, 8-11 ...... J. Lowe 6
4 23 Fighting Lady (D. O'Dell), E. Collingwood, 8-11 B. Connorton 3
5 Foveran (W. Willox), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 .. G. Welsh
6 0 Hei-land Mary (W. Paul), T. Fairhurst, 8-11 S. Webster 5
8 000 La Brisa (R. Morrison), N. Angus, 8-11 .. R. Hutchinson 14
9 0 Lady Chairman (B. Coulson), S. Wainwright, 8-11 J. Seagrave 12
10 Love in Flames (Mrs K. Philipp), T. Craig, 8-11 K. Leason 13
11 Lyrical Star (A. MacDowall), W. Haigh, 8-11 ..... O. Gray 7
13 00 Mountain Child (D. McKenzie), W. Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 11
15 30 Nasrulla's Girl (W. Bass), F. Carr, 8-11 .... L. C. Parkes 9
16 03423 Reply Paid (Lady Clifden), P. Cundell, 8-11 .... P. Cook 1
18 230 Tribal Delight (Mrs G. Stubberg), G. Toft, 8-11 F. O'Ryan 5 2
2-1 Fighting Lady, 7-2 Reply Paid, 5-1 Mountain Child, 13-2 Tribal Delight, 8-1 Nasrulla's Girl, 12-1 Allez Stanwick, Lady Chairman, 20-1 others.

2.30 FORTH ROAD BRIDGE HANDICAP (£555: 1m 7f)

3 13230-0 Mrs Child (CD) (F. Farrow), S. Hall, 7-9-10 E. Johnson 6
4 004-001 Mr McMandy (CD) (L. Holland-Martin), J. Ormston, 5-9-5 J. Seagrave 2
5 20- Broken Cast (Duke of Northumberland), R. Peacock, 4-8-6 A. Horrocks 4
8 0-43122 Charville (Lady Clifden), P. Cundell, 4-8-11 .... P. Cook 3
10 00000-0 Johnny Bingo (J. Smith), W. Atkinson, 4-8-0 P. Kelleher 5
11 30303-3 Moral Sound (B. Crabtree), J. Etherington, 4-8-0 C. Dwyer 1
16 204320 John McNab (Miss J. Hilton), N. Angus, 5-7-13 R. Hutchinson 10
17 04 Owenogue (J. Cousins), Cousins, 10-7-12 ... G. Sicals 7 7
19 000 Thirlestane (L. Maitland), J. W. Watts, 3-7-7 ... J. Lowe 8
20 Ajin (A. McClelland), Mrs Chesmore, 4-7-7 ... G. McBride 7 5
9-4 Mr McMandy, 5-1 Charville, 9-2 John McNab, 6-1 Mrs Child, 8-1 Moral Sound, 14-1 Broken Cast, Owenogue, 20-1 others.

3.0 MUSSELBURGH HANDICAP (£452: 5f)

1 003-330 Blue Star (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 4-11-0 Barbara Oliver 5 11
3 30-0124 Craigellachie (D) (Mrs K. Richardson), K. Whitehead, 5-9-8 Joy Gibson 10
4 040331 Mujon (D) (Mrs M. Johnson), P. Cundell, 6-9-6 Jane Thorne 4
5 020244 Alarm Call (CD) (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 5-9-2 Mandy Jeminson 5 3
6 04-121u Offa's Mead (D) (J. Bradley), Bradley, 6-9-0 Katherine Freeman 5 8
8 2414-00 Cannie Cassie (D) (M. Oakshott), C. Bell, 4-8-... Margaret Bell 9
9 040340 Bello Baletta (D) (R. Barclay), K. Payne, 3-8-8 Mary Norman 5 7
10 3400- Jamar (J. Scots), Denys Smith, 5-8-7 .... Jennie Hartsell 5
13 00-1000 St Gay (Miss D. Dalzell), J. Cousins, 5-8-7 Anne Cousins 2
15 0-02041 Kaymay (W. Taylor), G. Wallace, 5-8-7 .... Marion Taylor 5 1
17 004-000 Jack's Hope (R. McGreevy), G. Wallace, 5-8-7 Lynda Meadows 5 6
5-2 Blue Star, 7-2 Mujon, 4-1 Offa's Mead, 11-2 Craigellachie, 8-1 Alarm Call, 10-1 Kaymay, 12-1 Jamar, 20-1 others.

3.30 NEWBATTLE HANDICAP (£486: 7f)

2 040-004 Golden Sleigh (C) (G. Richards), Richards, 8-9-7 J. J. O'Neill 12
1 00200-0 Cransley (C) (H. Burns), A. Brewster, 9-9-5 .. G. Cadwaladr 6
5 030000 Medina Boy (Mrs J. Thomson), T. Craig, 6-9-5 .. K. Leason 11
6 0-0 Sovereign's Leap (S. Wainwright), Wainwright, 6-9-1 J. Seagrave 4
8 014-330 Hors D'Oevres (D) (L. Bainbridge), W. Atkinson, 4-9-1 P. Kelleher 8
10 30100-0 Tallindert Mist (W. Kirby), K. Whitehead, 5-8-13 .. J. Skilling 2
11 0-00000 Solo Spy (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 5-8-12 ..... T. Lappin 9
12 00-0000 Telemark (P. Evans), W. Marshall, 5-8-11 ...... R. Marshall 7
15 2-24410 Wolds Way (C) (L. Smith), P. Metcalfe, 4-8-9 T. O'Ryan 5 14
16 00000-0 Ron's Lass (J. Bradley), Bradley, 4-8-6 .... — 13
18 020042 Czardas Prince (H. Zeisel), K. Payne, 4-8-4 .. A. Cousins 10
19 0000-0 Tobago Cays (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-8-1 T. Davies 7 1
20 00-000 Confederate Queen (Miss I. Wilson), I. Jordan, 5-8-0 .. — 3
22 000 Auchentibber (R. Barrett), L. Docker, 11-7-7 S. Salmon 5 4
2-1 Golden Sleigh, 4-1 Hors D'Oevres, 5-1 Wolds Way, 6-1 Czardas Prince, 8-1 Telemark, 12-1 Sovereign's Leap, Tallindert Mist, 20-1 others.

4.0 GLENFUIR PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 7f)

1 00031 Senator Sam (G. Barber), J. W. Watts, 9-4 .... J. Lowe 1
3 40 Blessed Martin (J. Lane), N. Angus, 8-11 ...... J. Seagrave 12
4 Blue Cavalier (G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 8-11 B. Connorton 7
5 Cheaswood (J. Coxon), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 T. Davis 7 14
7 Cidedo (Miss C. Irons), C. Bell, 8-11 .... J. Skilling 8
8 Galageer (C. Bell), Bell, 8-11 .... T. O'Ryan 5 9
11 00 Hornel (T. Craig), Craig, 8-11 .... K. Leason 3
13 Igloo Fire (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 .. G. Welsh 15
15 30 Silent Walk (K. Payne), Payne, 8-11 .... A. Cousins 5
16 Tamdhu (P. Muldoon), G. W. Robinson, 8-11 .... — 7
17 20 Tartan Trooper (D. McKenzie), W. Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 10
18 0000 Gaye Slipper (S. Howarth), T. Fairhurst, 8-8 E. Johnson 11
20 2 Nisbet-Anne (K. Campbell), Denys Smith, 8-8 P. Kelleher 2
21 St Bees (A. Widdas), M. Naughton, 8-8 .... O. Gray 6
7-4 Senator Sam, 11-4 Tartan Trooper, 7-2 Nisbet-Anne, 8-1 Blessed Martin, 10-1 Silent Walk, 12-1 Cidedo, 20-1 others.

4.30 PENTLAND PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 1m)

2 003000 Bam Bam (H. Bamber), W. Marshall, 9-0 R. Marshall 2
3 2244 Busman's Holiday (G. Hamilton), C. Bell, 9-0 .. S. Perks 3
4 00 Champagne Cork (Miss K. Hilton), N. Angus, 9-0 R. Hutchinson 11
9 420-00 Prince Lause (Mrs W. Richardson), W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 S. Webster 5 5
10 40-0000 Aline Margaret (G. Crabbie), T. Craig, 8-11 .. K. Leason 10
11 40-0031 Aunt Jean (D. Wickett), J. Etherington, 8-11 .. C. Dwyer 15
12 0000-20 Bronze Mink (Exors of late Mrs D. Thompson), J. Ormston, 8-11 B. Connorton 12
13 0-00430 Eloquent (H. Couper), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 .. M. Birch 7
14 00000- Golden Acer (J. Saville), E. Collingwood, 8-11 .. O. Gray 4
16 Linnhead (Mrs W. Willox), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 H. Askew 6
17 00-0 Nevilles Cross (C. Attwood), Denys Smith, 8-11 L. Charnock 5 8
18 00-0200 Oh Well (Mrs N. Allen), P. Cundell, 8-11 .... P. Cook 1
19 00000-3 Quismina (J. Breslin), S. Wainwright, 8-11 .. J. Seagrave 14
21 Waterbird (J. Douglas), G. Robinson, 8-11 C. Eccleston 9
9-4 Quismina, 9-2 Aunt Jean, 11-2 Busman's Holiday, 6-1 Bam Bam, 8-1 Prince Lause, 10-1 Eloquent, 12-1 Bronze Mink, Oh Well, 16-1 others.

5.0 NEW HAILES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £512: 1m 3f)

1 00-0043 Mescalero (G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 9-7 ...... B. Connorton 3
2 00-2104 Open Doors (J. Sanderson), F. Carr, 8-7 .. G. Cadwaladr 2
3 021114 Colditz (R. Spencer), D. Williams, 8-4 ...... C. Eccleston 5
4 101-000 Love in May (Mrs K. Philip), T. Craig, 8-3 .... K. Leason 4
6 0-43400 Karabita (Mrs J. Gold), K. Payne, 7-12 .... T. Lappin 7
8 430-000 Highland Sky (A. McPhee), N. Angus, 7-9 R. Hutchinson 1
9 0400-30 Ashingora (F. Lydall), W. Elsey, 7-7 ...... S. Salmon 5 6
5-2 Colditz, 100-30 Open Doors, 4-1 Mescalero, 5-1 Ashingora, 8-1 Karabita, 14-1 Highland Sky, Love in May.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Fighting Lady. 2.30 Mr McMandy. 3.0 Mujon. 3.30 Golden Sleigh. 4.0 Senator Sam. 4.30 Quismina. 5.0 Ashingora.

SPORT

Motor racing

Lauda has to work hard for fourth grand prix success

From John Blunsden
Le Castellet, July 6

It is beginning to look as though Niki Lauda will become the next world motor racing champion. After leading today's French Grand Prix from start to finish he has increased his lead over Carlos Reutemann, his closest challenger, to a commanding 22 points after nine of the scheduled 15 races.

But the Austrian driver had to work hard today all the way for his fourth grand prix success of the season. At first it was Jody Scheckter, who had started alongside the Ferrari on the front row of the grid with the latest Tyrrell, who provided the challenge, and when Scheckter began to drop back after seven laps with a handling problem, James Hunt took up the chase in his Hesketh.

It was a gallant fight by the Dutch Grand Prix winner, who managed to contain Lauda's lead to just over six seconds for the first half of the 54 laps in the 195-mile race. Then, with Jochen Mass's Texaco Marlboro McLaren offering increasing pressure behind him in third place, Hunt started to whittle down the Austrian's lead.

By the thirty-seventh lap, it was down to five seconds: by the forty-second it was only four, and on the forty-fifth it was three. For the first time Lauda's lead looked to be in jeopardy.

But the Ferrari driver responded to the challenge, and only a supreme effort by Hunt enabled him to start his last lap just two seconds behind the Ferrari. Over that final 3.6 miles he reduced the margin still more, but there were still 1.6sec separating the two cars at the finish with Mass crossing the line a further 0.7sec in arrears.

Fourth place went to the world champion, Emerson Fittipaldi, who was challenging hard at the start, but later dropped back with deteriorating traction. A strong late effort by Mario Andretti in his Parnelli displaced Jean Pierre Jarier from fifth place on lap 47, and Patrick Depailler also passed the UOP Shadow driver into sixth place on lap 51 to earn a world championship point with his Elf Tyrrell.

As in The Netherlands two weeks ago, the Ford powered cars offered a close challenge to the Ferraris on a circuit on which the Italian cars might have been thought to have had a decisive advantage. It could have been a different story however, had not Regazzoni's car failed at the moment he had climbed up from sixth place to take second behind Lauda at the end of his sixth lap. He was obviously aiming to hold the traffic at bay and so ease the pressure from the championship leader, but instead, Lauda had to do the job single-handed while his team mate walked back to the pits leaving behind him a broken engine.

Although at the front it was just a three-car affair, here were several multicar contes farther downfield and 12 driver were to complete the full race distance without being lapped.

Another good performance by Tony Brise brought him seventh place in his Embassy Hill, or this time Tom Pryce was out of luck. He was last away at the start with a fading clutch and he abandoned after only three laps with gearbox trouble.

The Martini Brabham team too, had wretched luck, both Carlos Pace and Reutemann having to stop for replacement tyres, Pace later abandoning his car with transmission failure in the middle of a great drive back through the field. Once again Bob Evans drove a spirited race in his BRM, but there is no substitute for horsepower, and he had to be content with a lowly seventeenth place finish, last but one of the survivors.



Lauda wears the winner's wreath after his victory.

RESULTS: 1, N. Lauda (Ferrari), 1hr 40min 18.94sec (116.61 mph); 2, J. Hunt (Hesketh-Ford), 1 : 40 : 20.45; 3, J. Mass (Texaco Marlboro McLaren-Ford), 1 : 40 : 21.15; 4, E. Fittipaldi (Texaco Marlboro McLaren-Ford), 1 : 40 : 58.61; 5, M. Andretti (Parnelli-Ford), 1 : 41 : 20.92; 6 P. Depailler (Elf Tyrrell-Ford), 1 : 41 : 26.34; 7, T. Pryce (Embassy Hill-Ford), 1 : 41 : 28.45; 8, J-P. Jarier (UOP Shadow-Ford), 1 : 41 : 38.63; 9, J. Scheckter (Elf Tyrrell-Ford), 1 : 41 : 50.50; 10, R. Peterson (John Player-Lotus Ford), 1 : 41 : 56.96; 11, J. Laffite (Williams-Ford), 1 : 41 : 55.61; 12, J. P. Jaboutlie (Elf Tyrrell-Ford), 1 : 41 : 58.97; 13, J. Watson (Surtees-Ford), 53 laps; 14, C. Reutemann (Martini-Brabham-Ford), 53 laps; 15, G. van Lennep (Ensign-Ford), 52 laps; 16, A. Jones (Embassy Hill-Ford), 53 laps; 17, B. Evans (BRM), 52 laps; 18, L. Lombardi (March-Ford), 50 laps. Fastest lap (record): Mass, 1 : 50.50.

CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS: 1, Lauda, 37 pts; 2, Reutemann, 15; 3, Fittipaldi, 24; 4, Hunt, 21; 5, Pace, 18; 6, Regazzoni, 16; 7, Scheckter, 15; 8, Mass, 14.5; 9, Depailler, 12; 10, Andretti, 5; equal 11, Ickx and Peterson, 3; equal 13, Donahue and Pryce 2; 15, Jarier, 1.5; equal 16, Brise and Brambilla 1; 18, Lombardi, 0.5.

CONSTRUCTORS: 1, Ferrari, 50 pts; 2, Brabham-Ford, 38; 3, McLaren-Ford, 30.5; 4, Hesketh-Ford, 23; 5, Tyrrell-Ford, 20; 6, Lotus-Ford, 18; 7, Parnelli-Ford, 5; 8, Shadow-Ford, 3.5; 9, Penske-Ford, 2; equal 10, March-Ford and Hill-Ford, 1.

Athletics

Field event records broken in all four national leagues

Peter Davies, of Thames Valley, created a new national league first division record in the triple jump when he cleared 50ft 11in, at Edinburgh on Saturday. Another record came from a home competitor, Stewart McCallum of *Edinburgh Southern*. He equalled the Scottish native record of 52.1sec in the 400 metres hurdles.

At Crystal Palace Brian Burgess, of Edinburgh Athletic Club, broke the British junior high jump record with a leap of 6ft 9¼in in helping his team win the second division match. Burgess, aged 17, added three quarters of an inch to the previous record which he held jointly with David Wilson and David Livesey. His jump also beat the existing second division record.

There were three other division records. In the 3,000 metres steeplechase, Steve Hollings, of Sale, clocked 8min 44.2sec. In the 5,000 metres James Dingwall, of Edinburgh, was timed at 14min 1sec. In the 4x400 metres relay, Birchfield won in 3min 14.2sec, and the international Ainsley Bennett completed the anchor stage in 45.8sec.

Bristol improved their chances of promotion to the second division when they gained their second successive team win in the *third division at Southampton*. Their Welsh international, Peter Templeton, won the high jump with 6ft 0¼in and the long jump with 22ft 5in. They finished 33 points clear of their nearest rivals Swansea, who also held second place in the league table.

Christopher Boreham, of Luton, broke the third division's pole vault record with 14ft 9¼in, but the day produced a tale of woe for the Luton club. Their coach broke down twice on the way and half a dozen of their athletes who were entered for early events had to hitch to Southampton to be at the track on time.

In the fourth division match at Kirkby, four records fell.

FIRST DIVISION (Edinburgh): Winners: 100m: I. Matthews (Thames Valley), 10.9secs; 200m: R. Kennedy (Wolverhampton), 21.4; 400m: J. Aukett (Wolverhampton), 47.0; 800m: P. Browne (Thames Valley), 1 : 49.4; 1500m: C. Thomas (Thames Valley), 3 : 49.0; 5,000m: D. Lane (Edinburgh Southern), 14 : 10.0; 5,000m Steeplechase: I. Gilmore (Wolverhampton), 8 : 43.6.

110m hurdles: P. Kelly (Wolverhampton), 14.7; 400m hurdles: S. H. McCallum (Edinburgh Southern), 52.1; Triple jump: P. Davies (Thames Valley), 50ft 11¾in; Hammer: P. Dickinson (Hillingdon), 234ft; Pole vault: M. Bull (Wolverhampton), 16ft 4¾in; Discus: W. Tancred (Wolverhampton), 194ft 10in.

High jump: M. Butterfield (Cardiff), 6ft 10¾in; Long jump: D. Porter (Enfield), 24ft 6in; Shot: G. Capes (Enfield), 56ft 11in; Javelin: R. Mawson (Cardiff), 230ft 6in; 4 x 100 relay: Thames Valley, 41.8; 4 x 400 relay: Wolverhampton, 3 : 10.8.

Final points: 1, Wolverhampton, 274; 2, Thames Valley, 256; 3, Edinburgh Southern 218; 4, Cardiff, 189; 5, Enfield, 180; 6, Hillingdon, 168. League placings (after three matches): 1, Wolverhampton, 18; 2, Thames Valley, 15; Edinburgh Southern 11; 4, Cardiff, 10; 5, Hillingdon, 7; 6, Enfield 4.

SECOND DIVISION (Crystal Palace): 1, Edinburgh AC, 254 pts; 2, Sale, 237; 3, Woodford Green, 212; 4, Birchfield, 204; 5, Polytechnic, 193; 6, Stoke AC, 187. League placings (after three matches): Sale, 18 pts; 2, Stoke, 16; 3, Woodford Green, 13; 4, Birchfield, 7; 5, Polytechnic, 6; 6, Stoke, 5.

THIRD DIVISION (Southampton): 1, Bristol, 284; 2, Swansea, 215; 3, Southampton, 213; 4, Luton, 209; 5, Stretford, 200; 6, Reading, 175. League placings (after three matches): 1, Bristol, 12; 2, Swansea, 9; 3, Stretford, 7; 4, Luton and Southampton, 6; 6, Reading 3.

FOURTH DIVISION: 1, Liverpool H, 250; 2, Brighton and Hove, 216; 3, Essex Beagles, 208; 4, Metropolitan Police and Croydon H, 204; 6, Coventry Godiva 193. League placings (after three matches): 1, Metropolitan Police, 12; 2, Liverpool and Essex Beagles 11; 3, Coventry and Brighton, 10; 6, Croydon, 6.

Yachting

Golden Apple keeps well in touch with larger rivals

John Ewart's Golden Apple gained the main award—the Gold Roman Challenge Cup—as winner of the big boat division in the Round the Island race—organised by the Island Sailing Club, Cowes, on Saturday. The forecast of a strengthening breeze failed to materialise, and in the prevailing light airs the large entry of nearly 50 yachts faced a long and frustrating struggle against foul tids.

First to complete the 60-mile course was the big Australian Admiral's Cup yacht, Bumblebee III, which took first gun in a little under 10 hours, this being the slowest elapsed time since 1967. Golden Apple, sailed by Simon Tait, the former European Dragon champion, kept well in touch with her larger rivals and won easily on handicap by over 12 minutes. Second overall, and winner of the second division, was Yeoman XX (Robin Fisher).

GOLD ROMAN CHALLENGE CUP—Div 1: Cranshaw Challenge bowl): *Deception* (V. Azzadelli, Italy), 10hr 28min 28sec. Div 2: Yeoman XX (R. A. Fisher) 10hr 27min 12sec. Div 3: Golden Apple (J. Stewart), 10hr 14min 29sec. Div. 4: Windspirit (B. B. Banks) 10hr 54min 52sec. Overall: Golden Apple.

GOLD GRECIAN CHALLENGE CUP: Div 6: Flicka V (T. Nielsen), 11hr 30min 50sec. Div 7: Ginginner (T. M. Wilks) 11hr 42min 15sec. Div 8: Zeti (B Saffrey-Cooper) 10hr 36min 45sec. Div 9: Slightly (G. H. Verner) 10hr 50min 44sec. Div 10: Northern Dancer (W. J. Cashion) 10hr 56min 15sec. Div 11: Jolene (A. A. Cunnison) 11hr 37min 35sec. Div 12: Coquette (H. W. Loughborough 10hr 52min 58sec. Div 13: Needlework (P. Pym) 10hr 10min 58sec. Div 14: Lisa Bom (P. G. Hickson) 10hr 27min 13sec. Overall: Needlework.

VEGA CLASS: Dhunmai (P. Scrab) 1hr 58min 50sec.

SOUTH COAST ONE DESIGNS (Aisher Cup): Aderyn (H. G. Evans) 1hr 45mins 53sec.

INTERNATIONAL DRAGONS: Joanna (Lord Yarborough and Air Commodore C. Nance) 12hr 46min 10sec.

MULTI-HULLS: Div A: F T (D. Palmer) 9hr 52min 46sec. Div B: Supersonic (V. B. Thomas) 15hr 48min 18sec.

INTERCLUB CHALLENGE TROPHIES: 23ft and above: Royal Southern Yacht Club, 16ft to 22.9ft: Royal Lymington Yacht Club.

Pepsi bound for Cowes

The One Ton Cup yacht, Pepsi a Swan 3 designed by Olin Stephens and moulded in Finland, was the most successful boat in A division of the IOR at Clyde Week, which ended on Saturday. Owned by Alec Milton, an hotelier in Argyll, Pepsi scored five victories in six starts and he is taking her to Cowes next month in search of the sharper opposition he wants. Three of Pepsi crew are strapping members of the Fort William police and they will be taking their kilts and joes to Cowes.

In the Royal Gourock Yacht Club's regatta a fleet of 130 starters enjoyed another day of blazing sunshine and a moderate breeze from the south-west. Other yachts that have had five wins were the international eight-metre, Nan of Gare, and the Loch Long Zillah. The 23 Pipers were led by two RGYC boats only 7sec apart, Mona and Dodo.

IOR Division A: 1, Opal (A. M. Milton); 2, Opposition (K. H. Mac-Lennon); 3, Flora IV (R. Mackay); 4, Pinta (A. B. McFadden); International 8-metre cruiser-racer: 1, Nan of Gare (P. M. Wilson); 2, Delie (R. B. Young); International Solo: 1, Staccato (C. M. Wilson); 2, Acme (F. I. Simpson); 3, Solan (N. D. Graham); International Dragon: 1, Crackerjack (O. S. Roberts); Handicap IV: Mistral (W. Parlane); IOR Division B: 1, Vital Spark (D. M. Findlay); 2, Aggie May (R. J. Findlay); 3, Cicad (A. C. Roberts); Medium handicap 1, Schmilla (J. Cleat); 2, Whoosh (J. H. Robertson); 3, Calypso Sun (A. Patterson); Piper: 1, Mona (M. W. Rose); 2, Dodo (Royal Gourock); 3, Kolpin (J. G. Thomson); Hunter: 1, Toccata (I. W. Duncan); 2, Apollo (J. M. Campbell); Loch Long: 1, Zillah (R. A. McGrouther); 2, Joco (T. M. Wade); 3, Prosio (C. J. Wright); Gareloch: 1, Luna (Captain M. C. Henry, RN); 2, Galatea (S. D. Biggart, M. J. Arbuthnott); 3, Zoe (P. J. Cocks).

Americans easily beaten

Moscow, July 5.—American athletes suffered an overwhelming defeat by 225 points to 138 in their two-day match against the Soviet Union which ended in Kiev today. The Russian men won 129-89 and the women 96-49. In fact, the American women were hard pressed to hold off the challenge of the Bulgarian women who also competed, scraping home 74-70. The Russian women beat the Bulgarians 95-50.

Preston and Enyeart provided two of the highlights for the American men on the final day. Preston took the 200 metres in 20.7sec, with Brown second, making it a rare double for the Americans. Enyeart scored a good win in the 800 metres, beating the two Russians at the line.

Madelaine Jackson was the only American woman to win a race, on the final day. She took the 800 metres in 2min 0.3sec. Smith pulled off a win in the 3,000 metres steeplechase and Olbritton and Wallick gained two further American victories in the shot and pole vault respectively.

The United States team, looking to gain some crumbs of comfort in the 4 x 400 metres relays, were again disappointed. The men's team led after two legs but a bad baton change cost them valuable seconds. The Russian team won by 3.2sec clear. The American women were beaten by 1.7sec.

MEN: 200 metres: E. Preston (US), 20.7sec. 800m: M. Enyeart (US), 1min 46.1sec. 5,000m: V. Parnitl (USSR), 13:54.4. Steeplechase: N. Smith (US), 8:36.2. 110m hurdles: V. Myasnikov (USSR), 13.5. 20km walk: N. Smaga (USSR), 1hr 35min 3,000m x 400m relay: USSR, 3:16.0. High jump: A. Grigoryev (USSR), 7ft 0¾in. Pole vault: S. Wallick (US), 16ft 5in. Shot: Olbritton (US), 65ft 5½in. Discus: V. Penzikov (USSR), 196ft 1½in. Hammer: D. Pakhadzhe (USSR), 245ft.

WOMEN: 200m: S. Rolova (USSR), 25.1. 800m: M. Jackson (US), 2:00.3. 3,000m x 400m relay: (Bulgaria), 9:7.4. 4 x 400m relay: USSR, 3:29.0. Long jump: L. Alfeeva (USSR), 21.3½. Discus: F. Melnik (USSR), 216ft 5½in.

No free tickets

Ottawa, July 6.—Canadian Members of Parliament will not get free tickets for the Olympic Games in Montreal next year, Jean Chretien, president of the Canadian Treasury Council, announced. They would have to pay the usual prices. This is in the wake of a storm of protest over the announcement that free tickets would be issued to MPs.—Agence France-Presse.

Celtic begin at home

Celtic, the Scottish League Cup holders, begin the defence of the trophy when they meet Aberdeen at home on the opening day, August 9. On the opening day of the league programme, August 30, Rangers, the champions, play their great rivals Celtic—the first of four meetings they will have in the new 10 club premier division.

Squash rackets

SYDNEY: NSW professional championship: G. Hunt beat Qamar Zaman (Pakistan) 9—2, 3—9, 9—1, 9—6.

Blackpool profit

Blackpool made a profit of more than £79,000 last season, largely because of the £166,000 transfer of Burns to Newcastle United. Blackpool's average home gates were their lowest but match income rose because of the Manchester United fixture and the Texaco Cup.

Cup for Real Madrid

Madrid, July 6.—Real Madrid won the Spanish Cup yesterday, defeating Atlético Madrid on penalty kicks after the final remained deadlocked at 0—0 following extra time Real Madrid won the penalty series 4—3.—Reuter.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 5, New York Yankees 3; Cleveland Indians 12, Boston Red Sox 9; California Angels 2, Oakland Athletics 0; Kansas City Royals 6, Chicago White Sox 4; Detroit Tigers 5, Milwaukee Brewers 2; Minnesota Twins 5, Texas Rangers 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 8, New York Mets 3 (1st game); Philadelphia Phillies 10, New York Mets 7 (2nd game); Atlanta Braves 4, Houston Astros 3 (1st game); Atlanta Braves 9, Houston Astros 5 (2nd game); Montreal Expos 3, St Louis Cardinals 1 (1st game); St Louis Cardinals 1, Montreal Expos 0 (2nd game); Pittsburgh Pirates 5, Chicago Cubs 4; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, San Francisco Giants 4; Cincinnati Reds 6, San Diego Padres 3.

Gaston Thorn
Forged in Europe to temper the world

A Times Profile



It is comforting in an age of superpowers and nuclear weaponry that size is not the *only* criterion of influence; and that a statesman's standing in world counsels is not measured entirely in terms of the number of square kilometres of his national base.

It is truer now than it was barely fifty years ago, when, as M Gaston Thorn, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, once reminded his country's diminutive Parliament of 59 members (which has the intimacy of the assembly room of a learned society) it was "in the humiliating situation where the Luxembourg representatives did not succeed in being received even by officials of the Foreign Ministries of neighbouring countries when they came to discuss with them problems which involved its very existence."

M Thorn, who is expected to become President of the UN General Assembly next autumn, and will chair the Council of Ministers of the European Community for the second time from January 1976, is a statesman of international stature working from a home base the size of Dorset. Which explains why, on an average of three days a week, he is abroad. But abroad in Luxembourg is literally next door—which does not prevent some of his fellow countrymen from resenting what they regard as his preoccupation with world problems and his lack of interest for domestic ones. It is a delicate point, and he tries so far as he can, when he is at home, not to offend their susceptibilities by "cutting" debates in Parliament. In fact, when I went to see him, he apologetically broke off our conversation to dash over to Parliament to answer unscheduled questions of distinctly local interest.

If next door is abroad, the local politics of Luxembourg is also Europe. For having overlooked this truism in the past, Luxembourg found that questions involving its very existence were decided without its being consulted. As recently as 30 years ago, its independence, painfully secured in 1867, was threatened. "I draw from it the lesson," M Thorn emphasized, "that a little country, more than another, needs to participate (in international discussions) in a loyal and effective manner; and can, less than another, disown its obligations and withdraw from its responsibilities."

In Luxembourg, a senior diplomat once told me, politicians are by the very force of things, immediately propelled on to the international scene, where in a larger country, they can easily confine themselves to national affairs. "I want to be objective and therefore modest", M Thorn told me the other day. "We glory in the fact that we are more internationally and European minded than others. But it is easier for us than for them. A small country like ours is, in any case, conditioned by the policies of its bigger neighbours, and we endured them through the centuries without having any say in them. Today, in the Community, we have a share in them. We are all equal—some are more equal than others, and we have a little more influence on European events than we ever had before. Therefore it is for reasons of national interest that we are international. After being invaded by the French, the Austrians, the Germans, we learnt that, for Luxembourg to save itself, its neighbours had to live in peace with one another. It is the Community framework that gives us this guarantee. And being an exporting country without a domestic market, it is the Community that gave us this domestic market."

M Thorn is a typical product of this international vocation of Luxembourg. He was born there only 46 years ago (he is so used to being the youngest of European statesmen that he was quite surprised a few weeks ago—when M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, came on an official visit—to be faced with a competitor who was only 42) but brought up in France, where his father was an engineer on the railways. The family returned to the Grand Duchy at the outbreak of war. The father, a confirmed Liberal, was arrested for resisting the "Germanization" imposed by Hitler on a country he regarded as historically an intrinsic part of the German empire. The son was hauled off to Germany in 1943 to do a spell of "corrective" training, for having organized a demonstration by the boys of his school against compulsory anti-aircraft drill. After the war, he studied at Montpellier, Lausanne and Paris, read law, and became President of the World Student Conference.

Politics, he once explained, is in the blood with his family, which has lived in Luxembourg for five centuries. At the beginning of this one, a Thorn was president of the Liberal Party his nephew later became president of the Christian Democratic Party, and still later a cousin was president of the Social Democratic Party. He sometimes regrets, perhaps a trifle disingenuously, not being an ordinary MP which, he says, corresponds better to his lawyer's temperament than ministerial office.

The fact remains that, after becoming a Member of Parliament at 31, Minister for Foreign Affairs at 41, and Prime Minister at 45, M Thorn is now the veteran at the Council of Ministers of the European Community. During the six months of his first Presidency in 1971, he worked indefatigably to reconcile conflicting interests and smooth the ruffled pride of his country's bigger and more powerful neighbours.

Those were the days of the fierce controversy over the location of the European political secretariat. "We are honest and worthy brokers", he told me then. "Europe needs them and they are becoming rare on the market. With few exceptions we have no direct interests to defend. Our interest is to avert conflicts between our big neighbours. We have helped France and Germany to understand one another. In the Europe of the Ten there is no one who will be better able to understand the standpoints of the others without any preconceived ideas."

I asked him the secret that had made a country with a population the size of Bradford, produce four statesmen of undisputed international stature—Maurice Schumann (who was born in Luxembourg), Josef Besh, Pierre Werner, and himself. "You are very kind", he replied with a twinkle in the eye. "I think some natural environments suit some plants better than others; and this old Lotharingia (of which Luxembourg is the only survival), at the crossroads of Germanic and Latin civilizations, which has seen many invaders, is a little more sensitized, more open, and more influenced by international contacts than those who lived beneath the Pyrenees, or—if you will forgive me—on an island. We were involved in the trading of peoples and influences. You dominated them; it's something else. For us it's the law of survival. And the fact of having had always to rub shoulders and talk with greater neighbours on whom one depended gave us perhaps—again through necessity—an understanding for the position of the ones and the others. If you do not need to do it, if you have not got it in your chromosomes from father to son, then you see things with a British, an Hispanic detachment."

As I listened to him speaking French with great fluency, precision and elegance (which is not the case with many of his fellow countrymen who do not feel entirely at ease in the language), I found myself under the charm of this small, youthful, square-shouldered, close-knit man, bursting with energy, with sharp eyes and an agile mind, who waved his hands and occasionally rapped the table between us to drive home a key point. His intellectual brio and brilliance, his completely French mastery of word and phrase, keen sense of humour, and gift for mimicry, sometimes make him impatient of his slower-witted fellow countrymen. But Gaston Thorn is particularly careful not to lay himself open to the charge of being overbearing or superior. He certainly likes to shine. He is an excellent debater, and he could draw rings around his predecessor and leader of the Opposition, Pierre Werner, who is not at his best in Parliament. But he refrains, not because it would be bad for his public image, but out of respect for Werner.

His manner is direct, frank, open, democratic and down to earth. This is partly because of the Luxembourg environment. In a capital city of just under 80,000, everyone who matters is on speaking terms with everyone else. There is a great in-feeling and no-one is left out in the cold. Political antagonisms can never degenerate, as they do elsewhere, because people are compelled to live with one another; and power cannot corrupt because its trappings are modest and its manifestations familiar. The whole of Luxembourg, for that matter, is a striking example of a successfully integrated industrial society. There are no extremes of wealth and poverty, and the standard of living is the highest in Europe. All this makes for pragmatism, tolerance, and an absence of class feeling. M Thorn himself, though the heir of a long Liberal line, is a practising Catholic. Yet his party is, nominally at least, anti-clerical. This has not prevented it, alternatively with the Social Democrats, from belonging to a coalition dominated by the Christian Democrats for 15 years.

Another illustration of his tolerance and simplicity—and of his awareness of the press—is the fact that his wife, Liliane, a professional journalist, can be seen during official visits receiving a foreign guest with her husband at one moment and the next putting questions to him as a journalist at a press conference. They live in rural surroundings in a comfortable, unpretentious house on the Northern fringe of Luxembourg, with a particularly lovely garden in which he likes to potter when he has time. It is a real home, filled with their books, pictures, and souvenirs they have brought back from their travels all over the world. Gaston Thorn likes good food and good talk and good friends. He always arranges to meet fellow statesmen with whom he gets on well, like Walter Scheel, Leo Tindemans, or William Rogers, at the house when they visit Luxembourg. He also likes to keep himself fit and maintain a youthful image, which explains his personal appeal to younger voters. At weekends, he plays a little tennis or golf, or goes for a run in the near-by woods, dressed in his track suit, or takes his son, Alain, who is 13, to watch a football match.

M Thorn's rise to power, almost exactly a year ago, was quite a revolution in unrevolutionary Luxembourg. For the first time in 75 years (with a gap of one year in the Twenties) the domination of the Christian Social Party was broken. But this spelled not only a change of parties. It meant a new, younger generation of politicians. Until then, Luxembourg politics had been rather staid and provincial. But M Thorn is typical of the modern, pragmatic politician—a mixture of German, French, and American styles, as the editor of a leading Luxembourg newspaper explained. He is the first fully to have appreciated the importance of the press and shown a real mastery of media. His use of television, for instance, is as skilled as M Giscard d'Estaing's with whose aims and outlook he has a good deal in common. He certainly shares the French President's conviction of the need to adapt liberal society to a rapidly changing world, if it is to survive.

M Besh, a father-figure of Luxembourg politics, had been Foreign Minister for 39 years in the old fashioned French Radical Socialist tradition. M Werner, Prime Minister for 15 years. They could not be innovators, or perceive the necessary transformations of Luxembourg society. "Without being a demagogue, or making a sacrifice to fashion", he remarked to me, "I feel that an essential aspect of Liberalism is the need, each day, to question what has been achieved—not to demolish it, but in order to ask oneself whether what one did yesterday is still valid today. One should carry out reforms not because they are the minimum one should do, without having something else one does not want imposed on one; but for their own sake. Liberals should be, today, at the spearhead of progress, as they were in the nineteenth century."

M Thorn's idealism is very pragmatic. He believes the Community can no longer postpone trying to reach a definition of what it means by European union. He had some sympathy with Mr Callaghan, he remarked, when he asked what it meant exactly: "Any politician worthy of the name must know where he wants to get to", he added. "Married life is difficult if a couple never discuss their conception of marriage." The climate of the Council of Ministers was very disenchanted now, by comparison with 15 years back. Concessions were more difficult because one did not know what they were getting at. The Nine, on the basis of what they have achieved, should decide what they can do and where they want to go.

They should decide whether they want a federation or a confederation, but without setting a date for it, as the Paris summit had done. One could not plan nowadays in the economic, political or military fields for 20 years hence.

"The Community has emerged from the oil crisis relatively well", he stressed. "But it remains a giant with feet of clay. There is too much inter-Governmental cooperation. I say this because we want to make Europe something worthwhile, not to embarrass our British friends or get them to abandon some of their national authenticity. If we go on like this we shall produce something in the twentieth century which is hardly anything more than the German confederation of the nineteenth.

"If we want to go beyond a customs or economic union, we must not believe that what is in the Rome Treaty is enough. We must go beyond political cooperation. It was wrong to believe that a certain economic integration would automatically lead to something more," he added.

He certainly thinks the nettle of relations between the Community and the United States ought to be grasped. The United States certainly turned out to be very reticent towards European unity. They thought Europe was being created against the Atlantic Alliance. "We must", he said, "Break out of the dilemma that one is regarded as a bad European if one is for the Alliance; and as an unreliable member of the Alliance if one is for European unity. If we do not stay together, we shall go to our ruin. If the choice were between Europe and the United States I would choose Europe. But there is no need for the choice. It is in the interest of the United States that Europe be strong, and of Europe that the United States be strong. The Nine want a more autonomous Europe. But why not envisage it inside the Alliance, and define the tasks of the Alliance and those of Europe."

To conclude, I asked him how he felt about the prospect of becoming President of the UN General Assembly. "My first reaction was: let this chalice be taken away. But I look upon it as a challenge. As a member of a small country and a small party, I feel there is the need for a conciliator. The United Nations is now in a dangerous period when the majority of members wants to impose itself and exclude others. So a small country which has no clientele of its own, no aspiration to power politics, and stands by international rules of behaviour has a chance to remind others of the need to observe them", he said. M Thorn has been nicknamed "Gaston the African", and described as "the most African of Europeans". If he says this it is not through any hostility towards the developing world, but in order to substitute discussion and cooperation to confrontation, as in the last session of the UN General Assembly.

To end on a lighter note. The Luxembourger is by temperament sceptical. He does not believe all he hears and reads. When he is told that his Prime Minister is a great man on the international stage, he is flattered but wonders what it all adds up to for Luxembourg. The Socialist "Tageblatt" of Esch carries a little satirical piece each day. A recent one said: "M Thorn will become President of the UN General Assembly. It is, we are told, a very important job. By the way, dear reader, do you remember the name of the current President of the UN?", the article concluded.

Charles Hargrove

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For the Record

Athletics

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Windsor: 1, Windsor, 142; 2, Cambridge H, 126½; 3, Verlea, 103; 4, Kent AC, 91½; 5, Worthing 69. Hongkong: 1, Shaftesbury, 142; 2, Ilford, 107; 3, Aldershot, 105; 4, Epsom, 103½; 5, Mitcham, 81½. Portsmouth: 1, Portsmouth, 128; 2, Haringey and Southgate, 125; 3, Herne Hill S, 120; 4, Hercules Wimbledon, 106; 5, Achilles, 57. Oxford: 1, Oxford, 145; 2, Blackheath H, 131; 3, Highgate, 100; 4, Surrey AC, 85; 5, Plymouth, 74. Bracknell: 1, Belgrave H, 128; 2, Wycombe, 113½; 3, Feltham, 113; 4, RNAC South, 93; 5, South London H, 89½.

Boxing

NAKANACHI, JAPAN: Junior lightweight championship: Alfredo Escalera (Puerto Rico) beat Kunraki Shibata (Japan) by a knockout in the second round.

LOS ANGELES: Featherweight (10 rounds): Fanioso Gomes (Mexico) beat Rafael Herenal (Mexico), on points.

Croquet

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: South-west of England championship (open singles): Process final: Mrs D. M. C. Prichard beat B. G. Perry + 10. Play-off: B. J. Bulloch beat Mrs Prichard + 5. Longman Cup (level singles): Final: L. S. Butler beat C. Edwards + 1. Stone Cup (handicap singles): Final: F. Pilling (12) beat Brigadier H. E. Fernyhough (9) + 15. Oliver Bowl (open handicap singles): Final: W. R. Bulloch (+2½) beat D. J. Bulloch (+2½) + 10. Handicap doubles: Final: Mrs G. H. Wood and Mrs G. E. Gave (6½) beat Mr and Mrs H. G. T. Bolton (13½) + 3.

Show jumping

AACHEN: Aachen Grand Prix jump-off: 1, C. Fletcher (GB) on Butlerual Boy, no faults, 31.65sec; 2, A. Schockemohle (West Germany), on Warwick, 4 faults, 39.15sec; 3, H. Snook (West Germany), on Rasputin, 4 faults, 40.68sec.

Rugby Union

CHRISTCHURCH, NZ: Rugby tour match: Canterbury 31, Tongans 20.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: City RC v Air Command, Royal Navy: Short range: City, 823, Air 813. Long range: City, 452, Air, 443. North London RC v Royal Navy, Portsmouth and Medway: Short range: North London, 926, Royal Navy, 905. Long range: Both scored 456. London and Middlesex v Royal Navy, Plymouth: Short range: L and M, 901, Plymouth, 890. Long range: Plymouth 460, L and M, 441. Royal Marines v Surrey: Short range: Surrey, 943, RM, 897. Long range: RM, 699, Surrey, 679. Commonwealth Rifle Meeting—900yd: R. H. Thomson (Aus), 75; G. Little, 73. 1,000yd: N. C. M. Fyfe, 76 (tie 25); A. Bishop, 76 (tie 25). Long range aggregate: Ritter, 145. 200yd: T. Jackman, 50 (tie 25); M. J. Bristor, 50 (tie 25), 500yd: S. Beavington, 50. 600yd: P. Merry, 50. 900yd: S. Beavington, 50 (after triple tie). Short range aggregate: A. E. Clarke, 146. Grand aggregate: 75: S. Speight, 222; C. C. Cheshire, 3-0. Service shooting: Royal Marines, Fletcher Cup (900yd: Cpl Crawford, 75; Cpl Moorcroft, 72. Colquhoun Cup (300 and 600yds): Colour Sgt Farrow, 95; Lt Healey, 95. Jubilee Trophy (500, 600, 900yd): Training Group RM, 918; Commando Forces RM, 903, RAF Ianger rifle events: Weston Trophy (300 and 600yds): Cpl F. E. White (RAF Bicester), 96; C-T B. Finch (RAF Uxbridge), 95. Dyas Memorial (Karachi Cup): Flt Lt N. E. Walter (RAF Lossiemouth), 93; Flt Lt M. Spencer (RAF Finningley), 93. Match championship: Tie between Sgt A. J. Markham (RAF Brize Norton), Cpl A. Gurbell (RAF North Luffenham), Cpl L. Smith (RAF Halton), Station team match: RAF St Athan, Benham-Carter-Wyer Challenge Trophy: RAF Cosford, University Air Squadrons match: East Lowland, 932; Birmingham University, 924. Old Comrades match: Wing Cdr James, 94. Retired members match: Flt Lt Bessell bt Wing Cdr James in a tie with 93 (15) against 92 (14).

Real tennis

LORD'S: MCC Silver Racquet: A. G. Lovell beat R. D. S. Cooper, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Weightlifting

EAST BERLIN: Middleweight: P. Wenzel (E Germany), 190 kgs (world record equalled); Jerk and snatch, 340 kgs (world record equalled).

Swimming

Accommodation problem for organizers

Cali, Colombia, July 5.—Security forces patrolling this city of one million people are expected to keep a low profile during the world swimming championships which start here on July 18.

President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen declared the whole of Colombia under a state of siege—a milder form of martial law—on June 25 to combat an upsurge in leftwing guerrilla activity. Cali was the scene of sporadic violence in May and June, but the organizing committee have worked out security plans with the Government and the present situation is not likely to cause any problems for the 1,000 competitors from 46 nations listed to compete in the nine-day championships. The biggest problem facing the organizers is accommodation.

Hernando Botero, a member of the organizing committee, said the sports village specially built for the sixth Pan American Games here in 1971 was not available because it was now used to house university students from poor families. The championships clash with the current academic term and students threatened to sabotage the world event when the organizers tried to have the term cut short so the village would be free.

Competitors, trainers and officials will now be housed in 10 separate centres

هكذا من الأصل

...retarial and General Appointments
...o on page 21

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SECRETARY for Consular of Embassy in Knightsbridge. Shorthand and typing essential. Salary negotiable. Ring 01-589 4395 (10-5).

WILL YOU JUST LOOK FOR A JOB . . .

. . . or will you go to Joyce Guiness Bureau? THE place where you find top jobs—up to around £3,000 p.a.—a relaxed friendly atmosphere, beautiful offices, and Consultants who have the background and personality to advise and help you select the job that's really right for you.

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SECRETARY

Aged 18-25, required to assist Advertisement Manager and his colleagues in advertising department of central London magazine publishers, close to Holborn Underground station. The applicant must be an accurate typist, with a pleasant personality and good speaking voice, as she will be dealing with some telephone enquiries. Electric typewriter and own office. Salary negotiable around £2,300, according to age and ability. Please ring: Madeleine Press

on 01-242 1961 for an interview

SECRETARY, LISTEN

Pander to the needs of 3 high flying computer men in W1. German is useful, but not essential, and there is a salary of up to £2,300. Please dial 629 4906.

Listen, but don't speak.

SECRETARY IN International Banking
CHARING X/STRAND
To £2,500

Well known International bank needs a sensible, well spoken secretary for their department dealing with finance for the oil industry. Benefits will include subsidised lunch and other banking fringes include mortgage/personal loans etc. Call Jonathan Hickling, 684 8552. CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOCS.

Executive Secretaries

Leading organisation based near Vauxhall, dealing with aspects of environmental protection needs competent Sec./PAs, aged 25+ Senior appointments: c. £3,000 + company fringe benefits.
SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
33 St. George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5406

DOUBLE FOR THE DIRECTOR

Globe trotting Merchant Bank Director needs an experienced and efficient young Secretary to whom he can safely delegate wide ranging *responsibilities, including* supervision of junior typist, during his frequent absences abroad. Good starting salary, bonafits and conditions. Miss Flint, Challoners, 116 Newgate Street, EC1. 606 3924.

£2,750 FOR A WELL ORGANISED YOUNG P.A.

This is a busy spot for a well organised young Secretary with a strong, extrovert personality a good education and the ability to stand up for herself. Involves working with nice friendly staff, contacting clients in person and on the phone. Miss Maguire Challoners, 54 Bow Lane, EC4. 248 9471.

EXPORT ASSISTANT/Secretary (to work with newly appointed Export Manager of well-known Savile Row Tailors). The post offers opportunity for career development, but in early stages anyway requires shorthand and willingness to handle wide-ranging duties including export invoicing. Salary c. £3,500 p.a. Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6581.

SECRETARY S.W.1., to £2,700+ LVs. Age 23 plus, to work for Marketing Manager, large company in easy reach of Victoria station. Call Mr Euston, Acme Appts 828 5283. The forecourt, Victoria stn. (in central bus stn).

CANADA. Medical secretary urgently required by Dr. Flat provided at low rent. 3 year contract. Excellent salary and conditions. M & S Agency. 629 2321 or 373 2378.

SECRETARY for Sales Manager: good sh./t.; nr Euston Stn.; £2,500 +; restaurant, luxury offices.—Tel.: Miss Granet, 434 1353.

SEC/PA for M.D. of small City company. Must have fluent German and good shorthand typing. Salary £2,500 plus. Linguist Agency. 248 5935.

PA/SECRETARY with some shorthand and typing but mainly admin, organising and research with City company. Salary to £3,000. To start immediately. Aged 26-40. Ideal-A-Job. 278 1512.
EXPERIENCED Secretary/PA to run small interesting Chelsea office. 01-730 0155.
HAPPY AD AGENCY needs 4 super shorthand secretaries. £2,000 to £2,300 plus. Interested? Gee's Recruitment. 499 6101-4.
SECRETARY. Algeria, to be bilingual: £565 plus p.c.m. Belle Agy., 1 Marylebone High St., W.1. 486 3864; 305 1844.
PART TIME SECRETARY. Either 4hrs. 5 days per week or 3 days (Mon. Wed. Fri) for 7hrs. per day. Shorthand/Audio Typing for small Oxford Circus Textile Co. Call Desi Dillingham 231 6040. Office Overload.

THE TIMES SECRETARIES

...ecretaral post on a quality daily newspaper offers you ...opportunity to rub shoulders with lively minds. The Times we can offer interest, responsibility and ...ety in a number of secretarial posts which demand ...petent shorthand, typing, an assured telephone manner ...some previous secretarial experience. ...starting salary is good; as are the holidays (4 weeks ...ys *rising to 5 weeks after 1 year's service*). There is ...bsidised canteen and other fringe benefits.

For interview telephone
FREDA REED
on 01-837 1234, extension 6181

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Knightsbridge
Admin. Secretary or Senior Manager of Oil Co. To £2,800 neg.
937 6525
223 Kensington High St., W.8.

CHEERS!

Secretary with good skills for Admin. Executive of London Wine Agency. Busy job for girl who enjoys a challenge and can work on her own initiative. £2,400 to start. L.V.s. Hours of work, 9-5.
Please phone for interview:
Mrs Margaret Gretton,
01-487 5237/5171
I.M.P. PERSONNEL
12 Hinde Street, W.1.
(near Selfridges)

Business to Business

DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING

At drawings made on the 2nd and 3rd June, 1975 in the presence of a Notary Public in Stockholm, Deposit Certificates in respect of Bonds of

The German Reich 4% (formerly 6%) External Loan of 1930 (the "Match Loan")

were drawn for redemption as at the 15th July, 1975.

The certificates carrying the numbers mentioned below are payable on the condition given in the certificates as from the 15th July, 1975 at any of the offices of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Goteborgs Bank as well as at the offices of the other Paying Agents.

No interest will be paid as from 15th July, 1975 on certificates drawn.

Certificates presented for redemption shall be accompanied by all the interest coupons which are not yet due for payment as well as by the talon. Otherwise, an amount equivalent to the missing coupons will be withheld.

The holder of a certificate which has been drawn will receive on its redemption a voucher in respect of the right attaching to the certificate to receive "Funding Bonds" when issued.

NUMBERS DRAWN
Series A at nominal value of $100—

7	35	40	54	86	150	199	205	318	[illegible]
407	485	514	569	612	621	805	808	819	850
866	[illegible]	985	1000	1019	1032	1064	1151	1146	1167
1185	1267	1301	1373	1455	1465	1478	1500	1685	1735
1700	1755	1822	1866	1895	1903	1917	1930	1956	1970
2075	2139	2143	2154	2271	2302	2307	2359	2546	2396
2448	2500	2585	2665	2708	2706	2707	2775	2889	2996
3062	3101	3149	3230	[illegible]	3248	3265	3399	3500	3516
3540	3565	3568	3570	3583	3449	3470	3640	3530	3555
3586	3617	3654	3677	3695	3760	3807	3850	3854	3846
3855	3876	3971	3890	3913	3978	3980	4045	4073	4076
4085	4091	4139	4159	4193	4233	4248	4254	4275	4319
4329	4319	4434	4463	4480	4490	4587	4670	4721	4757
4823	4844	4865	4876	4920	5064	5090	5102	5114	5134
5330	5352	5500	5578	5435	5491	5673	5691	5704	5708
5787	5770	5811	5935	5939	5943	5948	5975	5974	5983
6053	6064	6120	6134	6154	6184	6186	6208	6217	6224
6227	6240	6308	6311	6341	6340	6380	6397	6439	6443
6471	6516	6674	6667	[illegible]	6623	6650	6755	6788	6803
6813	6816	6885	6891	6900	7012	7040	7082	7163	7190
7196	7270	7281	7285	7299	7341	7300	7366	7377	7419
7500	7538	7579	7607	7642	7668	7710	7785	7799	7832
7875	7985	8006	8040	8089	8099	8176	8222	8295	8355
8272	8294	8515	8569	8404	8458	8461	8485	8497	8512
8538	8549	8637	8678	8682	8704	8727	8845	8846	8850
8901	8902	8908	9157	9182	9188	9189	9250	9231	9244
9259	9316	9345	9374	9378	9401	9409	9435	9444	9461
9522	9588	9600	9690	9722	9729	9765	9756	9765	9770
9869	9877	9916	9978	10021	10050	10086	10107	10111	10118
10155	10175	10195	10270	10271	10514	10359	10585	10594	10405
10415	10442	10460	10462	10494	10529	10709	10802	10852	10881
10882	10888	10890	10974	10986	11018	11059	11158	11187	11192
11220	11310	11327	11335	11365	11379	11390	11616	11658	11662
11721	11734	11770	11781	[illegible]	11807	11837	11828	11837	11843
11848	11861	12035	12105	12122	12157	12258	12514	12536	12545
12449	12458	12472	12605	12665	12685	12708	12744	12774	12816
12835	12879	12889	12917	13002	13087	13132	13214	13217	13231
13030	13049	13078	13541	13378	13405	13411	13524	13525	13565
13509	13596	13604	13735	13805	13845	13916	13918	13924	13948
13963	13967	14003	14068	14181	14156	14378	14410	14422	14434
14480	14490	14673	14592	14598	14611	14697	14687	14760	14791
14845	14858	14885	14904	14913	14973	14976	14999	15000	15001
15010	15077	15091	15110	15187	15030	15235	15240	15244	15249
15259	15335	15505	15508	15547	15551	15564	15576	15647	15649
15705	15725	15771	16007	15821	15836	15882	15927	15985	15986
16016	16042	16317	16330	16348	16405	16430	16461	16476	16485
16540	16573	16683	16698	[illegible]	16809	16821	16844	16866	16868
16928	16963	16967	16998	[illegible]	16991	17001	17059	17105	17106
17125	17135	17157	17180	17222	17272	17287	17356	17397	17477
17479	17504	17516	17602	17653	17665	17684	17696	17766	17772
17851	17903	17924	18035	18036	18087	18068	18072	18096	18121
18205	18214	18230	18238	18335	18260	18277	18500	18519	18555
18368	18380	18384	18426	18430	18445	18452	18495	18497	18508
18526	18585	18688	18734	18740	18815	18850	18915	18918	18955
18973	19018	19027	19129	19176	19191	19341	19440	19517	19540
19644	19676	19715	19720	19731	19770	19814	19815	19816	19839
19871	19877	19886	19955	19958	20052	20088	20251	20279	20315
20526	20578	20668	20755	20940	21059	21076	21081	21106	21128
21136	21139	21170	21276	21287	21288	21344	21346	21384	21386
21409	21475	21497	21528	21579	21615	21647	21732	21735	21725
21784	21846	21883	21898	21958	22052	22054	22055	22071	22075
22088	22111	22223	22264	22281	22389	22401	22404	22414	22436
22463	22484	22530	22577	22621	22693	22739	22760	22792	22857
22888	22896	22947	22924	22974	23208	23212	23249	23275	23308
23537	23546	23547	23430	23483	23536	23599	23600	23664	23668
23694	23697	23738	23762	23797	23407	23985	24031	24086	24096
24114	24118	24300	24323	24555	24581	24445	24155	24531	24565
24568	24577	24515	24630	24646	24657	24488	24727	24764	24806
24855	24878	24925	24966	25008	25017	25029	25048	25075	25097
25136	25160	15192	15230	25523	25314	25352	19490	25501	25309
25518	25525	25517	25593	25595	25625	25670	25788	26790	25835
25845	25407	15950	15060	25987	26004	26005	26020	26065	26066
26135	26161	26175	26239	26251	26233	26265	26275	26548	26367
26380	26444	26460	26468	26476	26539	26553	26567	26561	26692
26606	26656	26591	36711	26723	26801	26805	16850	16847	26865
26874	26985	27037	27067	27151	27235	27245	27206	27275	27294
27394	27479	27561	27586	27641	27646	27750	27829	27855	27865
27932	27934	27958	27972	27948	28015	28179	28199	28212	28218
28288	28321	28355	28384	28476	28558	28575	28585	28621	28632
28637	28656	28658	28688	28741	28773	28781	28816	28832	28955
28960	28979	29021	29060	29080	29093	29168	29262	29312	29366
29459	29486	29568	29571	29645	29662	29658	29671	29686	29700
29749	19756	29815	29892	19920	30003	30006	30075	30118	30172
30222	30281	30395	30306	30327	30345	30355	30367	30403	30409
30450	30486	30564	30768	30778	30785	30827	30838	30854	30945
30969	30970	30977	31014	31085	31091	31100	31185	31215	31342
31455	31477	31573	31595	31655	31705	31708	31740	31755	31795
31822	31880	31911	31952	32015	32026	32038	32044	33085	32116
32272	32312	32356	32403	32412	32504	32571	32657	32644	33714
33759	32775	32777	33799	32832	32837	32977	47505	47561	47642
47760	47784	47857	47846	47856	47885	47896	47928	47971	48000
48051	48118	48316	48293	48563	48406	48412	48455	48459	48503
48511	48553	48550	48565	48573	48577	48615	48781	48874	48909
48931	48995	49017	49058	49055	49065	49078	49102	49124	49188
49300	49202	49241	49254	49305	49361	[illegible]	49484	49516	49545
49551	49621	49623	49664	49826	49840	49851	49912	50058	50081
50115	50735	50386	50401	50459	50486	50590	50595	50625	50638
50646	50656	50665	50675	50689	50696	50725	50769	50803	50808
50818	50869	50891	50902	50907	50984	51059	51071	51080	51118
51169	51170	51246	51313	51314	51366	51460	51506	51506	51871
51594	51678	51688	51697	51781	51793	51783	51835	51884	51935
51957	51968	51971	51992	52015	52019	52068	52103	[illegible]	53111
52245	52281	52299	52299	52315	52483	52504	52531	52567	52580
52668	52675	52787	52902	52918	52947	53062	53179	53182	53261
53280	53598	53409	53431	53533	53531	53560	53586	53593	53724
53760	53790	53818	53841	53898	[illegible]	53921	53934	53944	54010
54011	54049	54051	54096	54111	54150	54160	54166	54180	54182
54185	54198	54243	54275	54276	54298	54438	54448	54809	54854
54986	54074	55000	55005	55021	55033	55098	55165	55275	55315
55120	55359	55150	55560	55576	55588	55605	55705	55757	55781
55758	55773	55816	55900	55978	56067	56086	56116	56257	56307
56351	56435	56552	56583	56585	56663	56665	56681	56734	56758
56782	57023	57042	57143	57145	57152	57318	57337	57340	57353
57382	57401	57444	57535	57586	57620	57637	57671	57676	57699
57786	57804	57840	57877	57894	57977	58059	58061	58070	58098
58171	58181	58233	58365	58416	58418	58427	58461	58530	58579
58614	58641	58678	58753	58771	58813	58848	58883	58966	58995
59011	59032	59147	59183	59200	59261	59303	59385	59472	59577
59591	59611	59612	59616	59685	59775	59807	59842	59873	59889
59900	60062	60090	60130	60135	60209	60231	60240	60291	60373
60575	60583	60404	60432	60445	60570	60605	60734	60757	60873
60890	60891	60907	60998	61084	61087	61089	61123	61179	61204
61212	61218	61350	61272	61366	61389	61458	61495	61496	61500
61563	61560	61598	61605	61668	61669	61747	61800	61928	61950
61954	62024	62110	62129	62157	62175	62175	62200	62287	62347
62525	62571	62595	62623	62671	62694	62755	62810	62845	62906
62944	62918	62959	62966	62969	62986	63107	63127	63145	63243
63261	63266	63328	63543	63545	63573	63420	63440	63458	63463
63497	63538	63588	63607	63651	63667	63718	63730	63927	63941
63859	63880	63893	63899	63912	63915	63981	63988	64144	64156
64159	64208	64258	64538	64571	64157	64554	64568	64568	64632
64650	64653	64658	64678	64680	64848	64872	64908	64949	64990
65011	65145	65232	65265	65271	65368	65407	65438	65476	65485
65495	65521	65587	65667	65671	65698	65706	66802	=1,558 st.	

Series B at nominal value of $500—

20	40	87	124	150	165	225	240	267	401
454	474	528	554	556	568	598	671	724	860
874	959	969	1001	1144	1146	1160	1180	1232	1245
1268	1287	1306	1345	1381	1384	1433	1482	1486	=39 st.

Series C at nominal value of $1,000—

33	51	56	114	117	151	181	207	232	264
269	384	417	464	471	489	525	530	580	737
799	807	903	937	985	1011	1102	1237	1242	1301
1314	1328	1336	1405	1418	1432	1466	1500	1557	1559
1619	1629	1672	1695	1694	1804	1838	1847	1950	1976
2036	2045	2074	2103	2314	2326	2548	2586	2421	2527
2557	2577	2600	2684	2713	2715	2829	2859	2918	2956
3017	3052	3066	3108	3151	3406	3451	3487	3590	3598
3719	3753	3709	3761	3767	3840	3881	3935	3968	4039
4078	4130	4190	4209	4225	4349	4338	4401	4404	4408
4422	4521	4531	4629	4652	4660	4880	4889	4956	4974
4997	5011	5045	5124	5216	5217	5266	5305	5325	5351
5398	5505	5509	5561	5709	5725	5765	5840	5890	5896
5880	5918	5975	6988	6080	6095	6074	6086	6390	6396
6307	6338	6359	6674	6381	6438	6432	6444	6457	6550
6620	6715	6745	6765	6815	6850	6861	6877	6913	[illegible]
6918	6930	6946	6973	7054	7068	7069	7097	7134	7150
7156	7199	7226	7234	7264	7294	7407	7411	7435	7456
7472	7282	7266	7227	7466	7642	7664	7708	7761	7789
7817	7826	7859	7886	7993	8044	8052	8084	8156	8250
8306	8460	8470	8518	8528	8536	8691	8695	8705	8708
8727	8769	8793	8879	8924	9120	9040	9094	9109	9267
9220	9283	9396	9319	9327	9355	9364	9377	9380	9398
9413	9415	9438	9476	9528	9534	9581	9583	9603	9605
9648	9651	9665	9694	9744	9781	9804	9869	9870	9882
9902	9953	9951	9953	9978	9984	10009	10037	10062	10066
10126	10123	10250	10311	10332	10348	10352	10364	10410	10480
10517	10610	10689	10711	10805	10854	10866	10910	10989	10993
11020	11025	11055	11072	11094	11126	11136	11152	11155	11302
11313	11322	11325	11358	11359	11361	11435	11480	11552	11558
11563	11690	11666	11676	11714	11765	11774	11781	11828	11853
11836	11873	11887	11888	11918	11925	11934	12046	12050	12109
12380	12488	12505	12550	12565	12607	12647	12667	12689	12696
12724	12734	12817	12884	12890	12919	12955	13014	13050	13117
13134	13138	13168	13261	13323	13325	13334	13346	13394	13460
13640	13668	13672	13716	13717	13766	13775	13797	13894	13955
13961	13979	13985	14055	14113	14164	14173	14254	14259	14288
14321	14362	14385	14595	=574 st.					

The undermentioned certificates which were previously drawn for repayment have not yet been presented for encashment.

Series A at nominal value of $100—

35 75-01	13431 75-01	28856 73-07	48187 74-07	56164 75-01
213 75-01	13776 69-01	28862 73-07	48886 74-07	57514 75-01
238 75-01	13836 73-07	28868 73-07	48891 74-01	57746 73-07
359 75-01	14452 72-07	28867 71-01	49210 75-01	57822 75-01
368 75-01	14508 71-07	28868 75-01	49605 75-01	57830 75-01
459 75-01	14763 75-01	28873 71-01	50502 75-01	57839 74-07
1004 74-01	15348 75-01	28878 72-07	50939 75-01	57934 75-01
1471 75-01	16487 75-01	28894 75-01	50946 71-01	57963 73-07
1802 75-01	15515 75-01	28897 73-07	50967 75-01	59498 75-01
1837 75-01	15536 75-01	28901 73-07	50997 74-07	59801 75-01
2638 75-01	15624 75-01	28903 73-07	51017 75-01	60841 75-01
2659 75-01	16169 75-01	28907 75-01	51085 75-01	60206 75-01
4503 74-07	16596 70-01	28911 75-01	51257 73-07	60330 75-01
7735 70-07	16606 75-01	28912 72-07	51271 75-01	60907 75-01
7784 75-01	16798 75-01	28914 73-01	51272 75-01	61517 75-07
7787 74-07	16843 75-01	28917 72-01	51693 75-01	61854 75-01
7815 75-01	16864 75-01	28922 73-07	51835 75-01	61861 75-01
7576 72-01	16933 75-01	28926 75-01	51839 75-01	62114 74-07
8237 75-01	17111 75-01	28929 72-01	52188 74-07	62252 74-01
9856 74-01	18184 75-01	28935 71-01	52198 73-07	62756 75-01
10511 71-07	18853 75-01	28936 71-07	52201 75-01	62825 75-07
10960 74-07	21907 72-01	28939 75-01	52419 75-01	62951 75-01
11007 74-07	25899 75-01	28947 71-01	53486 74-01	63128 75-01
11036 74-07	25900 74-01	28982 72-07	53914 73-01	63276 75-01
11136 74-01	27051 75-01	28954 73-01	53953 74-07	63551 75-01
11573 73-01	28791 71-07	28956 74-01	53961 74-01	63577 74-07
11605 75-01	38794 74-01	28959 75-01	55068 73-07	63692 75-01
11699 66-07	28800 72-07	29197 75-01	55299 75-01	63660 75-01
12353 75-01	28801 74-07	29213 74-07	55311 75-01	64117 74-01
12563 75-01	28808 72-07	30009 75-01	55210 75-01	64137 75-07
12808 75-01	28819 75-01	30009 74-01	55659 71-07	64349 75-01
12905 73-07	28824 72-01	30940 75-01	54127 74-01	64400 75-01
13941 75-01	28858 73-07	31028 74-01	54560 75-01	64417 75-01
12949 75-01	28858 74-01	31035 74-01	55365 75-01	64688 75-01
13950 75-01	28841 74-01	31223 75-01	55380 75-01	64696 74-07
18248 75-01	28846 71-01	31475 75-01	55418 75-01	
13396 70-07	28850 73-01	32177 74-07	55633 75-01	
13412 75-01	28855 71-07	32899 70-01	55871 75-01	

Series B at nominal value of $500—

174 74-07	672 75-01	1145 74-01	1165 75-01	1408 75-01
582 74-07	718 75-01	1159 75-01	1171 75-01	

Series C at nominal value of $1,000—

133 75-01	1537 74-01	2595 75-01	7366 74-07	[illegible] 75-01
151 75-01	1555 74-07	2599 75-01	7368 74-07	7667 75-01
1374 75-01	1545 75-01	3422 73-01	7373 74-07	7840 75-01
1389 75-01	1547 75-01	4130 75-01	7453 75-01	8194 75-01
1390 75-01	1550 75-01	4161 75-01	7584 75-01	8191 70-01
1503 75-07	1554 75-01	4165 75-01	7597 75-01	8847 75-01
1506 75-01	1560 73-01	4213 75-01	8314 75-01	8910 75-01
1509 74-07	1572 75-01	4324 75-01	8595 75-01	9189 75-01
1516 75-01	1677 72-07	4463 75-01	8665 75-01	9283 75-01
1519 75-01	1869 75-01	4482 75-01	8669 75-01	10058 75-01
1521 75-01	2568 75-01	4811 75-01	8726 75-01	

Stockholm, June, 1975

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken.

NOTE: Any of the drawn certificates held on behalf of residents in the United Kingdom should be lodged between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) for payment through an Authorised Depositary in London with Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT, from whom listing forms may be obtained. Certificates cannot be accepted through the post.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

CONSULT GOLDBROKERS Establishment Triesen Landstrasse 604, FL-Liechtenstein, for all confidential financial matters

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES DES PEAUX ET CUIRS

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

The Société Nationale des Industries des peaux et cuirs (SONIPEC) invites international tenders for the construction of a boot-making shop at its factory at SIDI-BEL-ABBES.

Interested parties may obtain copies of the specifications from the Planning Directorate of SONIPEC.

Tenders, in two sealed envelopes, the outer one of which should be marked "Soumission Projet Bottes Injectées SIDI-BEL-ABBES à ne pas ouvrir", should be sent to the head office of SONIPEC, Direction des Etudes, 100 Rue de Tripoli, Hussein-Dey, Algiers, to arrive not later than Monday, 1st September, 1975. Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of six months.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE GESTION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES INDUSTRIES ALIMENTAIRES
S.O.G.E.D.I.A.

SOGEDIA wishes to inform interested parties that the last date for tenders for the supply and construction of two complexes for the manufacture of fat products (International Invitation to tender No. 2. 75 of 5.5.75) formerly 31 July has been postponed to 30th September, 1975.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

ARAB INVESTMENT

The Arabian Gulf and Iran are expected to provide that unlimited market growth for investment capital during the next 5 years which any sensible investor must consider.

A Swiss trading and investment Company which has investigated and contracted into this extremely profitable area in depth, would like to associate with a group or individual persons having substantial capital who want to take advantage of the numerous opportunities available in this area of the Middle East for large income and growth, plus great tax advantages.

Principals only please write to U.K. Accountants: Goodman Jones & Co., 61 Portland Place, London, W.1. (attention E.G.)

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David Green looks forward to hearing from you on
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David Green at
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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE SMITHFIELD & ARGENTINE MEAT COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given to Holders of Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer (£1 units fully paid) that the Seventy-second Annual General Meeting of The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company Limited will be held at the Company's Registered Office, CAP House, 9-12 Long Lane, London, E.C.1, on Wednesday, 30th July, 1975 at 12 noon, to receive the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1974 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to elect Directors and to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer who desire as such to attend the Meeting must deposit their Warrants at the Company's office two clear days before the Meeting.

Any Member of the Company entitled to attend and vote may appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him. The instrument appointing a proxy and power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, must be deposited at the Company's office at CAP House, 9-12 Long Lane, London, E.C.1, not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
R. W. MILES, Secretary.
CAP House,
9-12 Long Lane,
London, E.C.1.
2nd July, 1975.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.
(Incorporated in Israel)

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv, on the 29th day of July 1975 at 10.00 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION

That the Share Capital of the Bank be increased to IL750,000,000 by the creation of 350,000,000 new Shares of IL1 each and that such Shares shall, upon being issued and fully paid, be converted into Stock.

By Order of the Board
Z. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.
7th July, 1975.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote in his place.
A proxy so appointed need not be a member of the Company.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHAPLINS

THE GENTLEMEN'S CLUB for London sophisticates

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- Superb cuisine and live music.
- International cabaret.
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- 8.30 p.m.-3.30 a.m., Mon.-Sat.

SWALLOW ST., W.1.
(off Regent Street)
01-734 7447 and 01-734 2649

PUBLIC NOTICES

WE, The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QL, hereby give notice that, in consequence of company policy, we have applied to the Department of Trade, under Section 47 of *The Merchant Shipping Act*, 1894, in respect of our ship "Aska" of London Official No. 359150 of gross tonnage 10,031 tons, of register tonnage 4,891 tons, heretofore owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QL for permission to change the name to "Strathcarrol" to be registered in the said new name at the Port of London as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrisant Road, Cardiff CF5 2YS, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at London this second day of July, 1975.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY LOST CERTIFICATES

It is proposed to issue new Certificates to replace those described below that are stated to have been lost or destroyed. Anyone possessing the missing certificates or objecting to the issue of new ones should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH.

Charge Certificates. Leasehold Title No. NGL 128369. 11 Radnor Place, London, W.2. Proprietor—S. Rashidan, Flat 146, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1.

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COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

Unique permanent position for experienced and responsible lady. Excellent accommodation, much free time, car provided. Duties to include keeping house, and preparing good food for bachelor living in Nottingham area. References essential. Position open September (interviews London area).

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or write: 3 Potomac Mews, Clumber Road, East, The Park, Nottingham.

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Good salary and hours to suit Saturdays required.
Phone: 01-235 7526.

RESIDENT LADY. French teacher for two young boys 7 and 4. Travel with family to Deauville and Malta for part of summer vac. French national preferred. Telephone Newmarket 2347.

JORDAN. Nanny required for Senior Minister's household in October. Boy 9, girl 5. Large residence, excellent conditions and salary. Interview London immediately.—Call Brompton Bureau, 581 6242.

COOK HOUSEKEEPER required, family of 2, S.W.1. Excellent salary and conditions.—Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.
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LIVELY GIRL. 18 yrs. plus, wanted to live on famille, plus pocket money, for Italian couple with 10 yr. old son, to improve their English. Country home near Rome. September onwards. Reply July in Garaiulo, Via Appia Km 24, Albano Laziale, Roma (Italy).
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SUPER JOBS. Occasional/Permanent Nannies, 11 Beauchamp Pl., S.W.3. 584 0032, 584 3566.
WORKING housekeeper, £20 p.w. Hants. 1 gent. Excellent quarters. British Agency (3036) Horsham. Tel. 3371.

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GIRL STUDENT requires au pair position near Paris. 21 July-21st August.—Bateman, 01-222 3316.

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EDUCATIONAL

SEVIGNE. French writer. English translation, Madame de Sévigné, by Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Ritchie), 1881. Wanted Urgently. Box 0242 S. The Times.

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University College, Cardiff
Department of Mechanical Engineering

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The successful candidate will investigate aspects of the structure and contact of engineering surfaces. Excellent facilities exist for on line computer controlled surface data acquisition and processing. Applicants should have a first or upper second class honours degree in an engineering or applied physical sciences subject.

Remuneration is at current SRC rates but additional income may be obtained by assisting with student tutorial and demonstration duties. Duties to commence Sept.-Oct., 1975.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, PO Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL. Closing date for applications, 23 July 1975. Please quote ref. 0545.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Before making a final allocation of S.S.R.C. Quota Awards the Department would be pleased to hear from any further students who wish to be considered for research. Applicants should write to Professor A. G. Wilson, Department of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT as soon as possible.

Situations Vacant also on page 11

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff

CHAIR IN WELSH HISTORY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Welsh History, which carries with it the Headship of the Department. Fluency in the Welsh language is essential as all courses are offered in both English and Welsh.

The new professor will take up his duties in January, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary will be within the professorial range.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to The Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications 18 August, 1975. Please quote ref. 0544.

University of Edinburgh
ARCHITECTURE RESEARCH UNIT

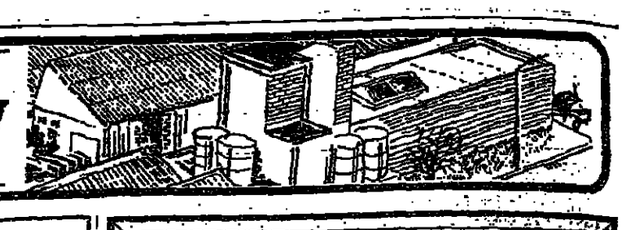
The Architecture Research Unit requires immediately a Research Assistant with experience in Architecture and/or Sociology to work on a Study of low rise high density housing design. The Research Assistant will be responsible for organising and running the final stage of a three year research and development project and the work will include tenant interviews and observation studies.

Salary will be in the region of £3,931—£3,990, according to age, experience and qualifications.

Further details and application forms from Norman Raitt, Architecture Research Unit, 55 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JU. Completed application forms to be returned by 19th July 1975. Please quote reference 5031.



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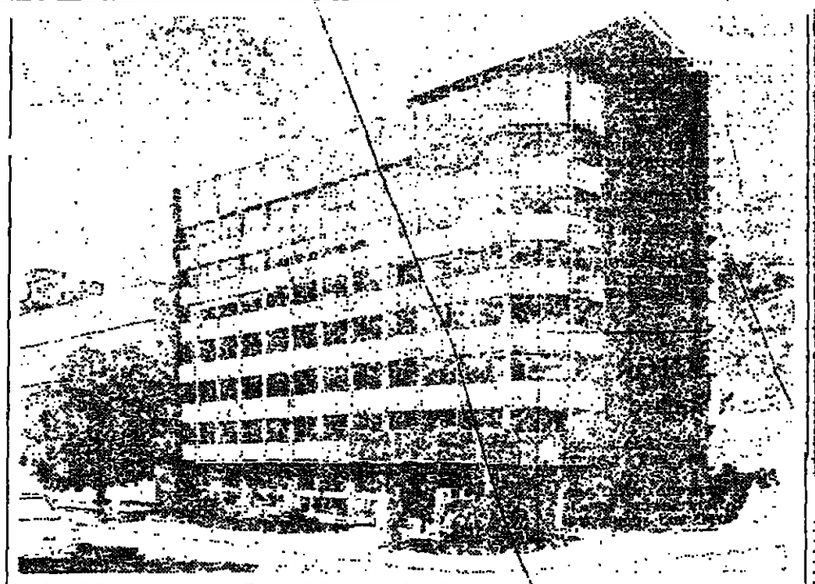
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Stafford House, a new office building in Aldershot.

Complex market in the US

The American scene is not particularly familiar to British property men, but a good deal of enlightenment is provided in a report commissioned by Herring Daw, the London chartered surveyors, from the Economist Intelligence Unit. Herring Daw concluded an arrangement with Smolkin Realty Services, Inc, of New Orleans, recently. Both assisted in the preparation of the survey, which is an unusually detailed analysis of the American property market. It can be obtained from Herring Daw.

The main conclusions are that the market there is highly regionalized, complex and not without risk. Any investment requires a good deal of technical advice and local knowledge and support. Shopping centres are described as the most attractive form of property investment offering the greatest potential for income growth, but success is very much dependent on the management of the operation of the centre, a skilful and specialized business.

There are also opportunities for successful office investment, but they have less potential for income growth. The choice of the correct city market and particular building is important. A high level of over-supply exists in many cities and the constantly changing location of business centres within individual cities creates a risk.

It is possible, because of shifts in location preferences, for offices to depreciate rather than gain in capital value. A further risk is the regular improvement in the quality of new offices, which can diminish the attraction of existing stock.

The south-east and south-west, the report says, appear to have the strongest property markets, although any big city may have attractive opportunities. For the country as a whole, the location of successful office investments is dependent on a consideration of the over-supply in many cities.

The most likely successful means of investment in the United States, the report says, is by joint venture with specialists and local operators who have good knowledge of local markets. It concludes that investment during the next six months may well prove to be opportune. The American economy is expected to pick up next year, and thus stimulate demand for property facilities.

Commenting on the main report, Herring Daw emphasize the need for local specialist advice, but conclude that a balanced portfolio of property investment must include assets in the United States. "We believe", they say, "that investment in United Kingdom property is a defensive step taken primarily for lack of a viable alternative. No such reservations apply to America".

A new office development in Epsom, Surrey, which might suit a London firm not wishing to carry decentralization too far is expected to be completed in September. It is being undertaken by Abacus Developments and will be known as Abacus House. Sited in East Street, the prime office location in the town, the new building has been designed by the Rolfe Judd Group Practice. It will provide 8,235 sq ft on ground floor and three upper floors. Letting is through Strutt and Parker.

Just coming up to completion in Peterborough is the Law Land Co's new office building, Apex House. Designed by the Douglas Feast Partnership, the nine-storey building is at the junction of London Road and Oundle Road, near the centre of the city. It has about 21,593 sq ft of space. The building is available for letting either as a whole or in floors through Hales and Partners, of London, and Fox Vergette and Richardsons, of Peterborough.

Another new office development awaiting an occupant is one by CIP Securities at 8 High Street, Worthing, now completed after a change of contractors when the first firm went into liquidation. It has red brick walls and bronze tinted windows and provides about 7,250 sq ft net on five floors, with parking on the site. It is ready for occupation and Healey and Baker, the agents have been instructed to let the building or sell the freehold.

In Preston, Lancashire, the first phase of the St Paul's Office Centre has been completed and is ready for occupation. The developers are the Trustees of the Post Office Superannuation Fund. Design is by Cruikshank and Seward. The building has 40,000 sq ft on eight floors, the rent being asked is £1.60 a sq ft through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Manchester, and R. Stewart Newiss and Co, of Preston.

Stafford House, in Station Road, Aldershot, adjacent to the new shopping centre and the railway station, is also ready for occupation. Design is by Lister Drew and Associates. It provides about 35,000 sq ft of air-conditioned space. Letting is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden.

The governors of Christ's Hospital, London, have completed the redevelopment of their site in Coleman Street. The new building is to be let to Selection Trust, Ltd, at a rent understood to be about £250,000 a year. The block is clad in black granite and is fully air-conditioned. It has an area of about 15,000 sq ft, excluding the basement and ground floor shops.

Christ's Hospital was advised by David C. Hunter, of London, who also acted as project managers, and Thomas Saunders and Associates, consultant architects. Architects for the scheme were Parfitt and Craig Hall, of London. Craig Hall and Rutley advised Selection Trust. The site was bequeathed to Christ's Hospital in 1589 by Roger Wilcox, a clothworker.

JEL House, in Staines Road Hounslow, the former headquarters of the J. E. Lesser Group of Companies, who have moved to new offices, has been let to Taylor Woodrow Construction, who will occupy it as an extension of the present main offices. JEL House is a modern, six-storey building and has about 24,000 sq ft of space. The rent being asked was £110,000 a year, with five-yearly reviews; it is understood that the rent agreed was virtually at that level. The letting was through Phillip J. Sinclair and Co, acting for H.E.L. Properties.

Gerald Ely

HULL

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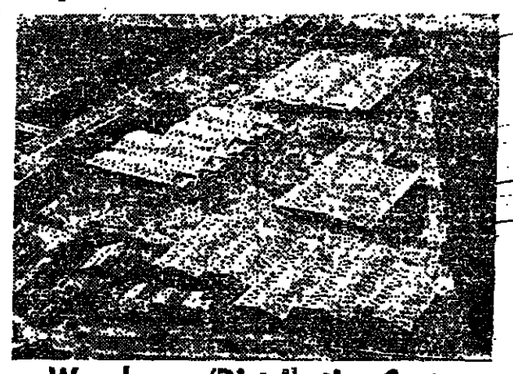
Closing Date—Noon, 31st July, 1975

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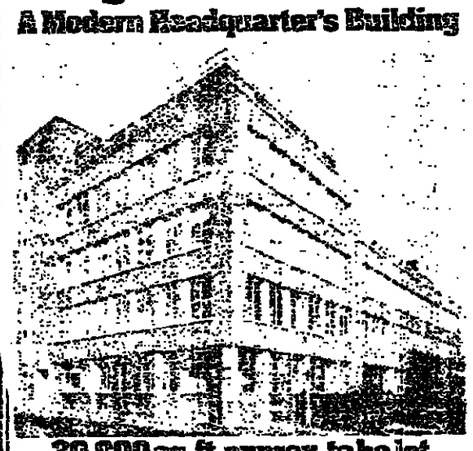
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also on page 9

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Notable absentees in Royal Show food hall

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Although attendance at the Royal Show was higher than in recent years, there were some notable absentees. They included Imperial Foods, Birds Eye, Cadbury Schweppes and the Nestlé Co, none of *whom took space in the new food hall.*

Visitors could sample excellent Breton crepes, Spanish sausages and French and German wines, but not some of the best known food products made in this country. Explaining its absence, Imperial Foods said that it had felt that "*the Royal is mainly for the local* people and not so much for the big time manufacturers".

Birds Eye commented: "We feel that going into general exhibitions of that sort is not the best way of using resources. We think it is better to go into television advertising, radio, the press and promo*tions that directly benefit the con*sumer".

But as Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said when he opened the hall, food production cannot be considered in isolation from processing and distribution.

"This is not a view that has always prevailed", *he said.* "There have been those in farming who preferred to think of agriculture as being an end in itself, and those outside farming who *liked to think* that food arrived, like the baby beneath the gooseberry bush, without the intervention of any such earthly activity as cultivation. *No one should think* this way today."

Discreet efforts are being made within industry to coordinate production and processing. That activity has been stimulated by the publication in April of the Government's plans for domestic agricultural growth in the next five years.

Leaders of the National Farmers' Union, including Sir Henry Plumb, president, and Mr George Cattell, director general, have had talks with a committee of the Food and Drink Industries' Council, an organization of which most farmers have probably never heard.

If the political influence of organizations could be judged by their output of publicity material, then it would probably be safe to ignore the council. But, unlike the union, it does not feel obliged to support its political activities with a sustained barrage of publicity material.

The council's working party on the common agricultural policy has been reconstituted as a resources committee, supported by a specialist working party drawn from the same companies as members of the committee. Members represent some of the most powerful buyers of food commodities in the country.

The chairman of the committee is Mr Anthony Emmerson, a member of the United Kingdom committee *of Unilever, a group* with vast interests in processed meat, vegetables, grains and oilseeds. Mr Ralph Bazen, a member of the meat product coordinator's staff in Unilever under Lord Trenchard, is secretary of the resources committee.

Members include Sir Alex Alexander, *chairman of the food divi*sion of Imperial Group, which includes Ross Poultry as well as extensive interests in animal feeds and potato processing, and Dr Ronald Simpkin, group economic adviser to Unigate, which has a large share of the markets for dairy products and processed meats.

The final member from Unilever is Mr John Friedlander, chairman of Unifeeds International, a subsidiary formed recently to penetrate overseas markets. RHM, which has a large animal feeds company selling in this country, is represented on the committee by Mr Peter Reynolds, its managing director.

Other members of the committee include Mr Alister MacDonald, a *director of Bass production, who* administers purchases of malting barley for the largest drinks company in the country; Mr Bill Newton-Clare, chairman of the Meat Manufacturers' Association; and Mr Albert Norton, deputy chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh and president of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, which represents leading buyers of skim milk and home-grown sugar.

While the White Paper plans the *progress of food production in the* next five years, the Industry Bill may give rise to planning agreements in processing. The resources committee feels that such agreements will have to take account of trends in production of the foods to be processed.

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords

Monday, June 30: *London Transport* Bill read second time. New Towns Bill and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill read third time. Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill passed report stage. British Leyland Bill read second time. Motions on Social *Security Benefits* (Up-rating Order and Supplementary Benefit (Determination of Requirements) (No 2) Regulations agreed to. Guard Dogs Bill passed committee stage. House adjourned 6.56 pm.

Tuesday, July 1: Sex Discrimination *Bill read second time.* Local Land Charges Bill passed committee stage. Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill passed report stage. House adjourned 7.50 pm.

Wednesday, July 2: Debate on Food White Paper: motion withdrawn. Debateable question on residential colleges. House adjourned 9.21 pm.

Thursday, July 3: British Leyland Bill and Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill read third time. Motions on International Whaling Commission (Im*munities and Privileges)* Order and International Organisations (Immunities and Privileges) Miscellaneous Provisions Order agreed to. Social Security Pensions Bill, committee stage: adjourned. The following Acts received the Royal Assent: Hearing Aid Council (Extension); Diseases of Animals (Industrial and Provident Societies; New Towns; British Leyland; Friends' Provident Life Office; Sheffield City Council; and James Hugh Maxwell (Naturalization). House adjourned, 9.32 pm.

Friday, July 4: Public Lending Right Bill: withdrawn. Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Bill, Mobile Homes Bill, and Guard Dogs Bill passed report stage. Divorce (Scotland) Bill passed committee stage. House adjourned, 3.43 pm.

House of Commons

Monday, June 30: Debate on the fishing industry on a motion for the adjournment: question undecided, nine votes for, four against. Motion for report stage of Eastbourne Harbour Bill rejected by 66 votes to 45. Adjournment debate about Clydeside. House adjourned, 10.29 pm.

Tuesday, July 1: Statement on domestic *inflation. Standardisation of Containers* Bill read first time. Industry Bill, report stage: adjourned. Motion on membership of European Parliament agreed to by 119 votes to 11. Adjournment debate about Waterloo Hospital, Crosby. House adjourned, 3.13 am (Wednesday).

Wednesday, July 2: Statement on southern Africa. Common Ownership Bill read first time. Industry Bill, report stage: adjourned. Adjournment debate about hospital services in Gateshead. House adjourned, 11.51 pm.

*Thursday, July 3: Statement on Sha*wan Newspaper Group. Industry Bill passed report stage and read third time by 289 votes to 276. Adjournment debate about the Council on Tribunals. House adjourned, 11.44 pm.

Friday, July 4: Debate on a motion for the adjournment on EEC documents on Community budget: motion withdrawn. Debate on motion to take note of EEC documents on aids to shipbuilding: debate adjourned. Adjournment debate about hospital in Redhill. House adjourned, 3 15 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill and Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Bill, third reading. Lotteries Bill, report stage. Social Security Pensions Bill, committee stage.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Local Land Charges Bill, report stage. Social Security Pensions Bill, committee stage. Mobile Homes Bill, third reading. Motion on Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Order. Debatable question on private industry.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on British exports. Debatable question on European security conference.

Thursday at 3.00: Local Land Charges Bill, third reading. Industry Bill, second reading. Guard Dogs Bill, third reading. Motion on Maximum Number of Judges Order.

Select Committee

Thursday.—EEC Sub-committee B on *external trade and treaties.* Subject: Lomé Convention. Witnesses: Overseas Development Institute.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Private members motions on UK Bill of Rights, one parent families, and measures to reduce unemployment. Timetable motion on Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill. Child Benefit Bill, remaining stages.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Debates on Shawan group of newspapers, plight of voluntary organizations and on arms sales. Statutory Corporations (Financial Provisions) Bill, remaining stages.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on the *Royal Navy. Motion on financial* assistance to Alfred Herbert Ltd.

Thursday at 2.30: Debates on postgraduate education and education maintenance allowances and on police recruitment and wastage. Motions on *Weights and Measures Act 1963* Orders.

Friday at 11.00: International Road Haulage Permits Bill, consideration of Lords amendments. Battered Wives (Rights to Possession of Matrimonial *Home) Bill, second reading.*

Select Committees

Today.—Abortion (Amendment) Bill. Witnesses: Authors of "Babies for Burning" (Room 6, 4 pm).

Wednesday.—Wealth Tax. Witnesses: Trades Union Congress (Room 15, 4 pm). Wealth Tax Sub-Committee A. Witnesses: Bloodstock and Race Horse Industries Confederation; the Jockey Club; Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation; *Agricultural Mortgage Corporation* (Room 15, 6.30 pm). Wealth Tax Sub-Committee B. Witnesses: Director of Victoria and Albert Museum; Nature Conservancy Council; Director of Ashmolean and *Fitzwilliam Museums* (Room 16, 6.30 pm).

Thursday.—Science and Technology General Purposes Sub-Committee. Witnesses: British National Committee on Ocean Engineering. Subject: Marine *Technology* (Room 6, 4.30 pm).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: M. E. Lane, FONAC as *CSO (Admin), Oct 17*; D. J. Byers, MOD with VCNS, Sept 9; P. J. Poll, AIB, Aug 25.

COMMANDERS: L. Hallett, NDC Latimer, Sept 15; M. H. Fair, USN War Coll, Aug 8; J. T. Lord, MOD with DNS, Nov 18; A. L. Tarver, ARK ROYAL, Dec 5; P. A. Rogers, COMBERLANT, March 15, 1976; R. A. Savill, Imperial C. London, Sept 29; D. G. Hughes, CENTURION as exec offr, Jan 6, 1976; A. Buckler, Ret List, Aug 31.

CHAPLAINS: Rev Father King, FOF1, Sept 11; Rev Father Morgan, RALEIGH, Sept 5; Rev Father Morrissey, NEPTUNE, Sept 2.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE. MATRON: Mrs J. Marks, Released, Sept 5.

The Army

BRIGADIERS: R. L. I. Gerrard-Wright appld Comd 39 Bde; T. G. H. Jackson appld DAP(A) MOD; J. D. Lofts appld CTMO UKLF; D. N. C. O'Morchoe appld BGS HQ BAOR, July 11; J. R. Rigby appld comdt RA Ranges Hebrides.

COLONELS: J. G. R. Dixon appld OC KLT; J. P. Maxwell appld Comd C and A Team, Iran; G. C. P. Morgan appld Col A. G Eastern Dist; The Hon R. M. Parker appld Col GS MOD; P. R. Tozer appld AAG AG21 MOD.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R. M. Everard, RTR, appld GSO1 DGFVE MOD; I. F. J. Hardie RAOS appld ADOS HQ BAOR; C. V. Hoau, RADC appld D D 1 Dental Gp BAOR; C. I. *Jebens, QLR, appld CSO1* MOD; M. Royle, RADC, appld DO 1 Dental Gp BAOR; M. T. Skinner, RA, appld CSO1(W) MGO SEC MOD; R. F. Smith QLR appld MA Addis Ababa; P. J. Stone, RA, appld GSO1 RA Ranges Hebrides; M. H. Turner, RCT, appld OC 2 Div Regt RCT; S. G. Walker, R Signals, appld SO1 (Sigs) NAVSOUTH; J. G. Waller, RAMC, appld SGP Tidworth Mil Hosp; R. G. Webster, RA, appld GSO1 Staff College Camberley; V. P. C. Whitamore, QLR, appld AQMG BAOR.

RETIREMENT: Brig I. Heptinstall.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: N. Jackson as OC RAF Sydenham; L. A. Ferguson as OC RAF Newton; H. S. Carver as OC RAF Wyton; M. K. Adams as CO ETPS, Boscombe Down; J. Fraser to IMS Brussels as Staff Planner Ops Div; D. W. Hann to Dept of CAS MOD; R. C. Allen to Dept of CAS MOD.

WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of Group Captain): R. B. Gubbins as OC RAF Cottesmore.

WING COMMANDERS: W. H. McC. Bonner to Cranwell as DS; D. H. Thomas to Tern Hill as OCAW; D. Ward to 50 Sqn as OC; M. J. W. Pierson to BDSW as Air 3; D. L. Coveney to RAF Leuchars as OC Eng Wg; R. W. Smith to 60 MU Leconfield as OC Eng Wg; B. D. Wiggins to Dept of DWSE RAF as MTI (RAF); B. T. Mitchell to SCC Hendon as Wing Commander *Development; D. J. Phillips to 5 MU* Kemble as CO.

SQUADRON LEADER (with acting rank of Wing Commander): D. A. Emery to NATS as OC AUS.

University news

London

Grants:

KING'S COLLEGE

£13,404 from the Natural Environment Research Council to Dr J. B. Richardson, to provide continued support for an investigation into Silurian-Devonian *miospores, British Isles, E Europe, N* America and N Africa.

£14,623 from the Science Research Council to Professor C. W. Turner for an investigation in high speed real time acoustic wave imaging using the *parametric transducer.*

Wales

Appointment:

Dr P. E. Secker to the newly established chair of industrial electronics within the School of Electronic Engineering Science, University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Leicester

Appointments:

D. S. Wright, BA(Oxon), MA(Birmingham) to be professor of education. Dr P. Sheldon, MB, ChB(Birmingham), to a clinical senior lectureship in microbiology. Dr F. C. Odds, BSc, PhD(Leeds), to a lectureship in microbiology. Dr C. I. Cheeseman, BSc, PhD(Sheffield), to a lectureship in physiology. Dr N. B. Standen, BA, PhD(Cantab), to a lectureship in physiology. R. T. H. Stone, to a lectureship in law. Miss J. M. *Mawson*, to a lectureship in law. Dr D. J. Hargreaves, BSc, PhD(Durham), to a lectureship in psychology. C. M. Richards, MA(Cambridge), MEd(Birmingham), to a lectureship in education at the Northampton Centre. J. Arden, BA *(Cambridge)*, to the *post of Arts* Council fellow in creative writing.

Sussex

Grants:

£12,645 *from NERC to Dr T. H.* Clutton-Brock for behavioural mechanisms underlying dispersal in red deer.
£13,740 from SRC to Dr B. Harris and Dr B. Cantor for manufacture of aligned eutectic composites by conventional metallurgical processing methods.
£10,920 from SRC to Dr J. D. Thomas and Dr F. McCapra for chemical ecology of snail host of schistosomiasis.

Appointments:

Professor J. Lyons to the newly established chair of linguistics.
Mr N. Lynton to the chair of the history and theory of art.
Mr L. E. Fraenkel to be senior research fellowship with professorial status in partial differential equations.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, July 6, 1950

Tramways conversion

The conversion of London's tram ways to buses at a cost of over £9m is to be carried out over a *period of two years at three*-monthly intervals, starting on October 1.

The first trams to be withdrawn will be in the west and the conversion will move eastwards across south London. In every case the trams will stop running on a Saturday night and the buses will go into operation on the Sunday morning. In the main the buses will run over the same routes as the trams they replace; 14 of the 39 routes will be extended.

Lord Latham, chairman of the *London Transport Executive*, said yesterday that . . . about 90 trams had been sold to Leeds, one or two might go to museums, and others would be scrapped.

Are there any lessons for Britain in the electoral systems of the other EEC countries?

How our European partners choose their parliaments

Pressure for a reform of Britain's electoral system seems to have made a real impact recently. Several factors have contributed to this. There was the result of the October, 1974, general election, giving the Liberals 18.3 per cent of the votes and only 2.1 per cent of the seats, a ludicrous discrepancy. There was the June 6 referendum, giving voters their first experience of a poll in which no vote was "wasted", as some votes are in dead safe constituencies. More significant, perhaps, in the long term, is the prospect of direct elections as early as 1978 to the EEC's own parliament, the European Assembly, whose members are at present nominated from the ranks of national parliaments.

The aim, laid down in the Treaty of Rome, is that such direct elections should ultimately be carried out on the basis of a "uniform procedure" proposed by the Strasbourg assembly itself. This will be an important element in progress towards European union, but is unlikely to be resolved by 1978, the target year unexpectedly set by the 1974 EEC summit in Paris for the first direct elections.

Pending uniformity, therefore, each member state will have to decide by what method its own allocation of members should be elected. If the draft convention debated by the Strasbourg assembly in June proves acceptable, Britain will have 67, Germany 71, France 65, Italy 66, Holland 27, Belgium 23, Denmark 17, Ireland 13 and Luxembourg 6.

It seems inconceivable that the British members will be elected on the same "first past the post" principle as the House of Commons. This would in no way reflect the diversity of feeling in the large constituencies or regions which are bound to be involved. It will be necessary to establish fair criteria, a process that will inevitably highlight the shortcomings of the present system.

In this, as in other spheres, the way Britain's EEC partners regulate their affairs will be of practical as well as academic interest. Those who see Westminster as the truest fount of democracy will discover—if they have not already—that Britain is alone with France in not having any form of proportional representation, as the following brief analysis shows. For many of the details, I am indebted to Enid Lakeman's *Nine Democracies: Electoral Systems in the countries of the EEC* (recently published by the Arthur McDougall Fund, London, at 30p).

United Kingdom

The country is divided into 635 single-member constituencies. Any 10 electors in a constituency may nominate as a candidate any other elector aged 21 or more. The voter marks an X against the candidate he favours on the ballot paper, and the candidate with the most Xs wins. Normally there is only one candidate from each party, so a preference for, say, a pro or anti-EEC socialist cannot be registered. A large proportion of the votes—all those not helping the winners—have no effect on the results. The result, therefore, does not faithfully mirror the strength of support for the parties from the electorate.

Regional voting tendencies are exaggerated: co Durham is represented solely by Labour MPs, Surrey solely by Conservatives, although the latter polled only just over half the votes there at the last election. The discrepancy between votes and seats is shown clearly by the results of the three main parties last October:

	votes	%	seats	%	seats in prop to % votes
Lab	11,460,136	39 3	319	50 2	250
Con	10,464,675	35.8	277	43.6	227
Lib	5,346,200	18 3	13	2.1	116

France

The National Assembly is elected by 473 constituencies in metropolitan France and 17 overseas. Instead of marking a ballot paper, the elector is given a separate paper for each candidate, and puts the favoured one in an envelope before dropping it in the ballot box.

A candidate having more than 50 per cent of the votes cast, and votes equal to at least a quarter of the constituency's electorate, is declared elected. Only 55 candidates achieved this in 1973. Otherwise a second ballot is held the following week, restricted at present to candidates whose votes in the first round equalled 10 per cent or more of the electorate. The second ballot is final.

As with Britain's single-member system, the resulting seats do not bear any mathematical relationship to the vote. Thus in the 1973 election the Communists got 21.4 per cent of the vote in the first ballot, 20.6 in the second, but only 14.9 per cent of the seats. The UDR (Gaullists), by contrast, reaped 37.8 per cent of the seats, with 24 per cent of votes in the first ballot and 31.4 per cent in the second.

West Germany

The electoral system is a compromise between that of the old Weimar republic, in which there was no voting for individual candidates, and the British system. The country is divided into 248 single-member constituencies, and also into 10 *Länder*, the total representation of a *Land* being proportional to its electorate.

The elector has two votes: one for a candidate in his constituency, a second for one of the parties contesting the election in his *Land*. The first votes are counted just as in a British election. The second votes are totted up on a *Land* and national basis, and determine the total number of seats won by each party.

From this total is subtracted the number of constituency seats gained by the party. The remaining seats are filled from candidates on the party list in the *Land*. This includes those contesting constituency seats, so a prominent party man high on the list will be guaranteed a seat in the Bundestag.

No party can be represented in the Bundestag unless it gains at least 5 per cent of the second votes, or unless three or more of its candidates are directly elected by first votes. The system has kept out small parties, but has given the smallest of the three main parties, the Free Democratic Party, a disproportionate amount of influence in coalition governments, with at times little more than 5 per cent of the vote.

Italy

The Italian Chamber of Deputies contains 630 members from 32 constituencies returning from five to 56 members. Candidates are nominated solely by the parties, which present lists of their candidates in the party's order of preference. This list is reproduced on the ballot paper, along with a party symbol (eg hammer and sickle for the Communists) and blank spaces for writing in names. The voter marks the symbol of his chosen party, and can also record his preference for up to four of the list candidates, but few voters take advantage of this right.

The total valid votes for the party lists are divided by the number of seats (plus two) in the constituency, and each party gets one seat for each resulting "quota" polled. Votes left over are pooled to fill additional seats from the country as a whole.

Candidates are elected to fill the seats in the order of their number of personal votes, those voters not using their personal votes being deemed to have voted for the first three or four candidates on the party list.

Belgium

Belgium's Chamber of Deputies has 212 members from 30 constituencies, coinciding with the administrative districts and returning from two to 32 members each. Voting is, unusually, compulsory.

As with Italy, party lists are printed on the ballot paper. The voter either indicates support for the order of candidates on the list, or marks a space beside the name of one candidate. All votes count towards a party's total, in proportion to which the seats are awarded. Again there is a quota of votes required for each seat. The first candidate on the party list has first claim to add list votes to his personal votes, and so on down the list. Those with more personal votes lower down can and do displace those higher on the list.

Luxembourg

There is a single chamber with 59 members. The country is divided into four constituencies, electing between six and 24 members each. Party lists include as many candidates as available seats. The voter may endorse the party list, or give either one or two votes to individual candidates, not necessarily from the same party. The parties are allotted seats in proportion to their total of list and personal votes, seats being awarded to candidates with the highest personal votes. Many of these, however, become ministers and have to give up their seats, to be replaced by those with less support. So the result is less perfect than the method.

Denmark

The Danish parliament has 179 members, including two each from Greenland and the Faroe Islands. There are 17 constituencies covering Greater Copenhagen, the Islands and Jutland, subdivided for nomination purposes into as many electoral districts as there are members to elect.

The voter places a cross by either the name of one party or of one candidate on the party list. In each constituency the seats are shared among the parties and independents in proportion to their total of list and personal votes. In addition there are 40 supplementary seats used to make the final result as proportional as possible. To share these 40 seats, a party must have won a minimum of one seat in the constituencies, or 2 per cent of all votes polled, or as many votes as the average per constituency seat in that zone. Candidates obtain seats on the basis of their personal votes and the party's votes in their district.

Holland

The 150 members of the lower house are elected for all practical purposes from the whole country as a single constituency. There are, however, 18 voting districts, in which any 25 electors may produce a list of candidates. Party lists can be the same in each district, or those locally prominent can appear on one list only. The voter selects one of the lists and marks one of the candidates on it. Each party is allotted seats in accordance with its national total of votes, the votes then being divided by the number of seats to give a "quota" required for election. Any individual candidate who has reached this quota is elected. Surplus votes are transferred to other candidates in the same order as on the party list.

The simplicity of the procedure for nominating candidates, coupled with the absence of any numerical hurdle for parties to be represented, usually results in some two dozen "parties" fighting general elections, and at least a dozen gaining seats. The result is a highly "democratic" but fragmented parliament and unwieldy three or four-party coalition governments.

Ireland

The Irish system differs from most Continental ones in not involving party lists. Instead it features the single transferable vote, considered by many electoral reformers to give the voter more choice and influence than any other system.

The Dail has 144 members elected in 42 constituencies each with from three to five seats. A candidate may nominate himself or be nominated by any one elector. Most are selected by the parties, but there are traditionally a number of independents.

The elector votes by indicating his order of preference for as many of the candidates as he desires. If his vote cannot help to elect his first choice (because the candidate already has the required "quota" of votes, or so few as to have no hope of election) it is transferred to his second choice, and so on until it reaches a candidate it can help. In practice, most votes elect their first preference, and only a few reach the third or fourth.

The single transferable vote has the rare merit of enabling the voter to discriminate between candidates of the same party who take a different line on major policy issues, like EEC membership.

The Irish system also avoids the main drawback of the Continental approach: that the existence of party lists puts too much power into the hands of the party machine and frustrates the electorate from eliminating those whose policies or personalities it dislikes.

Roger Berthoud

So much depends on our anti-inflation measures

Arab oil money must stay in London

Britain is now expected to play a positive role in Europe and to take a lead, with France, in shaping an independent European foreign policy

The Gulf is a long way from the so-called London cocktail circuit that so obsesses Mr Harold Wilson, but the precarious state of the British economy is as much a topic of conversation there as it is in England. And it is discussed in no mere academic spirit. Some Arab countries keep a high proportion of their reserves in London and it is a vital British interest that they should continue to do so.

There are, of course, some purely technical reasons which favour London. The City still possesses greater investment expertise than any other financial centre and, with the exception of New York, it is the only market where it is possible to deal easily in enormous sums of money.

Moreover, habit, and again, with the exception of New York, language are on the side of London for Arabs in general and Gulf Arabs in particular have traditional business links with Britain. Indeed, for this reason among others, they regret the apparent incapacity of Britain to compete on equal terms for their growing markets with other advanced industrial countries.

If the foreign policy of the United States becomes less Zionist orientated, and there are signs that this may be happening, New York will almost certainly gain at London's expense. The Arabs are reluctant to do anything to damage Britain, but they have as strong and as legitimate an interest in seeing that their investments are not frittered away by British inflation as we have in attracting and keeping Arab money in London. Arab patience is not inexhaustible.

When we were there Arabs in the Gulf were expecting the Government to take strong action on wages immediately after the referendum. The Government's characteristic failure to act at that time did not increase their confidence. Following on Mr Healey's statement, our Arab friends will be watching economic and political developments here with the greatest care.

Politically, the negative impact of the Wilson-Meir embrace and all that it signified, has largely faded away. Moreover, as Sheik Zayed, the ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of the Union of Arab Emirates, as well as leading Kuwaitis recognized, British foreign policy has been in cold storage during the renegotiations over membership of the EEC and the referendum campaign.

But that excuse is no longer available. Britain is now expected to play a positive role in Europe and to take a lead, together with France, in shaping an independent European foreign policy, which is sympathetic to the aspirations of the Arab countries.

Just as, economically, the Labour Government will be judged by its performance on inflation, so on Middle East affairs the first test will come over the question of arms supplies to Egypt and, of equal importance to Arabs, to Syria. The Israeli Government has moved sharply and swiftly over the arms deal being negotiated with Egypt and Mr Allon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, called in the British Ambassador to lodge a protest.

Surprisingly, bearing in mind the massive arms supplies received by Israel from the United States, Mr Allon suggested that much smaller and less significant British supplies to Egypt would seriously endanger the balance of forces in the Middle East.

Then the Israeli Prime Minister, in an interview last week, made it plain that Israel is still making territorial demands which, if seriously pursued, would make peace impossible, just as British and Arab interests coincide on the need to curb British inflation, so do they coincide in the Middle East.

Quite apart from the need to keep Arab oil money in London, Britain has a vital interest in Middle Eastern peace. Another war would entail another oil embargo and other economic consequences which the fragile British economy could not withstand. And peace can only be achieved on the basis of the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations and the Declaration of the nine European countries in November 1973, which rule out the continued occupation by Israel of territory gained in war and call for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Britain must be seen to be active and not to be diverted by Zionist pressure.

The economic measures taken by the British Government to fight inflation and its support for a just peace in the Middle East will determine Anglo-Arab relations in the vital months ahead.

Dennis Walters and Ian Gilmour

The authors are Conservative MPs for Westbury and Chesham and Amersham respectively.

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Contraception alone will not allow us to control population

In practice, women arrange for the termination of unwanted pregnancies and presumably will continue to do so

Promotion of the merits of zero population growth by environmentalists, nutritionists and biologists has led to a climate of opinion in which young couples with more than two children may attract some social criticism.

This easy condemnation of large families assumes that modern contraceptive methods have made limitation of the number of children a simple matter for responsible parents. Sadly, this is not the case. The mathematics of contraception tell another story.

Without abortion for contraceptive failure, many couples end up with more children than they planned—and zero population growth is an impossible target. Calculations done recently by Christopher Tietze and John Bongaarts for the Population Council have shown that even with contraceptive techniques of 99 per cent reliability, one woman in five has an unintended pregnancy after she thinks she has completed her family.

Using a computer to simulate the various possibilities, they examined the effects of a family planning policy based on contraception but with all pregnancies resulting from contraceptive failure being terminated. If the family size chosen was close to that required for zero population growth—2.3 children or fewer—then with 95 per cent reliable contraception eight women out of 10 needed an abortion for unintended pregnancy; as contraceptive deficiency rose the number of abortions dropped, but even at 98 to 99 per cent reliability two to three women in every 10 became pregnant against their wishes.

Surely it may be asked, oral contraception is 100 per cent reliable? So it is, provided the woman takes her pills regularly—but it is quite unrealistic to suppose that every woman of child-bearing age will take oral contraceptives.

Perfectly healthy women may find that the pill causes depression, skin discolouration, or mild diabetes; or it may cause more serious side effects such as a liver disorder; or a woman may find she just does not feel fit while taking it.

Moreover, recent research studies have suggested that women in their 30's or 40's who are overweight, smoke heavily, or have raised blood pressure should perhaps be considered unsuitable for oral contraception. While the pill remains the safest and most convenient contraceptive for most women, there are thousands who need or want to use another method.

Sterilization of one or other parent is also effectively 100 per cent reliable but the operation is not free of complications and few doctors are happy about recommending such an irrevocable step in early adult life.

Nowadays a woman may have completed her child bearing by the age of 20 to 25 with another 25 years of potential fertility ahead of her. Should neither oral contraception nor sterilization be suitable for her then she has to face the possibility that she may become pregnant at any time in that 25 years.

All the alternatives such as intra-uterine devices and barrier contraceptives have small but definite failure rates even used with every possible care. Out of every 100 women relying on an IUD for contraception, two or three become pregnant every year, and the failure rates for barrier methods are rather higher.

While the perfect contraceptive is still far over the horizon, changes have been rapid in other aspects of reproductive medicine—perhaps too rapid for our society to have been able to assimilate them into its moral and ethical attitudes.

Diagnosis of pregnancy and its termination is now possible within a month of conception. Very early termination (menstrual regulation) should not be seen as an alternative to contraception, but at this very early stage it carries very little risk of the complications that may occur if abortion is left until later in pregnancy.

In Britain, simple contraceptive failure is not a legal ground for abortion. A healthy 30-year-old woman with two children at school, who asks her doctor about the possibility of switching from the pill to an IUD has to be told that if she becomes pregnant she may well find it impossible to show that she has grounds for termination of the pregnancy.

Of course it is true that very often in this situation a woman may later welcome the fact that she became pregnant and find the unplanned child a source of unexpected happiness; but there are many occasions when there is no such happy ending.

Tietze's calculations may also be used to estimate the frequency of abortion in a society. Most western countries have fertility rates close to zero growth, and if his figures are correct (and experience suggests they are) then these countries must have been using abortion as a back-up for contraception whether or not the operation was legal.

In practice, regardless of the legal position, women in Britain and other developed countries have arranged for termination of their unwanted pregnancies and presumably will continue to do so.

Effective techniques are now available for family limitation and planned parenthood but we must make up our minds what we want. If we hope for the size of the population to be stabilized as soon as possible, or if we simply want every child born to have been wanted at the moment of conception then we must accept that these objectives cannot be achieved by contraception alone. To suggest the contrary is dishonest and leads to confused attitudes to unintended pregnancy and its termination.

In Tietze's words "barring a major breakthrough in contraceptive technology or major modifications in human sexual behaviour, levels of fertility required for population stabilization cannot be easily obtained without induced abortion".

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

"Staring at four walls for days on end . . . the loneliness is awful."

The world seemed blank to Bessie when she was too old to work, and had nowhere to go. "I even used to talk back to the radio, just to hear my own voice." A new Day Centre changed life for Bessie: "It's a godsend. There should be more. It makes all the difference . . ."

And staring at an empty plate . . .

that's terrible, too. Every day in hunger stricken places in India and elsewhere this is the fate of hundreds, for whom there is literally no food to supplement the one scanty meal they may get.

In thankfulness, help someone old today

Help the Aged must provide more Day Centres and other practical help for desperately lonely old people. And answer the call of volunteers overseas who daily have the agonising task of saying "we have no more food, we can't help you."

£3 sends 20 nourishing meals to people near starvation.

£10 provides a lot of happiness to old folk in a Day Centre at home.

£100 names a hospital bed in India or Africa in memory of someone dear to you.

Please send your generous help to :—

The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T4, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

★ Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

The Times Diary

What millions tune in to hear

The most popular radio programme put out by the BBC is not *The Archers*, nor *Any Answers*, and not even *Today*. It is one of the shortest and cheapest programmes in the *Corporation's output, and one* which few people in this country will have heard of. Yet the BBC says it has 40 million listeners around the world every week.

Letterbox occupies 15 minutes of the BBC World Service each week. It has devotees in the Soviet Union, Thailand, Ghana, Canada, St Helena, Czechoslovakia and almost everywhere. Domestic enthusiasts can pick it up on 276 metres medium wave provided they have nothing better to do at 12.15 am on a Sunday.

Last week the programme celebrated its tenth anniversary. Alan Hamilton, accompanied by a man from the *Yorkshire Post* and a woman from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, sat in on the recording of the 521st edition in Bush House in the Aldwych.

About ten listeners' letters got a mention in the fast-moving script, presented by Margaret Howard, a freelance broadcaster, who has done the programme for the past three years. She is aided by three professional voices to read the snippets from the letters.

Almost all the material used last week seemed to come from British expatriates who had not been in the home country for some 40 years. The principal topics were cricket, Victor Silvester, the British press and the weather.

Mostly they were complaints. Why did the World Service fade out coverage of the Prudential Cup? Why is Silvester's dance programme being taken off? Why is there not more news about the British weather? Only one passing plaudit to coverage of Britain's economic crisis, and one serious request for a review of the European press as well as the British.

About three quarters of all the letters received—well over 3,000 so far this year—are from native foreigners rather than British expatriates. But because the disgusted of Poona tend to make more succinct points about the BBC programme they hear, they are used more in the programme, the production team admitted.

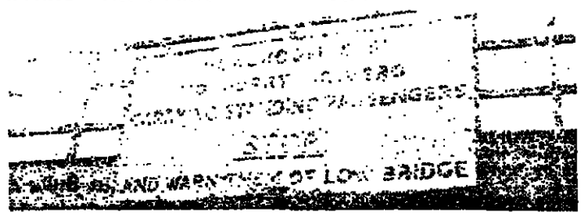
But the producers have had pangs of worry about the voices of the actors used to read the letters—too upper middle class. They did in the early days try Peter Sellers-Indian, as well as having Scotsmen read letters from Kenya and Welshmen read letters from Iran. They received many complaints.

As the programme ended and the staff and visitors filed out of the studio, they passed by a room across the corridor labelled "Viet", where a staff of two were still broadcasting the word to Saigon. "During the height of the war," said a BBC functionary with pride, "No less a person than Madame Binh said the BBC was the only foreign news service she could trust." She at least had no complaints about cricket, Victor Silvester or the weather.

Obfuscation on an aircraft of Northwest Airlines, where a brown paper bag describes itself as a "motion discomfort receptacle".

Word game

The forthcoming switch to phonetic spellings in the transliteration of Chinese names raises an interesting question of reciprocity. If foreigners in future are to be asked to write Peking as *Beijing* (in accordance with the northern pronunciation) what about the Chinese names for Oxford and Cambridge?



Today's thoughtful sign was photographed near Needham Market in Suffolk by Euan Cameron of St John's Wood.

To spell Oxford phonetically in Chinese takes five characters and until now the Chinese have sensibly referred to it as *Niu Chin*, a direct translation of the English name. Cambridge is *Chien Chiao*, meaning the bridge over the Cam (*chien* being the Mandarin pronunciation of a Cantonese word homophonous with the English river).

The Japanese, for their part, could go even farther and insist that the Chinese characters with which they spell their names be retransliterated into Chinese phonetically, in accordance with the native Japanese pronunciation. Language reform is not as simple as it looks.

High-pitched

Militancy spread yesterday among a hitherto largely unaffected section of society—private music teachers who give children their piano and violin lessons. The public's idea of how much music lessons should cost is hopelessly unrealistic, they were told at their summer conference in London.

What this means is that private music teachers, too, find themselves threatened by inflation. "It is the cost of everything—the rates, the insurance, the self-employed national insurance contribution. We just can't keep up, so we are moving to smaller premises", said Tanya Polunin, who leads one of London's larger teaching consortia.

The Incorporated Society of Musicians now recommends a minimum charge of £3 an hour for private music lessons. Last autumn the recommendation was £2, but many teachers are still charging less, at least for some of their poorer pupils.

Beryl Chempin organized a campaign about music teachers' fees in Birmingham which ended with a public meeting attended by more than 100 teachers. She says that 12 of her 40 pupils are paying less than £3. "If you have several children in one family, or talented pupils from a middle class family whose breadwinner suffers redundancy, you can't just cut it off. Teachers all round the country are subsidizing pupils from quite humble families who have a real commitment, but who really cannot afford to pay a full fee."

Music teachers in the past, it was said, have tended to be timid and unbusinesslike. "But we have a new image and more and more are following our advice", says Susan Alcock, the society's general secretary. A story about a technical school teacher who complained about his child's music lesson fees, although he was receiving an hourly rate six times higher than the music teacher's, was told to put fire in the musicians' bellies.

"Our musical life is at risk", said Richard Lewis, the ISM's president, with a fashionable threat of imminent apocalypse, and the teachers sounded, if not like a dying breed, at least as if they were newly aware of a threat of extinction.

Haym who?

To celebrate next year's bicentennial, the United States postal service is putting out stamps celebrating "contributors to the cause" of independence 200 years ago. A few people in Britain have been baffled by the appearance on the 10-cent stamp of one Haym Salomon, described as a "financial hero". They asked my help in finding out who he was, and I asked Patrick Brogan in Washington.

He explains that Salomon's promotion to immortality springs from the desire of postal people to commemorate heroes who were not Wasps (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants). There were not many of them about in those days.

He was of Portuguese-Jewish ancestry, born in Poland in 1740. He emigrated to America just in time for the revolution, passing through England on the way. He opened a brokerage office in New York and joined the Sons of Liberty. He was briefly imprisoned by the British and then helped finance the rebels finance their revolution, going so far as to pay salaries out of his own pocket. Thus he died in poverty in 1785.

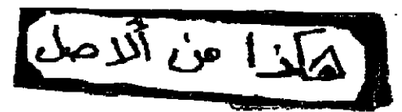
Progress

Because of International Women's Year, and intra-Union agitation for equality of opportunity for women, the International Labour Office is to change the wording on the registration cards it has issued to conference delegates for more than half a century. The question that has raised women's hackles is: "Are you accompanied by your wife?"

They have solemnly decided to alter this but have not yet devised a new wording. A suggestion that it should be just "Are you accompanied?" was regarded by an old-school ILO official as risky. They are heading, presumably, for the inevitable "spouse".

The visitors' guide to Framlingham Church in Suffolk shows a nice sense of how to woo tourists' interest. Describing the 16th-Century Duke of Norfolk whose tomb is in the church, it says: "He figured prominently in the TV series, The Six Wives of Henry VIII."

PHS



هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

...EAL SECURITY IN EUROPE

...te of some last-minute hag- over *important issues* it seems reasonably certain ... heads of governments ... nations will meet in Hel- before long to endorse the ... of the Conference on ...ity and Cooperation in ...e, which began with pre- ...ory talks *as long ago as* ...nber, 1972. The length of ...it has taken to reach near- ...ment is a measure of the ...lexity of the issues which ...divide Europe thirty years ... the end of the last war. ...st every paragraph in the *documents is a compromise* ...ed after hard-fought battles. ...e of the most fundamental ...reements which has lain be- ...many of the struggles over ...l concerns the nature of ...rity. For the Russians it ...is control; for the West it ...is consent. This is crudely and greatly oversimplified ... it helps to explain why the ...tiations have taken so long ... why the results will be ...est in terms of actual change ...gh well worthwhile as a step ...e right direction.

...e difference has been clear ...t the beginning. The Russians *...ed the conference to endorse* ...present frontiers of Europe— ... only the political frontiers ...een states but the ideologi- ... frontiers between East and ...st. As Mr Gromyko said at ... opening of the conference ...uly, 1973: "It is particularly ...portant that the principles of ...ceful coexistence be fully ...plied in Europe, crossed as it is from north to south by a visible boundary between the two social worlds." He made it clear that when the Soviet Union talks about sovereignty and non-interference it is talking primarily *about the sanctity of the Soviet* sphere of influence, not, for instance, about the sovereignty of *Czechoslovakia* in the face of Soviet intervention.

Western governments were thus being asked to endorse Soviet hegemony over Eastern *Europe and to say that this was* an important element in European security. They could not do this unconditionally. In the first place it would have meant violating their own political principles to give formal endorsement to a situation which is still *essentially colonial. No matter* what one thinks of the Socialist systems of Eastern Europe, no matter how much one respects some of their achievements, and *no matter how one estimates the* degree to which they are accepted by the populace, the fact remains that they have been imposed and maintained by Soviet power and never put to the test of free elections.

This also provides the second reason why Western governments had to contest the Soviet view of security. A system of government or a system of international relations not demonstrably supported by the people may seem secure and may last for a considerable time but it is unlikely to be as secure as a system which is so supported. The history of Eastern Europe since the end of the war has been punctuated by revolts of different types. The governments in power, including the Soviet Government, have learnt from *these revolts and may* be better able to prevent them in the future, partly by being more responsive to the needs of the people, but the systems still rest ultimately on the presence or proximity of the Red Army.

Therefore Western governments have been right to insist that security in Europe depends *not only on accepting existing* state frontiers but also on meeting the widespread desire for freer movement of people and information. A Europe in which families are divided, in which people cannot travel and meet each other easily or inform themselves properly about what is going on, may be a secure Europe in Russian eyes but it cannot be a secure Europe in Western eyes.

This basic difference remains. *The Russians continue to equate* freedom with insecurity. The West continues to equate it with security. The conference has not removed the disagreement or *substantially changed anybody's* views. Nor will its final texts be legally binding. It has, however, been valuable in putting the issue firmly on the conference table and *demonstrating* that Western countries take political freedom seriously. It has shown that the future of Europe depends on very much more than endorsing the status quo.

...OW WHAT KIND OF SOCIAL WORKER DO WE WANT?

...e sad and terrible death of ...ven Meurs, the sixteen-month- ... baby who starved to death, ...in raises in an acute form ...ubts *about the ability of* ...ial workers to be sufficiently ...rt to situations in which ...ildren are at grave risk raised starkly by the death of Maria ...lwell two and a half years ago. ...arly it would be wrong to ...nment on the detailed circum- ...nces of this latest case now ...t Norfolk social services *...partment and the area health* ...hority have agreed to an inde- ...ident inquiry. However, it ...uld be equally wrong to pre- ...d that the death of Steven ...urs does not reawaken fears ... the public mind that were ...ly just asleep. The inquiry ...o his death will take place ...inst a background of con- ...erable public concern.

...he death of Steven Meurs, ...e that of Maria Colwell, is im- ...rtant for two reasons, as an ...olated case of severe child ...glect with which the appropri- ...e authorities failed to cope and ... a reflection of changes in ...cial work practice in the past ...n years. The first aspect can ... safely left to the inquiry: the ...cond deserves further explora- ...on outside the limiting context ...f a single case.

The indirect blame for such ...ases is sometimes placed on the ...eform of local authority social ...ervices that followed the report ...f the Seebohm committee in ...968. In fact a more plausible ...use is often the failure to ...rry through with sufficient ...our the integration of social ...rvices urged by Seebohm at ...e level of area teams, of the ...ntral administration of a social ...vices department, between ...ferent local authority depart- ...nts, and even different ...encies. The former local authority health services, such as health visitors, were never included in the integrated social services departments. Since April last year these services have not even been provided by local authorities but by area health authorities. The educational welfare service similarly escaped the Seebohm net.

This dispersal of the agencies concerned to safeguard the physical, mental and social health of the family is contrary to the spirit *of the Seebohm report. The dif*ficulty of communication created by this dispersal is in the normal run of cases an administrative inconvenience: in cases of severe child neglect it can be quite literally fatal.

However, if the administrative reforms recommended by Seebohm have not always gone far enough, some other developments in social work practice since 1968 have perhaps gone too far. Seebohm encouraged the development of the generic social worker *in place of the former specialist.* The professionalization of social work and the growth of social work as an academic discipline in higher education have perhaps *intensified this trend towards the* generalist with a greater commitment to theory and a greater understanding of the importance of the social background. It has *been suggested that these impor*tant gains, in status and in education, have occasionally been achieved at the cost of dilution of specialized skills in child care or dealing with the handicapped. Such doubts can only increase in the wake of cases like that of Steven Meurs.

The very prominence given to social service departments since Seebohm and the greater visibility of the social worker have increased the demands placed on them by society. Other agencies have sometimes been tempted to reduce their own social responsibilities correspondingly. For example, social workers complain that gas and electricity boards no longer show the same sensitivity to defaulting consumers, presumably because they assume that all genuine cases will be taken care of by the social service department. A similar attitude has pervaded some local authority housing departments in connexion with rent arrears. They assume that rent guarantees will be requested by social services on behalf of those in genuine difficulty. The police, too, hesitate to become too heavily involved in areas which they regard as the territory of the social services department. So since Seebohm more and more responsibilities have been piled on the shoulders of social workers.

The institutionalization of caring has proceeded at an accelerating pace since 1968, although the Seebohm committee can hardly be blamed for a tendency that they reflected but did not create. The social responsi*bilities of the community, which* were once regarded as personal obligations, are increasingly expressed through the medium of professional social workers. A *bureaucracy, however liberal its* organization and humane its intentions, cannot reproduce the sensitivity and the flexibility of the individual's response to social distress. As the burden on social services departments increases, so too does the risk of occasional failure. It is interesting that Norfolk was one local authority that had introduced an "early warning" system in suspected cases of severe neglect of children. In spite of these precautions Steven Meurs died.

...avid Wood

...Mr Healey's ...onversion to ...ash limits

...e Chancellor of the Exchequer's ...nt sketch of his proposals for ...nging down the rate of domestic ...lation to single figures within 18 ...nths understandably left some *...portant questions to be answered* ...the White Paper to be published ...s week. He revealed, or rather *...blicly confirmed, his strategy:* ... Government is putting the ...ployer, public and private, in the ...nt line to confront the unions on ...ges, and is then blowing up the ...ds and bridges behind him so ...t the employer cannot retreat ... involve the high command at ...r. headquarters in a rout. Any ...ployer who does not hold his ...nch will be shot for the encour- ...ment of others.

...to a large extent, in its depend- ...ce on cash limits to curb wages ...the public sector and also to curb ...blic expenditure "in the short ...m", it is a Conservative strategy ...t has been fashioned within the ...adow Cabinet since the two ...neral election defeats of 1974, and ... rationale on which it has been ...nded is monetarist. The ...ancellor and the Treasury are ...w recent converts to it.

...s a form of control over public ...penditure, cash limits are not an ...tirely new idea. Cash limits have ...g been used for university grants, ... Arts Council, and in the con- ...uction industry; and the system ...departmental estimates might be ...garded as a form of cash limit, ...nly it was not weakened by the ...less hallowed system of supple- ...entary estimates. But Conserva- ...e strategists, after two election ...feats, adopted and developed the ...ory for particular reasons. It was ...n by monetarists as a means of ...iting the growth of public ...penditure, suckled on printing ...ney, borrowing, and public sector losses; it was seen by others as a means of bringing the public sector *under stricter discipline and forcing* them to choose between higher wages or fewer jobs. It was also seen as a substitute for the kind of statutory incomes policy that brought down Mr Heath's Government in February, 1974, insofar as it would oblige public sector employers and workers to cut their coat according to the cloth—if governments meant what they said.

In the stylized way of a committee stage debate, the essentials of the story of cash limits theory are con*veniently set out* in the Hansard covering the sitting of the Finance Bill committee on June 17. In turn, *Mr John Nott and Mr David Howell*, both former ministers in the Heath administration, explained the new Conservative thinking, and the prime importance they assigned to it.

First, no public corporation should come to the Government "for one single penny beyond the specified cash limits publicly announced", and the Government must show the political will to stick to the limits on money expenditure. Secondly, to set the limits "the Government will have to take a view of the permitted increase in the total wage bill over the coming period", though by all means let collective bargaining take place within the cash limit, "which must be a matter for the Government and not something that can be subject to negotiation at endless meetings over beer and sandwiches at No 10". The real Government sanction over inflationary wage *settlements in the public sector* would be not a statutory incomes policy but the withholding of *money.*

So much for a summary of Mr Nott's thesis. Mr Howell added that "the proposal has the makings of a serious approach to pay policy which by any standards must be an improvement on wandering back into the quagmire of detailed prices *and incomes controls*". Conservatives, he said, believed that it was the only way left for realists to go.

On June 17 the evidence showed that the Treasury had noted the new emphasis Conservative speakers and writers had been giving to cash limits, although it had clearly not yet been converted. Mr Joel Barnett, the able and fair-minded Chief Secretary to the Treasury responsible for public expenditure, commented: "I am not ruling out cash limits. We are looking at them very seriously in conjunction with other policies." But he was far from agreeing with the Conservative argument, or implication, that cash limits would suffice on their own and relieve government of the political risks and embarrassment of a statutory incomes policy or price controls.

Between June 17, when the committee sat on clause seven of the Finance Bill, and July 1, when Mr Healey foreshadowed his mid-summer strategy for Social Contract, Mark II, the upper echelon of the Treasury underwent a mass conver*sion to the attractions of cash-limit* theory. Yet on June 17 Mr Barnett was still raising the questions that *are now being asked on both sides* of the Commons. Above all, how would cash limits work in practice? Would it bring the public sector to a halt?

To quote Mr Barnett before he and the Chancellor were converted: "If one imagines that, simply by planning public expenditure in cash limits, one could automatically cut £2,500m to £3,500m, one would then have to make a forecast of a target rate of increase in public sector wages in all kinds of areas. Thus, if one got it wrong in the National Health service and the money ran out after 10 months, one would have to sack the doctors, nurses, and the rest. Or, if one had got it wrong in the schools, one would have to sack the teachers. If one got it wrong in the defence estimates presumably one would have *to sack somebody in the Army. I am* saying this only to emphasize the difficulty of assuming that all one has to say is 'cash ceilings'. One cannot cut by cash limits the demand-induced hospital expenditure, hospital food, hospital drugs—a whole variety of areas where a simple use of cash limits would be extremely difficult."

Quite. Mr Healey's White Paper *this week, among other things*, has to answer the Treasury's own scepticism about the effectiveness and the social consequences of a cash-limits strategy rigidly applied.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

North London Polytechnic

From Mrs M. Janey Rees

Sir, The relationship between this authority and the five polytechnics which it aids is, as you know, unusual. The polytechnics are not maintained colleges, but are grant-aided. They are in law limited companies, and employers in their own right. Their governing bodies—the Court in the case of PNL—are, under their Memoranda and Articles of Association, responsible for the conduct of their affairs.

This makes the relationship considerably more complex than you seem prepared to acknowledge. The usual criticism of our role, made by the polytechnics themselves, is that we are too interventionist and there is no doubt that, were we to act in the manner you appear to advocate, there would be yet further criticism. Our position is a necessary consequence of believing, as we do, that major institutions should be regarded as adult academic communities to be given as much responsibility as possible for the conduct of their own affairs.

Lord Annan refers to the admirable work done at the Polytechnic of North London, and in particular *to its CNAA validated degrees.* On June 13 there was, as you know, a full day visitation to the polytechnic by a strong CNAA party, led by its Chairman, Sir Michael Clapham, and its Chief Officer, Dr Kerr. On that occasion, as is normal, the authority was represented by senior officers who took part in the discussions between the visiting party and the representatives of the polytechnic.

Your readers will be aware of the critical report made by the CNAA on the polytechnic in 1973. *On that occasion, the authority* did indeed "act decisively" and established the Joint Advisory Committee *with the polytechnic. We* have since continued to provide support to the polytechnic in seeking to help it meet the *standards* rightly set by the Council. The recent visitation is one culmination of much work to improve the state of affairs at the polytechnic, and the authority is waiting with some confidence for the report of the Council, expected later this month, on its visit of inspection.

Your readers should be in no doubt that our actions in setting up *the JAC, and the joint discussion on* the occasion of the recent CNAA visit, more truly typify the constructive working together of the polytechnic and the authority than do the inaccuracies and allegations in both Lord Annan's letter and your leader, with which I do not propose to deal.

I would like to take this opportunity of commenting briefly on the wider issue that you have also raised. I am grateful that you recognize the desirability, albeit "*in theory*", *of local education authori*ties continuing to play a significant part in the administration of higher *education. I believe this to be a most* important issue, and one which is not best discussed by relating it *solely to correspondence about one* particular polytechnic.

Can I simply say that I, my committee, and this authority believe profoundly in the importance of the part that local education authorities can play, *and are playing*, in the provision and development of higher education? If our vision suffers from any defect, it is that of far sightedness rather than myopia.

Yours sincerely,
M. JANEY REES, Chairman,
ILEA Further and Higher Education Sub-Committee,
The County Hall, SE1.
July 3.

Juvenile delinquents

From Mr Tom Cross

Sir, *On June 6 you published* an article by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, headed "The inhuman treatment of *juvenile delinquents*". Nothing in it mentioned "inhumanity", but your use of "delinquent"—avoided by the writer—was very appropriate.

Magistrates are increasingly required to deal with juveniles on first appearance, usually with a record of offences and frequently while actually on bail, who are in fact and certified to be unruly. *Remand centres are unable to con*trol them, parents often refuse to stand surety for them, and there is *thus no alternative but to remand* them to prison.

Mr Kilroy-Silk alleges that "the label of unruly is used as an administrative convenience" to cover the lack of community homes. He is wrong, first, in assuming that such homes were intended for the unruly delinquent; second, and much more seriously, in suggesting from this charge that magistrates commit juveniles to prison on remand knowing they are not unruly. That simply is not true.

Concern is also expressed that some of those so detained are later freed because at trial guilt is not *proved.* That, I should have thought, is what the rule of law in a democracy is all about.

The remedy for that part of Mr Kilroy-Silk's concern, which I share, for juveniles going to prison at all would seem to be the introduction of legislation creating special remand centres for unruly juveniles and possibly for the 17 to 21 age group who are awaiting allocation for borstal training. He is in a position to do something about that.

Yours faithfully,
TOM CROSS,
19 Higher Heyes Drive,
Kingsley,
via Warrington.

Left handed

From Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowley, GC

Sir, Left handed. Three of the *men's semi-finalists* at Wimbledon. An average of two or three batsmen in every first-class cricket team. Less than one in a hundred of the world's top golfers. Why?

Yours faithfully,
J. G. COWLEY,
Whitemoor,
Sandy Down,
Boldre,
Lymington,
Hampshire.
July 4.

Seeking to enforce wage limits

From Lady Wootton of Abinger

Sir, The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported as having said (*The Times*, July 3) that "whenever criminal sanctions against trade unionists or workpeople have been tried in the past, it has only resulted in lowering respect for the law".

Respect by whom? we may ask. The Chancellor may recall that under the previous Labour Government's Prices and Incomes Acts, 1966-68, infringements were criminal offences for which penalties (though fairly mild ones) were prescribed.

Yet during the whole currency of that legislation, not only was no person or organization convicted, but not one single prosecution was ever initiated. The subsequent Conservative administration followed suit. Although under their Counter-Inflation Acts the penalties were slightly stiffened, the Pay Board reported with its dying breath that the "full rigours of the law" were never applied.

Presumably we must infer, either that these laws were punctiliously respected, or that the responsibility must lie with successive governments for their reluctance to enforce statutes which Parliament had enacted at their urgent request.

Yours, etc,
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,
House of Lords.
July 4.

From Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury

Sir, The Government is consulting the CBI and the TUC with a view to obtaining their agreement to its proposals to restrict wage increases to 10 per cent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his statement to the House *of Commons*, "*If, however, no* agreement can be reached which meets these conditions, the Govern*ment will be obliged to legislate to* impose a legal requirement on both public and private sector employers to comply with the 10 per cent limit".

Once again we are witnessing the strange spectacle of a Minister telling Parliament that the future of our country depends on the voluntary agreement of two powerful bodies outside Parliament. The supremacy of Parliament no longer exists and it would make no difference whether the Government of the day had a majority of 1 or 100. Electoral reform and the introduction of proportional representation would not alter the situation either.

The time has come when we must make provision within our system of parliamentary democracy for the influential voices of the employers and the trade unions. Most people today recognize that it is right that they should be consulted, but every now and again when we approach a crisis the Government and Parliament are made to look helpless because of the need to obtain agreement from the powerful forces outside the parliamentary system.

We are in danger of allowing democracy to expose its deficiencies and if we are not careful people will begin to lose faith in it. It is no longer good enough to rely on the National Economic Development *Council as a meeting point between* employers and trade unions outside Parliament. They should be brought *within the sphere of Parliament and* stand alongside the people's elected representatives. We must make room for them either *in a special econ*omic committee of Parliament or perhaps the House of Lords could be given a new role and a new name, to provide a place for them.

Our present crisis is an economic one and we shall get out of it as best we can, despite the inadequacy of our present system to cope with what is fundamentally a crisis in the constitution.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CROUCH,
House of Commons.

Vital role of the CIA

From Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer

Sir, There is one aspect of the current spate of adverse publicity *about the CIA and the attacks upon* it which has been overlooked. In Western Europe we owe a profound debt to the Americans, firstly for the Marshall Plan which not only put us on our feet after the war but was the supreme act of generosity by any major power in history, and secondly for providing a nuclear shield which so far has enabled us to live in freedom. The *efficacy* of this nuclear shield directly depends on the accuracy of the intelligence provided by the CIA.

Recent developments must certainly have done serious damage to the agency's morale. But the damage goes much deeper than that. As a result of recent publicity and publications (one of which, I understand, has gone so far as to give the names of CIA officers and collaborators all over the world) the reputation of the agency is severely *battered. And no one working in a* hostile climate (especially behind the Iron Curtain) is, in present circumstances, likely to wish to work for the agency for fear that he might find his name, or anyway that of one or more of his responsible officers, betrayed to the public. As for collaborators whose identities have still been preserved, their anxieties are not hard to imagine.

No one would seriously argue that certain of the CIA practices revealed by the investigations are not pretty dubious, notably the fact that the agency tried out hallucinatory drugs on unsuspecting victims. No one would also seriously argue that some individuals who collaborate with the CIA only act from dishonourable motives. Intelligence services, however, whether we like it or not, are essential to national survival and to world peace, and many who work for them in *some clandestine and often danger*ous capacity do so for reputable and high-minded reasons.

The CIA is an organization which, despite some warts, has played and must continue to play a vital role in the struggle for freedom and stability in the modern world. Let us, therefore, spare a thought for the problems confronting those now trying to repair the damage caused by the recent publicity and try to help them in any way we can.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD TEMPLER,
12 Wilton Street, SW1.

Airline offices

From Mr Jacques Leigh

Sir, Some two years ago you *kindly published a letter of mine* which referred to the taking over of our most important shopping *streets by airline booking offices.*

I am sorry to have to report that this sad state of affairs is still proceeding apace. The latest defeat *is* in Piccadilly where yet another two large shopping areas have been occupied.

You will note that there are now no more than a handful of shops on the north side of Piccadilly and not many more on the south. Can nothing be done to save this famous thoroughfare, and others, from becoming one vast airline booking hall *with its wasted acres of floor space?*

Yours faithfully,
JACQUES LEIGH,
6 Carlisle Mansions,
Carlisle Place, SW1.

Crisis in the NHS

From Dr A Abussaud and others

Sir, This letter is signed by 125 *junior hospital doctors and 105 con*sultants at St Thomas' Hospital, London. We write to draw attention to one example of the ways in which the standard of patient care is to be reduced by the present financial crisis in the National Health Service.

Last year the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) awarded extra duty payments to junior hospital doctors for work in excess of 80 hours per week, and certainly an increase in their re*muneration was long overdue.* Overtime work cannot be avoided without reducing the standard of patient *care to a degree that would some*times be hazardous. Extra duty payments were therefore necessary. In *1974-75* these payments at this hospital exceeded £100,000 and would have been considerably more had all junior doctors claimed their full entitlement. From October 1975 the basic working week for junior doctors is to be reduced to 40 hours.

Although the Secretary of State announced last year that extra money would be made available to meet this cost, the DHSS subsequently made it known that in the current year, 50 per cent of this cost must be met from the hospital's existing budget. Moreover, next year each hospital authority must meet the whole additional cost of extra duty payments. Our hospital budget, in common with most others in the NHS, is already inadequate to provide a *modern health service*, and however we redistribute it to finance the award this can only be *done by reducing expenditure on* some other aspect of patient care. This is the point we wish to stress.

The action of the DHSS in this matter appears reprehensible. It escapes the consequences of its pay awards by placing the obligation for finding the cash required on to local health districts, in the knowledge that they can only do this by spending less on other patient services. Moreover, junior hospital doctors are now placed in the invidious position of knowing that they will *claim their hard-earned extra duty* payments only at the expense of other hospital services. This is an intolerable position for hospital staff.

We believe that the blame does not rest solely on the DHSS which has the impossible task of running *the NHS on its existing budget. The* instance we describe is merely one example of the way in which inadequate financing of the NHS is leading to a state of crisis. We believe that the collapse of the NHS *would be a national catastrophe*; we also believe that such a collapse may well occur in the near future unless the community pays more for its health care.

Yours faithfully,
A. Abussaud, H. J. Anderson, A. Graham Apley, E. J. Apt, J. R. Armstrong, B. Ashworth, A. Ballantine, R. M. Ballard, J. E. Banatvala, D. Barlow, K. O. Barnard, M. A. Barraclough, P. A. Baskerville, C. W. Bartley, N. Bateman, R. Beach, J. A. Bell, T. Bewley, D. A. Birks, M. M. Black, P. A. Borge, M. G. Boodhoo, R. M. Brown-Wright, J. Bradley, R. D. Bradley, M. V. Brainbridge, J. M. Britton, R. V. Brooks, C. Brown, N. L. Brown, M. L. Bultitude, J. C. Burchfield, T. H. S. Burny, N. Burton, I. R. Cameron, M. D. Cameron, G. A. Campbell, D. A. M. Carr, B. R. Carroll, M. O. Carruthers, M. Casewell, D. L. Child, H. C. Churchill-Davidson, I. Churchill-Davidson, D. G. Clarke, S. E. M. Clarke, G. S. Clayden, P. T. Clover, A. J. Coakley, F. B. Cockett, C. D. Collins, D. J. Colliatt, G. Colver, C. R. R. Corbett, B. Corrin, S. Cox, W. I. Cranston, B. Creamer, D. N. Croft, C. M. Dancy, D. R. Davies, N. J. H. Davies, P. D. O. Davies, P. K. B. Davis, J. M. Degnara, N. Denny, G. Dickinson, R. L. Doig, P. d'Ortan, R. P. S. Edmondson, J. M. Edwards, P. W. Eustace, J. N. G. Evans, S. J. Eylon, A. E. Farnsworth, A. A. Farouqui, S. J. Farrow, T. J. Flytche, R. G. Finch, I. P. Flew, C. A. Foster, D. M. Francis, A. L. Friedmann, E. A. Frommer, I. T. Gilmore, P. A. Gover, J. P. Gowar, K. Gross, P. G. Hammond, C. D. Heath, W. W. Holland, L. Horton, H. Houghton, J. H. Howell, P. M. Hudson, M. W. Humble, T. M. Hunt, P. Hurst, L. E. Hurter, J. K. Ibley, G. I. C. Ingram, A. P. Isaac, B. T. Jackson, D. G. James, N. P. James, C. W. Jamieson, P. E. M. Jarrett, S. L. Jeffcoate, B. J. Jenkins, G. M. Jeremiah, H. R. M. Johnson, P. G. Johnson, C. I. Johnstone, R. A. K. Jones, B. Jones, N. F. Jones, R. H. Jones, N. R. D. Kadar, M. F. Laker, R. E. Kelly, S. H. Large, A. G. Lawrence, P. W. Lawson, M. Lea Thomas, R. A. Lewis, R. A. F. Linton, T. P. Lister, R. W. Lloyd Davies, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery, C. Lowy, J. R. W. Lyall, D. Mabey, R. H. MacGibbon, M. A. Manuell, J. A. Mathews, J. A. Matthias, K. Matthole, A. R. L. May, P. L. McEvoy, R. R. Mcswiney, D. J. Meacock, T. S. Menzies, J. Merry, J. Michael, A. C. Miller, P. J. D. Milton, G. Morgan, C. Morrell, T. A. Morton, D. Negus, C. S. Nicol, F. M. Ormsby, D. A. Owen, J. Oxley, Mike Parker, V. G. Pastar, E. Patrick, J. Patrick, B. Payne, A. L. C. Peel, T. Philp, I. Phillips, M. J. Pick, A. Pickett-Heaps, T. C. Picton Williams, J. W. Pierce, C. P. Pike, O. M. Plantevin, J. Pollitt, P. A. Poole-Wilson, M. J. Pritchard, R. E. M. Pryor-Jones, J. Rapoport, A. J. Reynolds, D. A. Reynolds, John Richardson, R. B. K. Rickford, C. R. Rickford, M. J. Robinson, A. W. W. Rooues, A. de Rola Adams, R. W. Ross Russell, D. M. Sanders, M. D. Sanders, J. W. Scapps, M. Semple, K. Slate, K. E. D. Shuttleworth, P. D. Simmons, P. Simpkin, A. K. Singh, S. E. Smith, T. G. C. Smith, P. H. Sonksen, G. T. Spencer, H. Spencer, R. C. D. Staughton, J. Sutcliffe, R. H. Swanton, L. Symon, A. Taylor, J. C. Taylor, R. W. Taylor, R. D. Thomas, R. P. H. Thomason, J. R. Tighe, D. R. F. Tillett, R. Towey, C. M. Verity, D. J. Wade, H. E. Webb, M. M. Webb-Peploe, G. C. Wells, I. West, T. E. T. West, G. Weitherley Mein, I. W. Whitmarsh, R. T. Williams, J. O. Williams, T. G. Williams, B. D. R. Wilson, A. J. Wing, I. Winstanley, R. P. Wise, R. B. Wright, W. D. Wylie, D. A. H. Yates, L. Young, C. E. Young, J. W. R. Young,
St Thomas' Hospital, SE1.

The threat to Conwy

From the Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission

Sir, You published on June 25, *above the signature of Lord Anglesey* and others, a letter protesting about the threat to Conwy made *by the A55 Expressway which it is* proposed should cross the River Conwy immediately adjoining the *castle. It seems proper that* the Royal Fine Art Commission's attitude towards this proposal should *be made quite clear.*

The Commission in October, 1973, saw proposals for a road in this *position which consisted simply of* a line on a map. They stated then that they had "considerable misgivings" about the *probable effect* of such a road on Conwy, its castle and its bridges: they pointed out *that they would have preferred the* much earlier proposal (1969) for a route passing through Deganwy and *Morfa Conwy.*

The proposals, which became known as the Secretary of State's "*preferred*" *route, were*, however, developed in greater detail and in March, 1974, were again seen by *the Commission. At this stage two* designs for the new bridge towering above the existing bridges and com*peting in scale even with the castle* had been prepared. The Commission then wrote to the Department of the Environment stating "... that their original preference for a route via Deganwy and Morfa Conwy, as against yet another bridge at Conwy itself, had been fully confirmed by the proposals now submitted. They found both designs, in themselves, worthy solutions to a structural problem, but both totally unacceptable in their context by reason of their scale, their relation to the existing bridges and even more in their relation to the castle. The final result of either scheme would, in the view of the Commission, be utterly unacceptable in terms of today's thinking on environmental *development.*

"They reiterated that they had still heard no reasons to justify the rejection of the consulting engineer's recommended route. Indeed, without such an explanation they found it hard to understand what can have been the basis for such a decision. They trusted that the Secretary of State for Wales would now order a review of the decision and would investigate most seriously the possibility of adopting a route well north of Conwy town."

In May of this year they were asked by Aberconwy District Council if they would study the proposals *prepared for them by their engin*eering consultants for a scheme involving a tunnel across the river estuary. Commenting on this to the District Council the Commission stated that they "... strongly supported your proposals which they thought not only much preferable to the Secretary of State's scheme (a scheme which the Commission have always rigorously opposed) but also preferable to the suggested bridge at Deganwy".

I wish, through these columns, to *restate quite clearly the Commis*sion's strong opposition to the Government's proposals for this im*portant historic site.*

Yours faithfully,
COLIN ANDERSON, Chairman,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
2 Carlton Gardens, SW1.
July 3.

Barlaston Hall

From Mr John Harris

Sir, His own words, *manifestly absurd*, can be applied to Mr Wolf Mankowitz's letter (July 1). Wedg*woods are not being required to* spend half a million pounds. If I may quote from the Inspector's *report, conveyed to Wedgwoods by* the Secretary of State, "it is likely that Period and Country Houses Ltd *would be prepared* to restore the building to use with the aid of a grant from the Historic Buildings Council. The interior would not be a restoration but a very simplified exercise, and in the circumstances *this is* the best that could be expected. To do this would require the full cooperation of the appellants. For the sake of the building and the prestige of the appellants it is to be hoped that this cooperation will be extended". Therefore, Wedgwoods are not being asked for money, but for a cooperation that has been lacking in the past.

I would also like to take this *opportunity of demolishing once and* for all the mythical figure of half a million. As two reputable archi*tects have already testified, this* house can be rehabilitated for about half that sum. Mr Mankowitz, as the *author of a well known book on* Wedgwood ware, must surely know that had there been willing cooperation in the past, the very artifacts that Mr Mankowitz himself loves might now have been exhibited in the beautiful interiors by Sir Robert Taylor that have been utterly destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HARRIS.
16 Limerston Street, SW10.
July 1.

How they salute

From Captain John Litchfield, RN

Sir, Whether or not my old ship*mate Captain A. D. H. Jay is right* about the Navy's grubby hands, I think that the naval salute was founded on good manners and respect. Before the salute was standardized in its present form sailors removed their caps when addressing an officer (a custom still preserved when a defaulter is brought up and, at least until fairly recently, when divisions were inspected by the Captain, though in neither case applying to Royal Marines); and it is recorded that the redoubtable Earl St Vincent always returned the compliment by removing his own hat while being addressed by a subordinate. In modern times I often observed the late Admiral Sir Percy Noble, renowned for his manners, lift his uniform cap and hold it just *above his head when greeting ladies* on the quarterdeck.

Such courtesies are more naturally performed with the palm of the hand—clean or otherwise—held towards the face.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LITCHFIELD,
Snowfield, Bearsted, Maidstone.
July 3.

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 6: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attended Morning Service at St Giles' Cathedral.
Her Majesty this afternoon presented the Prizes at the Scottish Horse Driving Trials 1975 at Ingliston.
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 5: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester today visited a Flower Festival and Exhibition of Local Crafts and Industry at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire.
The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.
July 6: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester today attended the Northamptonshire Regimental Reunion Church Parade at Northampton.
The Hon Jane Walsh was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
July 5: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.
Captain Peter Le Marchand and Miss Jane Pugh were in attendance

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
RICHMOND PARK
July 5: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this afternoon at the All *England Lawn Tennis Club Championship* Meeting at Wimbledon.
The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Michael Ward, MP for Peterborough, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development.

Dr M. D. D. Newitt to be chairman of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the South-western area.

Mr P. V. Dixon to be head of the information division of the Treasury from September 1 in succession to Mr P. E. Middleton, who is returning to an administrative post in the Treasury.

Mr J. C. Leeming and Mr H. Tennant to be Commissioners of Customs and Excise from August 4.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr R. Burt
and Miss S. M. Chelmick
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Burt, of Prospect House, Wiswell, Whalley, Lancashire, and Sue, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. D. Chelmick, of Harpton House, Clun, Salop.

Mr C. V. Gunning
and Miss M. A. Batey
The engagement is announced between Charles Vere, second son of Mrs J. T. Gunning, of Higher Lodge, Washaway, near Bodmin, Cornwall, and of Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. H. Gunning, of Milborne Port, Dorset, and Mavis Anne, youngest daughter of Mrs N. Batey and the late Mr S. F. Batey, of Monkseaton, Northumberland.

Mr G. St G. Hargreave
and Miss D. G. Varvill
The engagement is announced between Giles, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Hargreave, of Beechfield, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth, Lancashire, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs Phillip Varvill, of Pitlethie House, Leuchars, Fife.

Mr N. G. Heal
and Miss C. I. J. Strong
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Heal, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and Carolyn, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs David Strong, of Great Kimble, Buckinghamshire.

M R. R. Lenain
and Miss G. A. Titchener-Barrett
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on July 25, between René, son of M Roger Lenain, of Lille, and Mrs Eric Batty, of Sainte Marguerite, Picardie, and Georgina Ann, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs *Denis* Titchener-Barrett, of Kingfisher House, Lord Napier Place, Upper Mall, W6.

Mr C. R. Purver
and Miss J. C. Foster
The engagement is announced between C. R. (Robbie) Purver, son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Purver, of Broughton, Hampshire, and Judith Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Foster, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr J. D. R. Willday
and Miss P. M. A. Whyte
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs E. B. Willday, of Treliske Garden, Truro, and Prudence, daughter of Mrs M. A. Whyte, of 22 Cudnall Street, Cheltenham, and the late Alexander Whyte.

Church news

Latest appointments:
The Rev F. J. H. Lisemore, Vicar of Repton and Foremark, diocese of Derby, and the Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, general secretary of the Church *Missionary Society, to be honorary* canons of the Derby Cathedral.

The Rev F. G. Steel, Vicar of St Matinia, Canning Town, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of Sheering, same diocese.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev F. R. Higgins, Vicar of St Thomas's, Garretts Green, diocese of Birmingham, on August 31.
The Rev R. H. Horton, Vicar of Pattishall with Cold Higham, diocese of Peterborough, on August 31.

Marriages

Captain R. I. W. Kellie, RA
and Miss D. J. Astley
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saint's Church, Faring*don, Oxfordshire, of Captain* Robert Kellie, RA, son of the late Brigadier Geoffrey Kellie and of Mrs C. A. B. Rome and stepson of Squadron Leader C. A. B. Rome, of The Old Mill House, Stanford-in-the-Vale, Oxfordshire, and Miss Diana Astley, daughter of the late Major the Hon S. N. Astley and of Lady Joan Robertson and stepdaughter of Major D. S Robertson, of Winkfield Plain Farm, Winkfield, Berkshire. The Rev A. R. Fountain, the Rev F. Ebbitt and the Rev J. R. Missen took part in the service.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, wore a gown of cream *satin boque and* silk organza with a veil held in place by a headband surmounted by a diamond and pearl brooch, lent by her aunt, Lady Hastings, and a diamond and pearl pendant, which belonged to her late grandmother, Marguerite Lady Hastings. She carried a bouquet of cream stephanotis, *roses and freesias* Fiona Longmore, Helen Kellie, Nicola Brett, Jemina Napier and Graham and Robert Harding attended her. Captain A. H. R. Stansfeld, AAC, was best man and guard of honour was formed by 653 Squadron, AAC.
A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's *parents* and the honeymoon is being spent in Kenya.

Mr J. G. Mayne
and Miss E. N. Evans
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Cyncoed Methodist Church, Cardiff, of Mr John Gerald Mayne, younger son of Dr and the Hon Mrs G. O. Mayne, of Coulsdon, Surrey, and Miss Elaine Nancy Evans, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Evans, of Roath, Cardiff. The Rev I. Howard Rees officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of peach silk chiffon with cape sleeves and a headdress of white stephanotis. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis, roses and lilies-of-the-valley and was attended by Mrs Stewart Mayne and Mrs Martin Hooker. Dr Stewart Mayne, brother of the bridegroom, was *best man.*
A reception was held at St Mellons Country Club.

Mr J. C. C Knight
and Miss A. K. Armitage
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Botolph's, Cambridge, of Mr John Knight, of St Neots, and Miss Ann Kenyon *Armitage, elder* daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady Armitage, of Manchester. The Rev B. Hebblethwaite officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father and Dr Richard Bath was best man.
A reception was held at Queens' College, Cambridge.

Mr L. Tellegen
and Miss M. E. V. Mattock
The marriage took place on Saturday between Mr Luthfi Tellegen, son of Mrs G. J. A. Tellegen and the late Dr Tellegen, of Ede, Holland, and Miss Muftiah Emma Vivien Mattock, daughter of Mr Daniel Mattock, of Highgate, N6.

Birthdays today

Sir John G. N. Brown, 59; his Honour Sir Walker Carter, QC, 76; Lord Denman, 59; Dr Rae Gilchrist, 76; Colonel Viscount Goschen, 69; Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Harris, 65; Lord Mais, 64; the Hon Sir Steven Runciman, 72; Sir Kelvin Spencer, 77; Sir Richard Turnbull, 66; Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, 65.

Latest wills
Residue left to nine charities

Mr Herbert Stanley Hoker, of Blackpool, retired schoolmaster, left £139,405 net (duty paid, £26,814). After personal bequests he left the residue equally among nine charities.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; no duty shown):
Matheson, Lady of Painswick, Gloucestershire, widow of Sir Roderick Matheson .. £119,342
Hodges, Mrs Hilda Mary, of Frinton-on-Sea £142,855
Rodd, Mr Robert Jerrold, of Weybridge, Surrey, company director £114,879
Jackson, Sir Richard Leofric, of Ewell, Surrey £5,622

Synod fulfils some intentions

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Queen will inaugurate the next General Synod of the Church of England in Westminster Abbey on November 11 in a ceremony which will be similar to the state opening of Parliament. The present synod came to a somewhat weary end on Friday. A new *membership* will be elected by the church in the autumn.

The synod has completed its first five years in existence and has fulfilled at least some of the intentions of church and state, which at one time seemed doomed to disappointment. The application of parliamentary-type procedures to abstract theological discussions had on occasion made the synod look ridiculous, for truth is not something to be decided by a majority of one.

At times the complicated system of checks and balances left the synod with no policy at all. But in compensation for all that frustration, the debate on the ordination of women on Thursday brought the general synod to its finest hour. It managed to please most of the people by most of what was decided.

When the synod is debating changes in ecclesiastical law, or some domestic matter of church government, it stands in the place of Parliament as part of the constitutional machinery of law-making and obviously needs precise rules of procedure. That is appropriately signified, in debate, by the presence of two bewigged and berobed registrars by the *chairman's* side, to provide him with instant guidance.

But such precision and legal rigorousness become incongruous when the synod strays, as it has to do, from the legislative to the philosophical, whether it be to debate abortion, divorce, or church unity. Unless there is great care, *proceedings* become dominated by standing orders and speakers play for votes; debates become a partisan struggle for victory rather than an open-minded search for consensus.

In its last few sessions the synod was slowly but *significantly* changing its style. It was as if some of the in-built tension in the synod's design was *beginning to* ease. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, remarked forcefully not long ago that the Church of England was a synodic church, as well as an episcopal church; the relationship between the two had not been settled. Towards the end, particularly during the debate *on the ordination of women*, a happy relationship between the two began to emerge.

The House of Bishops has the *power* to block any decision it does not like, by voting against it in a division by houses when bishops, clergy and laity vote separately. But the possession of a veto *does not of itself* amount to leadership.

For much of the time, the bishops seemed to feel that they had been reduced to the ranks, with no more influence than the most humble lay member. The fact that it was more often than not a *bishop who had to introduce* an official report, proposing the standard motion for such occasions "that the synod do take note", emphasized the impression that they had become a new breed of synodic civil servants.

The past five years has seen almost a revolution on the episcopal benches, as a succession of new and younger men have taken their seats among the dwindling band of the old guard. They have produced a house of bishops which is talented, articulate, and vigorous. They have learnt that the synod is the place to plead and not to *preach*, and that the new hard *synodic* currency is sound argument, not official authority.

They have grasped a new kind of authority, which comes from research, from learning, from persuasiveness, and from the kind of humility that admits the possibility *that at times they will look* a little foolish.

Effectiveness in debate has become a prime consideration in the appointment of bishops because that is what episcopal leadership is going to mean in future. But that does not mean that the question posed by Dr Coggan has been answered. Leadership is more than a matter of a good relationship with the led. It implies a corporate sense of direction as well.



*Winning painting: Louis Max*well with his painting, "Before the Parade", an impression of preparations for American Independence Day as seen *through the eyes of a British* artist. He is one of four winners of "Revolution USA—200", a competition worth £9,000 for which 800 British artists entered 1,000 works.

Appeal for funds by League of Remembrance

By a Staff Reporter

An urgent appeal for funds has been *launched by the League of* Remembrance, which this year celebrates its diamond jubilee, so that it can continue its work of giving practical help to the widows and other dependants of officers of the armed forces killed during the two world wars and to former members of the nursing services.

The league organizes small groups to work in hospitals making surgical dressings, clothing and other articles needed in the theatres and wards. For that they receive a small grant-in-aid, and also derive an important sense of companionship and of continued usefulness to society.

The league says it needs a capital sum of at least £2,000 to produce the necessary income to support one remembrance worker, as they are known, for one year. Its resources are slender; last year its income totalled only £6,281.

All donations and inquiries should be addressed to the Duchess of Beaufort, President, The League of Remembrance, 48 Great Ormond Street, London, WC1.

Agriculture society

Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk has accepted an invitation to become a patron of the South of England Agriculture Society.

At the society's three-day show in June a record attendance of 80,474 resulted in an income of around £125,000, leaving a profit *of £15,000.*

Princess Anne will attend the East of England Agricultural Society show at Alwalton, Cambridgeshire, on July 16.

OBITUARY

BARONESS STOCKS

A vigorous reforming spirit

Baroness Stocks died yesterday at the age of 83. As Mrs Mary Stocks she was widely known as an economist, writer and broadcaster.

Last July Lady Stocks, who was made a life peer in 1966, announced that she was leaving the Labour Party because she was unhappy about Mr Wilson's leadership and the Govern*ment's policies, including* nationalization.

Mary Stocks was a woman of great courage and natural ability. She was unusually well equipped to meet the challenges presented by the changing circumstances of her life and to make the adaptations usually required of women who combine family life with professional and public work.

She had high talents of different kinds, as an exponent of ideas, a promoter of social causes, a narrator of events and a playwright. Intellectual vigour and independence of mind were her outstanding qualities.

The daughter of Dr R. D. Brinton, *she was born on July 25,* 1891 and educated at St Paul's Girls' School, London.

She took her degree at the London School of Economics, and throughout her life it was with the social aspect of economic questions that she was especially concerned. Perhaps it was also because her father had been a London doctor that she took so deep an interest in the work of the London Executive *Council on which she served for* a number of years.

Before *she completed* her degree course she became engaged to J. L. Stocks, then a Fellow and tutor at St John's College, Oxford. They married in 1913 and, until his death in 1937, they shared a number of social and political interests. They had two daughters and a son, and their friends have memories of the warmth of their family life.

Mary Stocks's earliest social activity was in the women's suffrage movement, where she *worked in the constitutionalist* camp. During the war years she lectured at the London School of Economics and at King's College for Women, her husband being on war service for most of that time.

In 1924 she and her husband left Oxford on his election to the Chair of Philosophy in Manchester University. There she found great opportunities, as a lecturer for the extramural department of the university, as a magistrate for the city and as a *partner with her husband in* the development of the work of the university settlement and of the Wilbraham community associations. It was for members of these associations that her plays were written and they were performed by them.

Her departure for Liverpool in 1936, when her husband was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the university, was a great loss to the social and intellectual life of Manchester, and for her it meant a new and perhaps some*what alien role.*

After her husband's sudden death she acted for a brief period as general secretary of the London Council of Social Service, and in 1939 she was appointed principal of Westfield College, London, where she stayed until her retirement in 1951.

There her wide social interests and force of character brought new ideas and new modes, not in easy conformity with tradition. The college gained a new public recognition through the fame of its principal, although within the university she was criticized for views tenaciously held and within the college for an unorthodox conception of her office.

She continued to play an active part in public life not only while principal but also after her retirement. She was a member of various government committees including, in particular, the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, *and in this work* the penetrating and analytic qualities of her mind enabled her to make a valuable contribution.

These same powers were shown in her work for the BBC. On the *Brains' Trust*, her vigour and independence of mind and her *forthright* speech won her national recognition.

She also took part regularly in the BBC radio programme *Any Questions.* She maintained her lively interest in the Workers' Educational Association, with which she had worked closely in Manchester, and was for several years its deputy president.

She had been much in*fluenced by William Temple* and her faith in education and social reform was coloured by his approach to these matters. But in religion and in politics, as a Christian and as a member of the Labour Party, she maintained a high degree of individuality.

In her publications she again showed her preoccupation with social and educational questions, writing with discernment and wit the histories of the Manchester University Settlement, the Workers' Educational Association and the District Nursing Service, as well as a life of her friend and fellow worker, Eleanor Rathbone.

Her services, and their scope, were recognized by the honorary degrees conferred upon her, the degree of LLD *by the University of Man*chester in 1955 and of LittD by the University of Liverpool in 1956. She was also appointed a member of both the Observer and Cassel Trusts.

She will be remembered by many in a characteristic pose with chin thrust forward and eyes lit by clear and honest purpose. She was a friendly as well as an indomitable woman, forthright in manner but humane in all her intentions; and an excellent comrade and companion.

She published lives of Eleanor Rathbone and Ernest Simon of Manchester and in 1970 a volume of autobiography entitled *My Commonplace Book.* These were followed by *Still More Commonplace* (1974) *and a play Hail Nero!*

MR DAVID BARLOW

Professor Denis Matthews writes:

David Barlow, composer and lecturer, died suddenly in Newcastle upon Tyne last month at the age of 48. He was a much-loved character and will be sadly missed: a man of uncommon honesty and candour, in many ways a law unto himself (though not an eccentric), and the possessor of a warmth of personality that won him countless friends.

He was born at Rothwell, Northamptonshire in 1927 and showed his musical gifts early. After leaving Kettering Gram*mar School* he read music at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He then studied with Gordon Jacob at the RCM for a year, winning the Cobbett Chamber Music prize. In 1951 he joined the Music Department of King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne (now the University) and became Senior Lecturer in 1968.

David Barlow's earlier music included two symphonies (broadcast by the BBC Northern Orchestra). The strong influence of Walton gave way to more intensely compact style in the early sixties, partly due to his interest in Webern, partly maybe to his studies with Nadia Boulanger. His chamber and orchestral works were imbued with a fastidious sense of instrumental colour. A church opera, *David and Bathsheba*, written for the Newcastle Festival of 1969, impressed with its vivid musical imagery; and recently he completed another work in the same genre, *Judas.*

As a teacher his zest for music was transmitted instantly. Though frank about his likes and dislikes his enthusiasms ranged from Renaissance music to the present day. He would say humorously "I cut myself off in the 1950s" but in fact listened keenly to everything "*new*". *His musical know*ledge and fluent score-reading were legendary. His students and colleagues at Newcastle are among the many who will remember him with affection.

Dances and cocktail parties, 1975

The dates of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1975 are included in the following list.
July 12: Mrs *Marjan Szumlicki* (dance) for the twenty-first birthday of her son, Mr Richard Szumlicki, in Hampshire.
August 23: Captain R. C. Hoare (dinner-dance) for his daughters, Miss Caroline and Miss Camilla Hoare, in the country.
September 8: Mr Michael Senter (dance): Forty years, in Paris.
September 16: Lady Dodds (dance) for her daughter, Miss Caroline Dodds, in London.
September 18: Mrs N. A. C. Croft (cocktail party) for her daughter, Miss Julia Croft, in London.
September 20: Mrs Reid of Robertland (cocktail party) for her daughter, *Miss Jonet Reid of* Robertland, in Scotland.
October 11: Mrs Jonathan Ropner and Mrs David Ropner (dance) for Mr Mark Ropner, Miss Carey Ropner and Miss Lucy Ropner, at Thorp Perrow, Yorkshire (the home of Sir Leonard and Lady Ropner).
October 25: The Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol (dance) for Earl Jermyn, at Ickworth, Suffolk.
November 1: Mrs Denis Drury (dance) for her daughters, Miss Rosemary and Miss Caroline Drury, and her son, Mr Gordon Drury, Alderbourne, Blackpond Lane, Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire.
November 17: The Hon Mrs E. Hulbert-Powell (cocktail party) for Miss Teresa Hulbert-Powell, Carlton Club.
December 8: Mrs Anthony Sumption (cocktail party) for the twenty-first birthday of her son, Mr Stephen Sumption, in London.
December 10: British American Ball, Grosvenor House.
December 12: Mrs Richard Wheeler-Bennett (supper dance) for Miss Joanna Wheeler-Bennett, at Brooks's.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a service of Installation of the Knights of the Thistle in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, 11.30: visit No 2 Maritime Headquarters Unit, *Royal Auxiliary Air Force*, Edinburgh, 3.30; Duke of Edinburgh gives an interview to the Heriot-Watt Student Television Society at the Mountbatten Building, 31-35 Grassmarket, Edinburgh, 6.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends the service in St Giles' Cathedral, 11.30; meets members of the Edinburgh Angus Club, New Club, Princes Street, 5.45.

George III: collector and patron, Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, 11-5.

Exhibition: French patriotic prints 1914-1918, Imperial War Museum, 10-5.30.

Lunchtime music: Vesuvius Ensemble, St John's, Smith Square, 1.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium *Savings Bond prize, announced on* Saturday, was won by number 8 KW 331460. The winner lives in the London borough of Brent.
The 25 £1,000 winners are: [illegible]

Class Lists: Physics, mathematics and engineering

The following Oxford Class Lists have been issued:

HONOUR MODERATIONS, PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE

CLASS I: A. M. Baird, Jesus, Bp of Llandaff HS; Carole W. Battersby, St Hilda's, Bolton S; J. E. Blackshaw, Pemb, Warwick S; G. D. Blower, BNC, Bramcote Hills Co GS; S. G. P. Brosnan, CCC, Salesian C, Farnborough; G. J. C. Burgess, St Pet C, Charterhouse; I. C. Carter, Queen's, Ravensbourne S, Bromley; J. Cook, Worc, Beechen Cliff S, Bath; G. P. Dennis, Linc, Solihull S; G. Edwards, Trin, Cowbridge GS; D. G. Ellis-Williams, Jesus, Friars S, Bangor; N. J. Fyfe, Ball, Roundhay S, Leeds; Caroline M. Fraser, Som, St Paul's Girls' S; S. S. Fung, Keble, Worcester C for the Blind; J. J. Gribble, Wadh, The Humphry Davy GS, Penzance; P. W. Gulbert, Exeter, Elizabeth C, Guernsey; L. J. Hall, St Edm H, Bishopshalt GS; M. C. G. Hall, Magd, St Paul's S; M. R. Harrison, St Cath, Isleworth GS. D. M. Ireland, Worc, Beechen Cliff S, Bath; C. S. Kuta, Univ, Atlantic C; S. C. *Lim, St J, Nat Junior C, Singa*pore; B. Lloyd, Keble, Airedale HS, Castleford; R. J. G. Norton, Hertf, Presentation C, Reading; S. J. Owens, Wadh, Westminster S, London, SW1; M. J. M. Park, Magd, Sherborne S; R. J. Peel, BNC, William Hulme's GS, Manchester; C. D. Pickup, Wadh, Epsom C; I. B. Robinson, St Edm H, Archbishop Holgate's GS, York; S. Singh, Keble, Wednesfield HS; S. C. Smith, Worc, Bradford GS; T. P. T. Soanes, *Oriel,* Sir John Leman S, Beccles; A. G. Stove, St Cath, Reigate GS; K. Y. Tan, Oriel, Nat Junior C, Singapore; P. J. Warren, Univ, Spowdon S, Derby; J. P. Warren Wilson, Magd, Worthing HS; R. A. C. Watson, Linc, Perse S, Cambridge; C. L. West, St Cath, Burton GS.

CLASS II: Judith M. Abbott, St Anne's, Nailsea S; A. Ainsworth, Linc, Bradford GS; A. J. Allen, St J, Wimbledon C; M. B. Alloway, Trin, St Paul's S; R. H. Almond, Queen's, Simon Langton GS, Canterbury; S. R. Andrews, St Cath, Harrogate GS; N. Ansley, Worc, K Edward's S, Bath; I. H. Aveson, Jesus, K Edward VI S, Southampton; P. T. Bollinger, St Edm H, Burton-on-Trent GS; P. W. Bate, Merton, St Ignatius C, Enfield; C. D. Belling, Keble, Hardyes GS, Dorchester; A. J. Booth, Worc, Henry Mcoles Sen Comp; P. J. Booth, St Cath, Wellington C; J. P. Bowen, Univ, Bryanston S; J. L. Bowen, St Pet C, Birkenhead S; M. J. Brettle, Hertf, K Edward VI GS, Stourbridge; R. Britain, St J, Rutherford S; N. J. Brod, BNC, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS; J. H. S. Brook, Ball, Clifton C.

B. J. Campbell, Hertf, Presentation C, Reading; D. A. Carter, Trin, Brighton C; P. J. Carter, Hertf, K Edward VI S, Norwich; R. S. Casalis de Pury, BNC, Canford S; G. N. Chapman, St Cath, Haywards Heath GS; P. J. Chappell, St Cath, Theale Green S; L. H. Chew, Univ, Raffles Institution, Singapore; A. P. Cholerton, Keble, The Ecclesbourne S, Duffield, Derbyshire; G. P. Clark, St Edm H, Manchester GS; R. H. Clephan, Univ, St John's S, Leatherhead; H. H. Cook, Ball, Qu Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn; Margaret E. Cox, LMH, Folkestone GS; D. J. Creed, Exeter, Tudor Grange GS, Solihull; T. Crick, New, Boston GS; I. D. Cullum, St Edm H, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS.

J. C. Dallinan, Worc, Ravensbourne S, Bromley; A. S. Davies, St Pet C, Brecon HS; J. P. Dawson, Oriel, *Hitchin GS*; G. V. R. de Burgh, *St Pet* C, Worth S; B. M. Devlin, New, Stonyhurst C; R. M. Dewhurst, Worc, Charterhouse S; J. L. Dodkins, Jesus, Bp Wordsworth S, Salisbury; H. A. Dougherty, Univ, Wallace HS; N. A. Downie, Merton, Bablake S, Coventry; R. E. Ecclestone, St J, Reigate GS; M. P. Elliott, New, Lewes Priory S; D. R. Evans, CCC, Humphry Davy GS; E. Faral, St Cath, William Ellis S.

K. H. Farrier, Jesus, Simon Langton *GS, Canterbury; Janice Fidler,* Som, Ysgol Emrys Ap Iwan, Abergele, Clwyd; W. D. Flatman, St Cath, Ilford Co HS; J. J. Gall, St Cath, Wellington S, Somerset; A. A. Gibbs, Hert, Qu Elizabeth's GS, Hartlebury, Worcs; M. A. Gibbs, Keble, Woodbridge S, Suffolk; C. P. Gidzewicz, Wadh, Wimbledon C; I. S. Gopal, Wadh, Windsor GS; D. G. Green, Keble, Bablake GS, Coventry; J. E. Haigh, Queen's, Colne Valley HS; A. L. Hamilton, Linc, Gravesend S; Judith A. Harley, St Cath, *Mold Alun S, Clwyd, N Wales*; M. J. Harris, Ball, Epsom C; Gillian M. Hayes, St Hilda's, Bailey GS; P. J. Hendricks, C.C.C., St Mary's GS, Sidcup; Kathryn W. Heptonstall, St Cath, Roundhay S, Leeds; J. L. Hills, Hertf, Boundstone Comp, Lancing; A. V. Hiremath, Pemb, Winchester C.

M. S. James, Wadh, Waverley GS, Birmingham; P. Johnson, Oriel, Peter Symonds' C, Winchester; M. Kanyungarara, Hertf, Univ of Rhodesia; L. S. Key, Magd, Nat Junior C, Singapore; R. H. Kwa, Linc, Nat Junior C, Singapore; R. J. Lane, St Edm H, Marling S; Anthea G. Lewis, St Hugh's, Sutton HS; D. C. Litton, St J, Merchant Taylors' S; A. G. Macdonald, Magd, Manchester GS; S. Maid, Ch Ch, St Paul's S; A. M. Mallinson, New, Colne Valley HS; P. C. Mann, Oriel, Kettering GS; Joy Mannerings, Jesus, Central Newcastle HS; Felicity J. Markham, Som, City of Ely Sixth Form C; P. D. Massey, B. N. C., William Hulme's GS, Manchester; D. A. J. May, Jesus, Palmer's C, Grays, Essex; E. Michaelides, St J, Sevenoaks S; J. P. Millington, Oriel, C of Stoke-on-Trent Sixth Form C; I. Morris, Pemb, King's S, Peterborough; W. J. P. Mulcahy, Linc, Tudor Grange GS, Solihull; D. W. Murray, Ball, Burton C; Jean G. Myers, St Hilda's, Leeds Girls' HS.

J. H. Naron, St Edm H, Chichester HS; T. P. Newson, Hertf, St Paul's S; M. P. S. Nightingale, Univ, Wellfield Sec S; A. C. Niven, Pemb, William Hulme's GS, Manchester; M. D. O'Donovan, Queen's, St Ignatius C, Enfield; S. P. O'Neill, Pemb, Douai S; R. I. L. Parker, Merton, Banbury S; S. J. Parkinson, St Cath, Stand GS, Whitefield; A. C. Patterson, St Edm H, Bournemouth S; J. F. Pavey, Ball, Bournemouth S; Melanie J. Perkins, St Anne's, Horsham HS; P. H. T. Perkins, Magd, Berkhamsted S, Herts; P. P. Phillips, St Edm H, Tiffin S; R. J. Phillips, Ch Ch, Wellington C; Anne M. Pick, St Anne's, Rutland *Sixth Form C*; C. A. Pulford, *Oriel*, Woodbridge S, Woodbridge.

P. N. Ratoff, Merton, Wadebridge GS, Widnes; P. D. Rayles, B. N. C., Tonbridge S; N. A. Renwick, New, Burton-on-Trent GS; S. Roll, St Pet C; C. Atkins S, Berkhamsted; M. Rebczak, Wadh, Bemrose S, Derby; P. R. St Aubyn-Saver, Pemb, Peter Symond's S, Winchester; C. R. Scoins, B. N. C., Gosforth HS; A. T. Scott, Univ, Tudor Grange GS, Solihull; D. *R. Selby, Univ, Q Elizabeth GS, Wake*field; J. D. Sephton, C.C.C., Bemrose GS, Derby; A. B. Shilston, Keble, Epsom C; P. C. Suncorl, Keble, Birkenhead S; M. Simon, Ball, St Paul's S; G. G. Sinclair, Trin, Tonbridge S; J. P. Siviter, Exeter, Kings S, Peterborough; P. C. G. Slade, Worc, Bryanston S; J. D. Smith, Exeter, Bemrose GS, Derby; M. A. Snowden, New, Woodhouse GS, Finchley; W. Sooby, Wadh, Somerset S, London N17; C. D. Southern, Jesus, Worcester R GS; E. P. Staveley, Queen's, St Paul's S; A. G. Steedon, Ball, Windsor GS; I. Stuart, Ch.Ch, Wellington C; I. Sugiyama, Worc, United World C of the Atlantic; P. R. Summersgill, Pemb, William Hulme's GS, Manchester; D. A. Swain, St Edm H, Dovecliff GS, Burton-upon-Trent; K. Swain, St Edm H, Goffs S, Cheshunt.

R. K. Tibbetts, Wadh, Brierley Hill GS; S. W. Tomlinson, Queen's, Bradford GS; Anne M. Unwin, Hertf, Blackpool Coll GS; C. J. Vallis, Keble, Accrington GS; D. J. Vaughan, Univ, Worcester R GS; Alison D. Walker, Som, Ashford S, Kent; R. D. Walker, Ch.Ch, Winchester C; N. M. Walsh, St J, Reigate GS; M. A. Ware, Ch.Ch, Northampton GS; T. M. Wheeler, Hertf, The City S, Lincoln; D. T. White, Worc, Tonbridge S; B. S. Whittle, B.N.C., K Edward's S, Camp Hill, Birmingham; D. M. Whittle, Magd, Kingswood S, Bath; M. Whitwell, Ch.Ch, Clifton C; D. C. Williams, Jesus, Sir Hugh Owen S, Caernarfon; J. V. Woodward, Exeter, Victoria C, Jersey; Patricia A. Yates, Som, Chatham GS.

CLASS III: C. J. A. Balfour, New, Eton; W. A. Balfour, St Edm H, Eton; M. W. Balladon, Ch Ch, Eton; A. R. F. Banks, St Edm H, Windsor GS; R. W. Barnes, Lincs, Rickmansworth GS; Katherine S. Board, Som, Penzance Girls' GS; R. M. Booth, Magd, Bolton S; P. S. H. Burden, St Edm H, Charterhouse; Sheila A. Cleary, *St Hugh's, Highworth S for* Girls, Ashford, Kent; T. J. Corner, Keble, Peter Symond's S, Winchester; Fiona A. Crawford, LMH, St Helen's S, Northwood; C. W. A. Cunningham, Magd, Bradfield C; S. R. Currie, Linc, Chatham House GS; C. A. W. Docherty, Keble, Goffs S, Cheshunt, Herts; D. W. Dongray, Pemb, The Skinners' S, Tonbridge; M. D. J. Easton, Hertf, Harrow S; G. S. Gardner, Pemb, St Mary's C, Blackburn; S. H. Hill, Jesus, *Farnborough GS*; *R. M. Kimber,* Exeter, Bournemouth S; J. T. Lee, Mert, Cheadle Hulme S; S. C. Lee, Oriel, Montfort S, Singapore; A. M. Leonard, Hertf, Lancing C; L. V. Lewis, Keble, B Wordsworth's GS, Salisbury; C. P. Lim, Ball, Raffles Inst, Singapore; Katherine M. Lloyd, St Hugh's, Howell's S, Llandaff, Cardiff; P. A. Luscombe, Exeter, Devonport HS, Plymouth.

D. Martin, Wadh, Palmer's C, Grays, Essex; A. Mehta, Ch Ch, Doncaster GS; R. A. Miller, Ball, Wellingborough GS; R. A. Mills, Linc, Malvern C; P. H. Mitchell, St J, Malvern C; A. T. Morris, BNC, Hertford Cath S; C. H. Onn, St Pet C, National Junior C, Singapore; Alison J. Page, LMH, N London Coll S; M. J. Parry, Oriel, Hereford Cath S; J. S. W. Partridge, Trin, Tonbridge S; R. W. Penman, Merton, Worcester RGS; D. N. Polkinhorne, Pemb, Abingdon S; G. P. Quinney, Exeter, B Wordsworth S, Salisbury; I. A. Rae, Merton, Abingdon S; N. J. Roffe, Exeter, Cranleigh S, Surrey; M. K. D. Smith, *St Pet C,* Tonbridge S; J. M. Starling, Ch Ch, Oundle S; P. M. Stephenson, St Pet C, St Paul's S; A. M. R. Stone, St Edm H, Reigate GS; P. R. Thomson, Jesus, Crossyceiliog S; S. F. Till, Greyf, Dogmersfield C, Basingstoke; G. D. Wake, Oriel, S Shields G Tech S; G. N. E. Waring, BNC, Hereford Cath S; M. R. Warne, Wadh, K Edward's S, Bath; C. M. Wood, Keble, Denstone C, Uttoxeter, Staffs; J. H. Yellowlees, Ball, Marlborough C; S. S. C. Yen, *Jesus, Nat Junior C, Singapore.*

HONOUR MODERATIONS—PHYSICS and PHILOSOPHY

CLASS I: R. J. Kalveks, Ball, Bradford GS.
CLASS II: R. I. Cheetham, CCC, Kingston GS; A. S. Grant, BNC, Winchester C; A. P. Sharp, Ball, Woodhouse Grove S, Bradford; J. F. Spencer, Ch Ch, Ampleforth C.
CLASS III: Susan M. Knight, St Hilda's, *Northampton S for Girls.*

HONOUR SCHOOL in MATHEMATICS and PHILOSOPHY

CLASS I: None.
CLASS II: J. W. H. Brazier, BNC, Wellington C; P. L. Dauncey, Ball, Clifton C; J. Fine, Ball, Cheltenham GS; Louise Furre, St Hilda's, Qu Elizabeth GS, Hexham; P. R. Gillett, St Edm H, Catholic C, Preston; T. J. Good, BNC, Cranleigh S; Ruth C. Jarratt, St Anne's, Brentwood Ursuline Convent HS; C. J. Napier, Jesus, K Edward VII S, Lytham, Lancs; A. C. Richardson, Magd, The Leys S, Cambridge; J. R. Sequeira, Wadh, Denstone C; N. L. Unwin, Merton, Eton.
CLASS III: A. P. Davies, Merton, St Edward's S; C. A. Stiller, Merton, Tonbridge S.

Tripos results: Philosophy, theology, economics and medical sciences

The following Cambridge University tripos results are published with the third class omitted:
(* denotes distinction)

PHILOSOPHY, PART 1A

CLASS 1: G. Elston, Midhurst Comp and Brooke House, Market Harborough and King's; J. F. Quin, Austin Friars and Churchill.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: M. Bordon, City of London and Jesus; J. P. G. Brown, Edin Acad and Pemb; R. D. Cash, Dulwich C and Queen's; M. P. Compau, Sevenoaks and Caius; J. L. A. Earle, Guildford GS and Atlantic C and King's; S. D. West, Bradford GS and Pemb.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: H. T. Ashton, Ellesmere C and Christ's; C. C. Barnett, The Campion, Hornchurch and King's; S. Bottomore, Lewes Priory Comp and King's; J. M. Brand, Winchester and Christ's; W. S. Dawson, Winchester and Selw; R. Hoyle, Merchant Taylors', Crosby, and Christ's; D. G. C. Innes, Hymers and Pet; R. J. Lamb, Friends', Gt Ayton and Pemb; M. J. Longman, Highgate and Joh; I. A. McMahon, The Open Univ and L Cav; R. I. Rayner, Rydal and Emm; G. Slinger, Marlborough GS and Trin H; N. J. Stratton, Ealing GS and Brunel and Aston CAT and Joh; B. N. Tao, Winchester and King's; *M. W. Taylor,* Bryanston and Pemb.

PHILOSOPHY, PART 1B

CLASS 1: J. J. N. Butterfield, Bryanston and Trin; H. S. Cole, Haberdashers' Aske's and King's; J. G. Holmes, Aldershot Manor and King's; J. K. Slaney, Herbert Strutt and King's.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: J. M. Bamford, Bradford GS and Churchill; D. M. Doupsey, St Peter's, York, and Christ's; P. M. Evain, Highgate and King's; G. J. Hever, Friedrichs Gymnasium and Christ's; R. G. Marland, Oxford HS and New H; P. O. Milner-Barry, Cheltenham C and Corpus; R. J. A. Smith, Salesian S, Chertsey, and Sidney; A. H. Stephenson, Bedales and Clare.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: W. M. Ainley, Queen's Univ, Kingston, Canada, and Queen's; A. G. G. Bennett, Westminster and King's; A. C. Hughes, Sydney HS, Australia, and New H; J. M. Jones, Llanelli GS and Girton; D. J. Markham, Stanwell Comp and Girton; M. S. McLean, Radley and Fitzw; E. C. Phillips, K Edward VI HS, Birmingham and New H.

PHILOSOPHY, PART 2

CLASS 1: K. A. K. A. Appiah, Bryanston and Clare; J. P. Spencer, St Paul's and Clare.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: S. Abramsky, Hasmonean GS and King's; P. W. Adler, Dartmouth C, USA, and Magd; N. J. Baker, Cranbrook and King's; A. B. S. Ball, *Eastbourne GS and* Caius; P. Benson, Xaverian C, Manchester and Down; C. N. Browne, Norwich HS and Girton; J. Fisher, Christ's Hosp and Down; P. H. Lawrence, King's, Wimbledon, and Trin; D. M. Lukens, Sir William Borlase's and Pemb; C. J. Mercer, Oundle and Trin; R. A. Newton, John Port S, Etwall, and Caius; A. M. Ryan, King's, Grantham, and Joh; M. W. J. Spaul, Shenfield and Trin; R. S. Williams, UC and Queen's.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: D. T. Banks, Mature Student and Churchill; B. A. Berman, Cornell Univ, US, and Christ's; M. G. Clement, Kirkham GS and Queen's; D. J. A. Gower, Dover C and Magd; J. T. Delargy, St MacNissi's C and Fitzw; D. A. Grail, Haberdashers' Aske's and King's; B. J. Heslop, Cheadle Hulme and Girton; D. Moss, King's, Wimbledon, and Christ's; D. R. Smith, St Bartholomew's GS and Sidney; M. R. Thomas, Caterham and Fitzw.

THEOLOGICAL, PART 3

(b) New Testament; (c) church history; (d) dogmatics; (e) philosophy of religion and Christian ethics.
CLASS 1: None.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: D. J. Cockerell (e), UC, Cardiff, and Queen's; C. Lo Molgnan (b), Univ of Ibadan, Nigeria, and New H; C. R. Pricebenow (d), Univ of Adelaide and Fitzw.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: D. B. Archer (b), Tiffin and Fitzw; B. W. Bickers (c), Ushaw C and Edm.
The Hulsean Prize is not awarded. The Senior Scholefield Prize is not awarded.

ECONOMICS PART 1

CLASS 1: M. C. Chalmers, Glasgow HS and Churchill; N. D. Cumming, Sevenoaks and Clare; P. E. Lad, Alleynes and Queen's; A. Farrell, Bp Vesey's GS and Clare; R. J. Golding, St Paul's and Selw; A. W. Goudie, Haberdashers' Aske's and Queens'; M. C. Greaves, King's, Canterbury, and Christ's; T. Hasan, Karachi GS and Trin; S. F. Hirsch, [illegible] Grange and Girton; R. J. Monks, Bolton and Christ's; R. C. H. Morgan Giles, Eton and Pemb; S. O'Brien, Warwick and Christ's; I. C. Howell, Tiverton GS and Emm; A. J. Rubenstein, St Paul's and Clare.
CLASS 2, DIV 1: C. P. Adamson, Beechen Cliff and Trin H; V. R. Harbark, Marlborough and Jesus; [illegible] Bemrose, Oundle and Fitzw; [illegible] Hanson, Birkenhead and Selw; [illegible] Hentall, Highgate and Down; [illegible] Bladen, K Edward VII GS, Sheffield, and Christ's; M. K. Bolland, Queen's [illegible] and Joh; J. P. Caterrer, Latymer Upper and Pemb; A. R. Chapman, Abbeydale Grange and Selw; W. A. Clement, Dufferin HS and Trin; J. M. C. Cooper, Eton and Magd; C. M. Cottrell, Beaconsfield HS and Wycombe HS and Newn; R. W. L. Cranfield, Winchester and Fitzw; D. Dew, Farnborough GS and Fitzw; S. J. H. Evans, Bryntes Comp and Trin; P. J. Finlayson, Elizabeth C, Guernsey, and Emm; P. A. Glorne, St Edward's C, Liverpool, and Sidney; C. J. W. Goodall, St Dunstan's C and Magd; M. P. Grundy, Marist C, Hull, and Emm; J. S. Hillene, City of London and Queen's; S. J. Israel, Woodhouse, Finchley, and Pet.
J. F. James, Eastbourne GS and Emm; R. L. Jenkins, Llanelli GS and Fitzw; G. H. Keatley, Aylesbury GS and Queen's; I. D. Kelson, Merchant Taylors, Northwood, and King's; I. A. Kingwell, Eton and Trin; A. M. Lamn, Rugby and Corpus; S. J. Lewis, [illegible] Gore Comp and Churchill; P. Luff, Windsor GS and Corpus; A. L. Macfarlane, King's, Canterbury, and Selw; J. C. Mosely, Queen's C and Emm; J. P. L. Nixon, Repton and Selw; I. F. O'Dowd, K Edward's, Birmingham, and Down; G. R. Richards, Harrow Co and Fitzw; C. B. R. Richey, Haileybury and Emm; J. A. Rigg, Roundhay and Trin; A. Riley, St Edward's C, Liverpool, and Churchill; W. S. M. Robinson, Charterhouse and Clare; J. M. Rowland, Merchant Taylors', Northwood, and Joh; J. Salfield, Forest and Queen's; A. M. Scott, Oxford HS and Newn; G. R. Simister, Xaverian C and Trin; P. J. Smith, Hummersknott, Darlington, and Qu Elizabeth Vith Form C, Darlington, and King's; P. W. Stayner, Worth, Crawley and Pemb; R. H. C. Swann, Chadderton GS and Magd; K. R. Thayar, Stowe and Pemb; V. I. Thuronyi, St Anselm's, Washington, DC, and Trin; A. Victerman, Solihull and Queens'; R. J. Watson, Archbishop Holgate's GS and Caius; J. R. White, Warwick and Trin; D. M. Whitfield, Allerton, Stone and Girton; R. M. G. Winnall, Felsted and Trin.
CLASS 2, DIV 2: T. M. Austin, St Olave's GS and Queen's; P. R. Ayre, Bettes and Christ's; P. J. Baker, The Leys and Caius; J. T. Bolthe, Eton and Pemb; I. M. Bradley, Durham HS and Malvern and New H; J. Brennan, Merchant Taylors', Northwood, and Trin; M. S. Burton, Karachi GS and Trin; J. E. Butterfield, Quarry Bank Comp and Girton; A. T. Carstairs, Lancaster RGS and Sidney; D. J. Chapman, Millfield and Jesus; S. I. Clark, Clunes, Oxford, and King's; R. J. N. Cripps, Eton and Cath; M. J. Curry, Aylesbury GS and Fitzw; S. D. M. Curtis, Highgate and Magd; D. C. Dawkins, St Clement Dane's GS and Selw; H. B. P. Dewhurst, St Paul's, London, and New H; D. Earl, Workington GS and Christ's; M. Eyles, Poole GS and Emm; P. L. Fielding, Haberdashers' Aske's and Jesus; R. N. Fowler, Eastbourne C and Emm.
A. C. Gaston, Royal Belfast Acad Inst and Pemb; J. K. Gateley, Windsor GS and Down; S. J. Gladstone, Emm and Pemb; J. P. Goddard, [illegible] and Magd; C. J. Goodwin, Surbiton GS and Clare; D. N. Hazell, St Paul's and Trin H; M. B. Heald, Oundle and Emm; J. M. Holywell, Tudor Grange GS and Selw; A. T. Honeywood, Tonbridge and Emm; D. M. Hurt, Hertford and Pemb; C. N. Hulton, Beech Hall, Uppingham and King's; M. Innamorati, Colegio S. Giuseppe, Rome and Christ's; C. A. Jackson, Hole, Sunderland and Girton; G. C. Kaser, St Edward's, Oxford and King's; H. G. H. Kennylside, Charterhouse and Down; S. W. Kidd, Bedford Modern and Queen's; W. S. H. Laidlaw, Eton and Caius; M. R. Landsmore, King's, Canterbury and King's; T. J. Langhorn, Farnham C and Clare; J. H. Lawrence, K Edward VII HS, Edgbaston and New H; J. P. K. Lee, Nat Junior C, Singapore and Trin; N. P. Lewis, Marlborough and Down; M. H. Lone, Millfield and Down.
A. M. McDonnell, Lady Eleanor Holles and Clare; D. C. Main, Leominster Sec Mod and Selw; S. A. Marsala, Inst Gonzaga, Milan and Trin; D. L. Meucheu, Dufferin HS, Newport and Sidney; K. M. Mellors, Ratcliffe C, Leicester and King's; E. P. O. Mercer, K Edward Five Ways, Birmingham and Trin; R. D. Morrison, Whitgift and Sidney; J. W. Murdoch, Haywards Heath GS and Down; J. Nicholas, Whitgift and Joh; A. K. Nisam, The Leys and Trin H; D. C. Palmer, The Leys and Queen's; G. N. Parkes, Eton and Fitzw; M. P. Philip, Aylesbury GS and Selw; A. C. Power, Charterhouse and Pemb; R. Rushbrooke, Hendon Sen HS and King's; N. J. Roberts, Birkenhead and Caius; E. J. Roots, Northampton and Girton; M. F. Russell, Farnborough Hill and New H.
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C. A. Samkange, Fletcher HS, Gwelo, Rhodesia, and Churchill; R. V. Schneider, N London Coll and Churchill; *R. L. Seal,* Tiffin and Caius; J. J. Self, Loughborough GS and Jesus; J. J. Series, Rugby and Joh; J. M. Sharpey Schafer, Henrietta Barnett and Girton; R. A. Shinton, Solihull and Jesus; D. J. G. Smart, King's, Wimbledon, and Pemb; J. L. Steel, Stanford Univ and Magd; R. E. Stephenson, Marlborough and Corpus; P. N. Stidolph, UC Hosp and Selw; A. J. Stringer, James Allen's and New H; D. G. Thomas, Gresham's and Pemb; K. E. Wakerly, Harrogate HS *and Clare*; P. N. H. *Walmsley,* Qu Eliz GS, Blackburn, and Down; A. J. Wardlaw, Exeter and Jesus; A. J. M. Watson, Edinburgh Acad and Corpus; R. J. N. Watson, Berkhamsted and Joh; J. P. Weaver, St Bartholomew's GS, Newbury, and Queens'; S. P. C. Whitaker, Gresham's and Magd; S. R. White, St John's, Oxford, and Trin H; D. J. Widdowson, Repton and Magd; J. H. Williams, Newcastle HS and Sidney; M. H. Williams, Pen-y-Dre HS, Merthyr Tydfil, and Down; P. H. Williamson, Qu Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, and Cath; E. A. Willis, Ampleforth and Magd; L. A. Wilson, Dulwich and Trin H; C. H. Wright, Marlborough and Girton.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Need for cuts in government employment, page 17

ntral bank governors t UK economy at top today's talks in Basle

d Blake
l bank governors from ing industrial nations of it are expected to give lace to the problems of and the British economy ey meet in Basle today. heir regular monthly at the Bank for Inter- Settlements the gover- e expected to discuss r Gordon Richardson, or of the Bank of Eng- ecent developments in ity of the pound and the ning government econo- asures.

thought unlikely by a of governors that any ate package of assistance United Kingdom will be ming. This is because other West European es, together with the States and Japan, have aiting anxiously for some or the British Govern- proposals for solving the 's internal problems.

feel that any action at oment to prop up the s value would be inappro-

The generally held view t the problems of the Kingdom come from rather than from exter- lders of sterling.

t bank governors will ly want to discuss any le change in the attitude producing states towards g funds in London. In weeks there have been onal rumours that the countries had become dis- ned with London as a for holding their large es of foreign currency. have even been some indications of a transfer ources out of sterling into h francs.

so far such indications extremely tentative. gh the Arabs may no be as firmly convinced future success of the economy as they seemed earlier this year—when were far more optimistic most British observers—there have, as yet, been no signs of a drastic run on sterling by foreign holders.

Indeed, most of the selling of the pound early last week seems to have come from British sources and to have occurred against a background which in other ways is relatively favourable for the pound.

There are in principle large borrowing possibilities open to the British Government if it seeks to protect the pound against any speculative foreign selling. There is a possibility —admittedly theoretical — of borrowing $12,400m from various institutions.

Of this total, $3,000m would come from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and $3,200m from the IMF general account.

About $1,200m would be provided by the IMF special oil facility and $5,000m from the EEC short and medium term facilities.

It is very unlikely that the Government could borrow the $12,400m total all at once, even assuming that it could borrow from other sources. Central bankers are even harder to satisfy than commercial operators in the foreign exchange market, and would be most unwilling to prop up the pound without getting the kind of firm government restraint on earnings which would make their support unnecessary.

Countries in difficulty are faced, just like any individual, with a situation where the fundamental condition of borrowing is a proof that spending has been cut back to a level where an overdraft is no longer necessary.

In addition to the $12,400m, there is the chance of $3,000m from an EEC external loan, most of which is expected to be raised from oil producers, and there is British access to the $25,000m OECD special recycling facility.

As if this were not enough, there remains $800m still to be drawn on the $1,200m special arrangement for borrowing agreed with the Iranian government.

These facilities constitute a formidable battery of powers to defend the pound against speculation, even without any further guarantees from other central bankers in Basle. Against the background of a rapidly improving balance of payments situation, it would seem that the bankers need have little fear of an uncontrollable run on sterling leading to severe destabilization of the world currency situation.

Although the run on the pound last week was no doubt important in influencing a number of cabinet ministers towards accepting drastic measures, it seems generally agreed outside the United Kingdom that the country's economic problems are primarily not external but internal.

The BIS governors will no doubt have in mind, as they listen to Mr Richardson, the highly critical report on the United Kingdom's internal situation which they all signed in June.

This report, contained in the annual BIS world survey, was remarkably blunt in its assessment of the country's economic prospects, and was particularly critical of unions for their assumption that wage increases should match price increases. The authors said that "as sure as fate, real consumption is going to have to be curtailed and the mass of labour will be obliged to shoulder its share of the cut".

It seems logical, therefore, that the governors, in assessing British proposals should test what Mr Richardson has to say by the standard which they themselves have set. Some European central bankers have made it clear that they look on Britain's problems as not so much economic as political and social.

£80m fleet proposed to combat oil rig fires

By Roger Vielvoye

Oil companies operating in the North Sea are planning a multi million pound fleet of four semi-submersible fire-fighting vessels to protect their huge investments in offshore production facilities.

The United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association has received tenders—including several from British yards—for the fire fighting vessels which could cost up to £20m each.

Designs for the vessels must allow them to carry out other commercial operations while not involved in fire-fighting work. The oil companies consider it essential that the fire fighting vessels should be of a semi-submersible design, capable of remaining on station at sea and doing their job in any conditions.

A fleet of the size envisaged by the British operators would be more than adequate to service the fire fighting requirements of all the nations with territory in the North Sea.

Talks have taken place with operators' committees in other sectors about the possibility of jointly financing the project. Oil companies would also like government participation in the scheme.

Meanwhile two British companies have developed a mobile fire fighting unit that could turn any of the oil rig supply vessels operating in the North Sea into an effective fire fighting unit.

Reardon Smith Exploration, in partnership with Danbury Drilling have put together a mobile unit, using British equipment and costing about £1m. First units could be ready within 12 months, and provide a temporary cover for the North Sea until the larger purpose-built offshore fire engines arrive.

The units can be fitted to the deck of an oil supply boat, and project 9,000 tons of water an hour onto a fire.

Treasury resists move to extend costs aid scheme for exporters

By Melvyn Westlake

The Treasury appears to have successfully resisted demands by British exporters for a major extension of the Government's recently introduced scheme to help businessmen who are being priced out of foreign markets by rising costs.

This will be a great disappointment to many exporters of capital goods, who claim that overseas orders are being lost because of rapidly rising British export prices.

The so-called "cost escalation" scheme, which has been operated by the government-run Export Credits Guarantee Department for only four months, is being reviewed. But it seems certain that Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, will announce this month that he can make only minor concessions to the scheme.

That means although the Government will continue to meet part of some exporters' increased costs, businessmen selling in price-sensitive markets will have to go to absorbing a large part of their continually rising raw materials costs.

Under the scheme an exporter must bear the first 10 per cent rise in costs, and the Government meets between 85 and 90 per cent of the increase in the second 10 per cent band. After this, the exporter must absorb all further cost increases.

However, it is claimed by many businessmen that this is inadequate because it still leaves them exposed to sharp and unpredictable rises in costs of over 20 per cent.

Many exporters have been hit by increases of 50 per cent or more in steel, shipping and some raw materials, which cannot be recovered on the kind of fixed price contract demanded by many East European and Middle East buyers.

An indication of the degree of concern felt by many exporters is provided by the high demand for the present ECGD cost escalation insurance scheme. Apparently some 90 applications have been received on contracts amounting to £2,000m. Thirty of these worth about £900m have already been approved in principle.

But several trade bodies have made representations to the Government for a revision to the scheme which would limit the potential increase in costs borne by the exporter and, as a consequence, leave the ECGD with an effectively open-ended risk.

Such representations have come from the Confederation of British Industry, the British Chemical Engineering Contractors Associaiton, the Process Plant Association and an association of metallurgical companies.

In spite of the demands from this array of influential bodies, the Treasury seems to have stood fast in its resistance to accepting any open-ended inflation risk. It has done this in spite of the fact that the Middle East is now one of the fastest expanding, but rigorously competitive markets.

The Treasury has not been influenced either by the knowledge that the French have an open-ended cost escalation scheme and that Finland and Italy receive a similar degree of support from their governments.

It is thought that Mr Shore may be able to make some minor concessions, perhaps widening the criteria governing the size of export contracts which qualify under the present cost escalation scheme.

Even the present limited scheme has run into a barrage of criticism from economists and officials in Britain and the United States, who believe that it amounts to an export subsidy.

Mr Robert Fell, the chief executive of The Stock Exchange and a former head of the ECGD, appeared to have the cost escalation scheme in mind when he said pointedly at a recent conference on trade credit that Britain could not expect international cooperation to control trade credit while developing "increasingly nationalistic policies". Thus, while some exporters will be disappointed at the Treasury's obduracy, some people will welcome it.

Office staff pay rises 'above social contract'

By David Young

In a survey of office salaries published today, the Institute of Administrative Management says its findings indicate that the terms of the social contract are not being observed.

In the year ended last March salaries for senior grades of office workers increased by between 28 and 32 per cent for men and by between 29 and 36 per cent for women. Young people in the lower grades, particularly girls, received larger increases with pay rises of up to 45 per cent being recorded.

Office wage increases, the survey adds, have not been far behind those obtained by manual workers, and both categories have been receiving increases which seem to be far beyond the social contract guidelines.

Results of the survey, publication of which was started in 1942, will reinforce the argument that voluntary pay guidelines are unworkable and a statutory incomes policy with clearly defined limits is necessary.

The institute says: "The general economic justification for the level of movement that the 1975 survey shows is difficult to find. It seems primarily to suggest that most employing organizations feel that in the modern labour market they cannot stand out alone against national patterns of inflation.

"The situation requires national control, but the current political structure does not seem strong enough to enforce such control. The problem will presumably continue until the point at which serious doubts arise about our national creditworthiness."

London and the South-east remain the areas where office salaries are highest, although there have been noticeable increases for male office workers in the Midlands and in Wales, which may reflect the general increases in the steel and coal industries.

The survey also reports that increases of 52 and 58 per cent for two grades of female office workers in Northern Ireland may be in part in recognition of the special strain of office work there under the threat of bombings.

Despite the Equal Pay Act, due to come into effect at the end of this year, women office workers are further from men office workers in cash terms than they were a year ago.

No respite in wage strikes at Leyland

By R. W. Shakespeare

With 12,000 workers idle and car production either stopped or seriously curtailed in four major centres, British Leyland faces the likelihood of further disruption from today. Several thousand more workers could be laid off.

The latest troubles, causing millions of pounds worth of lost output, demonstrate clearly the vulnerability of the car plants to dislocation of components supply resulting from labour disputes involving a relatively small number of men.

About 800 workers are on strike from Hemel Hempstead which makes axle and suspension units for different car ranges. As assembly plants ran out of stocks of these units, there was a progressive shutdown of operations during last week.

By Friday production of Triumph cars at Coventry and Liverpool was affected, with 4,700 workers laid off. Jaguar at Coventry had 2,500 workers idle. A further 1,900 were sent home at Cowley, Oxford, as production of the recently launched 18/22 range was halted. Another 900 workers from the Austin Maxi lines at Cowley are also laid off, together with 500 from car body and sub-assembly plants at Swindon and in the Midlands.

The Hemel Hempstead strikers want a £10 a week interim pay increase. Their present agreement does not expire until the end of September, but they claim earnings have fallen behind those of other Leyland workers and those in the motor industry generally.

The dispute is a difficult one for Leyland. Although it has been trying for some time to rationalize its pay structures, there is still much to be done and many anomalies remain.

However, the company will clearly be reluctant to concede an interim settlement during a pay agreement which has nearly three months to run. This could well open the door to similar claims by other groups of workers among the 165,000 up and down its operations.

The strikers are due to meet again on Thursday, but by then the effects of their stoppage will almost certainly have spread to other car assembly and body-making operations, and the jobs of a great many more workers threatened.

American car sales in June at 11-month high

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 6

New United States car sales in June reached their highest monthly level in 11 months. The improved sales have stimulated leaders of the largest American car companies to predict that the worst of the slump is over, and that a steady improvement in new sales is likely in the months ahead.

The statements by industry leaders and the improved figures could be misinterpreted as suggesting that the crisis in the car industry is over, that sales are extremely depressed and that the leading makers in Detroit have still not found an answer to the growing competition from foreign manufacturers.

Detroit appears to be rejoicing over the fact that new sales in June were 7 per cent up on May at 618,763 units; but the facts are that the total is 11.3 per cent below the depressed June 1974 level and that total sales for the first half of this year, at 3,260,978 cars, are the lowest in 14 years.

The latest figures tend to confirm the impression that the American car buyer is more willing than ever to buy a small car and to pay a high list price for a car that proves to be fuel efficient.

The one company here that appears to be enjoying real success now is American Motors, owing to its new "Pacer" model, which is small, comfortable, reasonably fuel-efficient and averagely priced. Sales have been so good that the company is boosting output to 200,000 units a year. The high demand enabled American Motors to be the sole United States company to achieve sales this June above the June 1974 level.

Reinforcing the impression that Americans are now seeking small and fuel-efficient cars is the astonishing success of imported cars.

In the first half year, foreign manufacturers have captured a record [illegible] share [illegible] of some 150,000 units.

The Japanese have taken particular advantage of the change in demand patterns with a highly aggressive marketing approach.

Volkswagen has also been doing well, but it was dislodged from its position as the largest foreign seller of cars here in June by both Datsun and Toyota. VW had been the foreign market leader here for 16 years.

At the present rate, it is highly improbable that manufacturers will produce much more than 7.5 million cars this year, and this low level could bring some heavy financial losses.

GM and Ford are both likely to introduce small cars of their own in the late summer or early autumn. Competition in the small car category is going to be fierce.

Drug companies call for state spur

Future investment by drug companies must not be discouraged by the Government, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry states in its annual report for 1974-75, published today.

Mr R. G. Hoare, immediate past president, in a foreword says: "The Government must recognize that it has a responsibility to encourage, and not discourage future investment by the companies that make up our great industry."

dollar will strengthen and role of old be resolved, Mr Simon states

Our United States
mics Correspondent
ington, July 6

William Simon, the ican Secretary of the ury, confidently predicted eek that the dollar would in strength this year, ref- g the significant improve- in the domestic rate of tion and the health of the my.

r Simon said that these rs had already tended to a role in strengthening dollar recently, as had the itional factor of a slight in- se in United States interest s.

r Simon called "absolutely ue" the suggestion that ed States-French relations been strained by the fail- of the recent Paris meeting nance ministers to resolve anding international mone- disagreements.

said his country had a great willingness at the ng to reach a compromise les governing gold, but it ntirely inaccurate to sug- that he was annoyed because agreement had not been reached.

Mr Simon stressed often that personal relations between the finance ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan, were "very close and entirely friendly", and while there were differences of opinion at the Paris meeting "not a single unfriendly word was uttered".

He refused to say whether an agreement on the gold issue would be reached at the next International Monetary Fund ministerial meeting at the end of August, but added: "I refuse to believe that we cannot make the necessary compromises."

It was totally false to suggest that the United States was neglecting international economic policies. Greater efforts had been made at bringing about better international economic policy coordination, with more meetings than ever, in the past 18 months.

He hoped for agreements on the outstanding issues of gold, changes in the IMF Articles and IMF membership quotas. Beyond that it was important to look again at the problems of the "dollar overhang" in the world and the question of improving the international balance of payments adjustments process.

Mr Simon was emphatic that the floating rate system had proved to be "a saviour" and that there would be endless speculation and crisis if floating rates did not operate.

Great efforts were being made internationally to improve economic policy coordination, but too rigid a system—such as exact harmonization of interest rates and money supply growth—was "economically and, more important, politically, impossible".

A further rise in world oil prices could prove "devastating", particularly for the developing countries of the world.

To improve the payments problems of the developing countries it was important to mobilize all the resources of the IMF, including gold, the Treasury Secretary added.

Warning of ¼m jobless in building

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Ernest Smith, president of The National Federation of Building Trades Employers, gives a warning today that the industry could soon find itself with 250,000 out of work.

In a statement describing the industry's plight, Mr Smith says the present recession is the worst since the 1930s. There has been "startling evidence" in the past few days, he says, of the serious and damaging way that the industry has been forced into decline in the past 18 months.

Department of Employment figures show that nearly 160,000 building workers are now out of a job and the federation's own statistical analyses are pointing to an even gloomier future.

Preliminary results from the federation's latest state of trade inquiry, indicate that about 40 per cent of respondents had fewer inquiries for work than in the March quarter, and more than half say they are already operating at 75 per cent capacity or less.

The industry recognizes that its fortunes cannot be separated from those of the economy generally, Mr Smith says, but the industry is carrying too much of the crisis burden.

"With building now accounting for close on a fifth of the total unemployed, we believe that our position calls for really sympathetic consideration, even if it means cutting down expenditure elsewhere and rationalizing the official approach to many building issues and procedures."

The only exception to sliding demand is housing, Mr Smith says, but there must be fears that even this will not last.

Rolls-Royce aero workers may reject sanctions

Militant shop stewards may today face a mass rebellion from the 12,000 men they have ordered to introduce sanctions which would cripple production at Rolls-Royce aeroengine factories in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.

The sanctions threat, which followed the management's rejection of a new pay claim, brought an ultimatum from Rolls-Royce that the Derby engine division factories would be closed on Wednesday if disruptive overtime bans and other measures were introduced today.

Fifth increase in prices of Datsun imports

Datsun UK, the country's leading car importer has announced another set of price increases, the fifth since last November.

The rises, from between 5 and 8 per cent, come into effect today and cover the whole range of Datsun cars sold in the UK. As a result, the prices of the popular Cherry and Sunny small saloon models will go up by between £61 and £85. A two-door Cherry 100A will now cost £1,360 and a two-door Sunny £1,429.

On Friday Renault, the other chief importer, announced a 7 per cent increase in prices, also from today.

Technical pact on microprocessors

An agreement for technical cooperation on microprocessors has been signed between Plessey, the United Kingdom electronics group, and National Semiconductor of California.

Plessey Microsystems will supply systems and support for National Semiconductor microprocessor users in the United Kingdom, while the American company will make available hardware, know how and literature to support the Plessey effort.

Recruits for mining

A record number of youths in the Midlands are applying to become miners. A National Coal Board spokesman said that in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire "there are more volunteers than vacancies, so we can now be more selective".

Healey wage-price control criticized in bank journal

By Tim Congdon

Mr Healey's attempt to achieve a wage restraint policy is criticized in an article by Professor Michael Parkin in the latest *Lloyds Bank Review*, published today.

The article, "Where is Britain's inflation going", examines the post-war experience of direct controls and concludes: "It does not make sense to bring in direct controls on wages and prices. They would have only a transitory effect at best.

"During phases when controls were in force there was no general tendency for the inflation rate to come down," he says. Moreover, when inflation did come down sharply, in 1951-53, 1957-59 and 1971-72, no direct controls were in operation.

Professor Parkin contrasts two alternative explanations of inflation, the institutional wage-push and monetary demand-pull. The first attributes inflation to trade union pressure for higher pay, the second to excessive demand caused by unduly rapid rate of money supply expansion.

The overwhelming weight of evidence is in favour of the monetary demand-pull explanation, Professor Parkin contends.

"What the evidence shows is that variations in the rate of both wage and price inflation are determintd mainly by variations in the state of excess demand in the previous year and variations in expectations of inflation."

He continues further on in the article: "There is a strong correlation between the rate of monetary expansion and the rate of inflation 10 to 12 quarters later". The most important determinant of money supply growth is the size of the public sector borrowing requirement.

"The evidence is not consistent with the wage-push view", he says.

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Lending rate 10pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is held at 10 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£4442m	Allotted	£300m
Bids at	£97.65	Received	70%
Prev wk	£97.65	Received	68%
		Prev week	£9.4826%
Avg rate	£9.4842%		
Next Fri	£300m	Replace	£190m

Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) Limited

THE WOOL AND SYNTHETIC TEXTILE GROUP

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. M. Warry, circulated with the Report and Accounts for the fifty-two weeks ended 30th March 1975:-

* Trading conditions were favourable in the first half of the year but in the second half there was a sharp decline in demand.
* Final ordinary dividend recommended 1.20835p per share, making 2.33335p per share for the year, compared with 2.15p per share last year. The increase is the maximum permitted under current legislation.
* The group is in a sound position to take advantage of a revival in trade.
* Borrowing is now at its lowest for some years.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1975	1974
	£	£
Group sales	15,413,859	13,104,810
Profit before tax, after stock reserve transfers	541,442	523,603
Taxation	282,000	190,000
Profit after tax	259,442	333,603
Earnings per share	3.0p	3.9p
Rate of ordinary dividend	2.33335p per share	2.15p per share
Net assets	4,455,289	3,699,605

Copies of the report and accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) Limited, Butlershaw, Bradford BD6 2NE.

Sketchley

Years ended 31st March	1975	1974
	£000	£000
Sales	21,019	17,558
Trading profit	1,918	1,687
Profit after tax	743	706
Dividends per ordinary share	3.5p	3.08659p

Points from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. D. Reekie:

* The Cleaning Division benefited from the unusually mild winter but there was some setback arising from the adverse weather over the Easter period. However, the Division finished the year with sales and volume well above last year. The Division's first Continental branch opened in Brussels in November 1974.
* The Overall Service Division continued to expand in a very satisfactory manner. The re-housing and re-equipping of the Glasgow acquisition is almost completed and the growth made possible by this is being achieved. In October the Division established itself at Binche in Southern Belgium by the acquisition of Servibel S.A., a well established company engaged in workwear hire, cleaning and repair.
* The Textile Division – commission dyeing of hosiery and knitwear continued throughout the year at a reasonably satisfactory level but dyeing and finishing of jersey fabric, the major activity of the Division, suffered from the generally depressed state of the industry. The position of the manufacturing subsidiary, Chell Pargrae Limited, continued to deteriorate. Future projections showed little prospect of early improvement and the board decided to cut losses and close this company down. Sketchley Dimension Weld Limited showed a satisfactory return on capital invested and is now broadening its activities to include other forms of textile decoration.
* The Group has adequate short and medium-term borrowing facilities to meet its expected future needs.
* The Future – In the present economic and political climate it would be unrealistic to make any forecast of profits for the year ahead. Turnover in the first two months of the current year is well ahead of the same period last year but margins continue to be under pressure.

SKETCHLEY LIMITED
Sketchley Dye Works, Hinckley, Leics.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Facing up to a revolution in computers

Computer manufacturers and *computer users, at the mid-*point of the 1970s, are uneasily aware of a revolution in the data processing world. The ramifications are complex and no prudent commentator will yet assess just how far-reaching it will be. It is probably true that in the next five years the industry is due for its biggest shake-up.

The computer world loves to put tags on its trends: this one is called "distributed processing" and it is rapidly becoming the preoccupation of every director of management services in Europe.

To understand the impact of distributed processing, we need to reflect on previous experience. For the past 10 years nearly all large companies have been centralizing their computer facilities, to take advantage of economies of scale and (even more vital) permit them to build teams of highly skilled experts to plan and run the increasingly complex systems of today.

At a time when most large companies were *decentralizing* profit responsibility, the development of systems has tended to be sucked into the centre. Thus management services has become an organizational oddity—the sore thumb of most large groups.

Meanwhile, the cost of small computer technology has been tumbling. Systems such as ICL's 2903, IBM's System/3, the Singer 10 and the Nixdorf range have been seized and exploited by companies previously considered "too small for computers".

Now the line managements of operating divisions and subsidiary companies in large groups are beginning to ask themselves a critical question: could we do better with our own small system, devoted entirely to our own requirements, than we do by hitching a ride with a corporate team?

The salesmen of the small machines are only too eager to sell direct to managers in the field, with assurances that their system will be cheap, tailored to local needs, easy to use and (in some cases) provided at a fixed fee.

It is a seductive message that appeals enormously to managers already sceptical of the ability of head office to service their needs for information. It plays upon the "sovereignty syndrome" that has always been the prime obstacle to effective management services at group level. In many cases the message can be buttressed with solid cash savings as compared with the use of a group *data centre* and/or group manpower.

The concept of distributed processing involves placing the intelligence (the computer power) alongside the user in the field, possibly as part of a network of computers so that head office's appetite for company-wide control information can also be requited.

To many line managers the concept *promises freedom to* develop systems that reflect their needs—as opposed to group systems which (in their eyes) try to be all things to all men and end up satisfying no one.

Directors of management services, on the other hand, see distributed processing in a different light. Sitting in the middle of a painfully acquired pool of experience and *skills*, they see an acute risk of a return to fragmented (and hence diluted) expertise, uncoordinated development: a technical tower of Babel.

"Having spent 10 years creating an approximation of order out of chaos", one such director remarked, "I am now expected to work equally hard regenerating the chaos".

There are many technical issues to be resolved if a company opts for distributed processing. What variety of equip*ment can be used* by any one group without becoming experts in any maintenance engineering? How much design and programming work can be done within user departments, without a wild proliferation of semi-skilled technicians?

"My people can design systems", snapped one line manager recently. "Yes", replied the systems director. "But would you go to an amateur brain surgeon?"

There are also questions relating to the way computers or so-called "intelligent" terminals can be hooked up effectively. This subject (grandiosely referred to as system topology) is in itself a major growth area for specialized skills.

As usual, the most fundamental *questions are not* technical but human and organizational. The whole history of commercial computing supports the hypothesis that successful developments come only from a joint effort by management and technicians. When either side subscribes to a "team versus us" mentality, failure is almost inevitable.

Boards of directors in all large companies will, in the next few years, be showered with technical reports, sales literature, cost benefit analyses, feasibility studies and just plain propaganda, in support of or resistance to the policy of distributed processing.

In the end, however, one question will be paramount—what can we do to make the development of systems a genuinely participative exercise between managers and experts?

Any policy which alienates managers (that is, the imposition of an unreasonable degree of centralization where genuine options exist), or which frustrates the computer department (for example casual dispersion of important and hard-won skills) will lead to failure.

There are three important guidelines for top managers.

1. There are many options, not just the choice between centralized or decentralized processing. Be aware of them.
2. Avoid violent fluctuations of policy.
3. If you decide to change, make sure the action you plan is a genuine concensus. If it isn't, don't do it.

David Butler

Mr Butler is a director of Diehold Europe.

No sign of a recession in the head-hunting business

The ink was scarcely dry on the recent news that the Roadships haulage group was going into liquidation before the head-hunters were on the phone to Mr Peter Hughes, the company's managing director, brought in seven months ago in a last-ditch attempt to save it.

Within a few days Mr Hughes had been approached by four executive search consultants, which is what head-hunters call themselves. A new job may well result, but at the worst Mr Hughes will have some new material to add to his already large stock of anecdotes about the ways in which different head-hunters operate.

As a result of a particularly mobile career, he has had a lot of experience of head-hunters and has accumulated as big a file on them as many of *them have on him.*

The majority of the breed have struck him as honest and intelligent—but there are exceptions, and he has some cautionary tales to tell. For example before he got the Roadships job he was picked by one head-hunter as a candi-

Only when he got to the stage of being interviewed by the client did he discover that, at 41, he was considered too young for the job.

Some time before that he had been short-listed by an American head-hunting consultancy which was seeking a French-speaking production control expert to work for an electronics firm. Hughes, an accountant by training, was unqualified in all three respects. Those particular head-hunters *simply had not done their home*work.

Not that the head-hunter is always to blame when things go wrong. The worst upset of Hughes's career occurred after he had been hired by Bovis at the very time negotiations were going in for that company to be taken over by P & O.

The head-hunter involved, *not having been informed* of the negotiations, had been unable to warn the candidate. The takeover took place and Mr Hughes found himself almost immediately redundant.

With an estimated 100 head hunting consultancies in London, some lapses are bound to occur. But they have not prebecoming the principal method of filling Britain's top managerial vacancies.

It is strange to reflect that until 1961 head-hunting was practically unknown in this country. It was in that year that Mr Spencer Stuart set up shop here—the first of the big American executive search firms to do so.

Head-hunting is really an American business, which owed its rapid postwar growth in the United States to the absence of *a national press in which top* jobs could be advertised.

Britain, of course, suffers from no such lack, and there are still some people like Mr Harry Roff, head of the MSL recruitment agency, who argue that we do not need head-hunters, and that advertising is just as efficient a method of attracting good candidates.

Mr Roff attributes the success of the head-hunters to the way in which they have been able to play upon the vanity of their clients. The pitch, he says, is: "You wouldn't demean yourself to answering an ad, so why expect other able managers to do so?"

Whether or not there is any evidence does appear to be on the head-hunters' side when they claim that the best man for a job is often the one who is so absorbed in his work for another company that he has no time to think about moving.

Most head-hunters are themselves ex-managers, and their business background comes in useful when trying to assess potential candidates. But their work is strangely akin to that of a journalist: it consists mostly of digging for informa*tion.*

When trying to track down the three or four people whose qualifications will exactly match a client's needs, they start with reference books and their own usually extensive files of press cuttings.

Without the unpaid cooperation of such sources the whole business would collapse. And yet head-hunters concur that such help is very rarely refused. One reason, in the words of Ronald Binks, of the Korn/Ferry Dickinson consultancy, is: "There's a bit of the king-maker in all of us."

If the sources are paid nothing, the consultants do pretty well. The usual fee, due

per cent of the recruit's first year's salary, irrespective of whether any of the candidates produced by the head-hunter is *actually chosen for the job.* (That's why they call themselves consultancies, not agencies.)

A good consultant handling top-drawer appointments can bring in as much as £50,000 of fee income a year, but he probably won't fill more than about 15 vacancies in that time.

It's obviously the kind of *business where an individual* with a reputation can easily set up on his own, and many have done so. Even the big offices tend to employ no more than half a dozen consultants, plus secretaries and research assistants.

It is no secret that, with the general economic recession, recruitment activity has dropped, but in some respects the head-hunters are as busy as ever.

At least one consultant has noted an actual increase in the search for senior financial executives. Peter Hughes's experience certainly indicates that the head-hunting business is still alive and kicking.

Philip Kleinman

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

GEC

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT & ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1975
to be circulated to shareholders on 31st July

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

ON INFLATION

. . . It is essential, . . . that this problem receives the concentrated and undivided attention of Government, and that official effort should not be diverted to measures of no relevance to this single and vital issue.

ON REGENERATION OF GOVERNMENT

There has been a great deal of talk about the need for 'The Regeneration of British Industry'. A White Paper was published in 1974 with that title, and some Ministers have been talking as if Government direction of industry is the magic means to save Britain from collapse. All through the recent months, Parliament has spent much of its time debating the Industry Bill, which is designed to increase the State's powers of interference in industry and will add in many ways to the red tape and paper work with which industry is already stifled. Government involvement in industry is inevitable and sometimes justified. But never for its own sake.

It is clear that the UK faces a most difficult situation and that urgent action is required on the part of Government. That action, however, should be concerned much more with its own activities, than with those of private industry. The country's desperate and urgent need is for 'the Regeneration of Government'. The public sector is absorbing larger and larger numbers of the working population into non-productive activities. The Government's direction of the public sector has the effect of draining enormous sums of money from the taxpayer by way of subsidy and otherwise, and is failing, at the same time, to satisfy the consumer. Official rules and regulations are diverting more and more management time and effort away from productive work. Official policy, by unwise decisions, changes of direction and an ever increasing burden of taxation, complicates the task of running every industrial and commercial enterprise. And there is irrefutable evidence that the public sector, particularly the public sector of industry, has set the pace in making inflationary wage settlements.

Every sensible manager and worker knows that real improvements in living standards can only be achieved through higher productivity. Managers know that their business will suffer if they are too accommodating to demands for more money, whether from suppliers, submanagers or the labour force. They know the consequences of weakness.

There is no such discipline in those areas where the State is the direct or the ultimate employer and we find that at the present time most of the cost inflation, from which we suffer in common with everyone else, originates in the public sector.

The essential difference between private enterprise and public agencies is that businessmen are exposed to the healthy discipline of living within their income or going bankrupt, while public agencies have always had recourse to the pockets of the general public. As a consequence, the public and the private sectors start from opposite ends of a spectrum. The private enterprise manager has to begin by asking how much money he has coming in and how much, therefore, it is prudent for him to spend. If the money is not available, then expenditure cannot take place. Governments work from the other end. They decide how much they would like to spend and then, after totting up the bills, they decide how much extra money they should extract from the taxpaying public.

ON CURRENT ORDERS

In the home market, there is now some marked reduction in the rate of incoming orders, particularly for those consumer goods affected by the increase in the rate of VAT from 8 per cent to 25 per cent. With no appreciable upturn expected at home, our ability to keep most of our factories properly loaded will be dependent upon our continuing success in obtaining orders from abroad. In this respect, our world-wide distribution network and our factories overseas are of vital importance. Export markets are, of course, themselves affected by the world recession and are increasingly competitive as all industrial nations strive to offset their higher oil bills by increased exports of their own manufactured goods. There can be no respite from or weakening of our determination to improve productivity, to keep our costs trimmed and to meet our obligations to our customers as to quality, delivery and service.

ON NATIONALISATION OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

The Government has introduced to Parliament the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, in pursuance of the Labour Party's policy to nationalise these industries. That, seemingly, remains the intention despite the delay in considering the Bill. Your company owns one half of British Aircraft Corporation, a successful company in the aircraft and guided weapons businesses; it is efficient, profitable, and has a current order book of £815 million, of which over £600 million is for export. Political doctrine apart, the only possible justification for nationalising the aircraft industry would be to improve its operations for the national good. No credible evidence whatsoever has been advanced that this would happen or that a Government undertaking is in any way capable of running efficiently and effectively a highly technical and competitive international manufacturing business. In fact, all the evidence is strongly to the contrary. It is, therefore, realistic to examine more closely the motives for the Bill, to which a pointer may be found in the power it gives the proposed Aerospace Corporation to encroach upon the activities of the 300 or so companies supplying components or work to the aircraft industry. This is specifically contemplated by the Joint Working Party from the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, in a statement in July 1974 approved by the National Executive of the Labour Party.

RESULTS

	1974/75 £'000	1973/74 £'000
PROFIT ON YEAR'S OPERATIONS	173,939	151,333
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	86,265	73,558
DIVIDENDS	16,297	15,107
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE	15.40p	12.40p
TURNOVER including inter-company sales.	1974/75 £m	1973/74 £m
Power Engineering	194	141
Industrial	189	160
Electronics, Telecommunications and Automation	416	352
Components, Cables and Wire	185	149
Consumer Products	173	135
Overseas	385	307
EXPORT SALES	315	246
EXPORT ORDERS	387	336

Copies of the Report & Accounts will be available from 1 August from The Secretary, The General Electric Company Limited.

1 STANHOPE GATE, LONDON, W1

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An answer on surtax surcharge

From Sir Norman Price

Sir I should like to comment on some of the points made by Mr Holder in his letter (published on June 27) about the surtax surcharge.

So far as *the legality of the* surcharge is concerned, the Inland Revenue's position has always been, and remains, quite clear. We consider—and our view is supported by our legal advisers—that the doubts suggested by Mr Holder as to the legal position are without any foundation.

As for collection, the surcharge was due in two instalments on July 1, 1974, and January 1, 1975. In many cases the main surtax had already been paid and the surcharge was collected separately; virtually all of this has been paid, most of it with commendable promptitude.

In other cases, settlement of the underlying surtax assessment has been delayed so that *surtax* and surcharge are collectible together; here again most of the tax payable has been paid.

In either case, if there has been delay in payment, we do not hesitate to use our normal collection powers, whether surcharge alone is outstanding or whether it is included in the total liability.

A final point. Mr Holder, in his letter, speaks of "monstrous behaviour" by the Revenue in the collection of taxes. It is easy to make allegations in such general terms, but I should be surprised if your readers thought that this particular allegation was borne out by their own experience.

But I am always ready to look into complaints about the conduct of officers of the Department, if the matter is brought to my notice.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN PRICE,
Chairman,
Board of Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London.

From Mr W. F. Luttrell..

Sir, It may seem incredible in these times that the Government, through the Inland Revenue, should insist on some people receiving larger incomes than they wish, but it appears to be so.

I quote the case—and there are presumably many others—of a smallish private "close" company, most of whose trading is overseas and which operates in a somewhat risky field.

Its director-shareholders wished to build up reserves for future expansion; but several years ago they were told by their accountants at the end of a good trading year that if they did not increase their directors' remuneration they would be directed to distribute by dividend: they took the income. Not long afterwards, a bad trading year coincided with heavy capital commitments, and the company was under threat of closure.

Since then, it has striven hard for liquidity, has got rid of its overdrafts and built up a reserve. Now it is told by its accounting advisers that unless it distributes a substantial further sum as director remuneration it will be forced to distribute it to them as dividend. They are told this would not be the case if, for example they had a heavy overdraft or capital commitments that could not otherwise be met: should this be an objective?

The policy seems quite inappropriate for bona-fide operating companies, and suicidal at present, when reserves for foreign trading will be needed and when any *unnecessary* income distribution should be discouraged. If it really is government policy, can please be changed promptly?

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LUTTRELL,
Chairman, Economic Consultants Limited,
36/38 West Street,
London WC2.

Doing without

From Professor D. A. Bell

Sir, It is Mr Widdowson of Shelter (June 25) who must be living in cloud-cuckoo-land if he is willing to argue that a man taking home up to £45 net *cannot pay more than £5 per* week for family accommodation. At the present time (ie, until October 1975) the normal gross pay for a university lecturer is just over £40 per week at age 23 and £46 per week at age 26. Before starting to calculate tax, deductions for superannuation and NHI will account for something like £4 per week, so they must fall roughly in the £35 to less than £45 net group. I believe a significant number of them are bringing up families, and I doubt whether any of them is paying less than £10 per week for family accommodation. It *can* be done, but it means sacrificing some of the conveniences and pleasures which are widely regarded as a part of "normal" life and it also means limiting the family to a number which will not unduly add to the problems of world population.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BELL,
87 East End,
Walkington,
Beverley, Yorks.

The need for vigilance

From Mr J. F. Richardson

Sir, Your article entitled "Flixborough—Reference for Technology and Management" in your issue of June 27 stresses the ever necessary vigilance which must be maintained by *all professional engineers*, especially chemical engineers, in order to ensure that proper standards of safety are maintained in the design and operation of plant in the chemical and process industries. The severe pruning in the level of professional staffing at the works of some of our companies presents a potential danger, in that staff are so pre-occupied with day-to-day production problems that considerations of safety cannot be given the attention they deserve.

I would ask the management of all companies in the chemical and allied industries to consider whether they are employing adequate numbers of professional staff so as to *minimize the risks of accident.*

Yours faithfully,
J. F. RICHARDSON,
President, The Institution of Chemical Engineers,
15 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8PT.

Civil Service pay

From Mr Robert E. Woof, Labour MP for Blaydon

Sir, I note without surprise the report and account in your issue of Monday, June 30, on the substantial increase in remuneration of civil and other public servants.

In such order of things, it should neither be discarded nor overlooked by your readers the Parliamentary question on pay of civil servants asked by myself, and recorded in the official Hansard, col. 359, of April 24.

Mr. Woof asked the minister for the Civil Service what had been the increase in pay of civil servants since January 1, 1972, and the increase in the cost of living from the same date to the latest convenient date.

Replying, Mr Charles Morris said: "The estimated increase in the average pay in the Civil Service, based on national basic pay rates and including threshold payments where appropriate between January 1, 1972 and April 1, 1975, is 71.3 per cent. During the same period the index of retail prices increased by 50.8 per cent."

Not bad, eh? It would have been a simple exercise to have put a comparable question to the minister on MPs' salaries, but the obvious answer, of course, would have been 'None, *Sir'.*

Robert E. Woof
House of Commons
July 1.

A real bone of contention

From Mr J. M. C. Graham

Sir, If I may say so, Jo Drummond ("insurance") rather less than half the po when discussing the nuisa arrangements insisted upon *building societies.* The ference in rates as between society's insurer and an alt native chosen by the borrow is negligible compared w the real bone of contention namely the value which societies insist should be sured.

Thus, on a £14,000 mortga my own society insists on surance to cover £22,000 purchase price of the ho being £35,000); I was able to insist on the £13, reduction by arguing even if the house were bu to a cinder, the value of t land is equal at least to difference!

For a society to require ir dental expenses, after a cla to be covered by the minir value is quite reasonable; when my borrowing on £35,000 house is no more t £14,000, I fail to see why society's nominated insur should benefit from me to extent of the unwanted P mium on £7,000.

What has the Office of F Trading done about this— maybe they could not see horse for the cart?

J. M. C. GRAHAM,
Laburnam Cottage,
Chertsey, Surrey.

'Large' brokers

From Mr Harold B. Woodhead

Sir, The article in your issue of June 28 appears to be biased against small insurance brokers. Anthony Rowley states "that a great deal of the collapsed Vehicle and General Company's motor policies were *marketed through small* brokers".

In order to be fair the article should have mentioned that about one quarter of Nation Life's guaranteed bonds were sold by a "large" firm of insurance brokers (see *The Times* Business News for May 9, 1975, page 19).

Yours faithfully,
H. B. WOODHEAD,
93 Royal Park Avenue,
Hyde Park,
Leeds 6

Alan Bartlett, *Group Chairman,* reports on . . .

Newman Industries and the challenge of change

Steps taken by the Board of Newman Industries in the early 1970s enabled us to achieve pre-tax profits last year of £1,596,000 against £424,000 in 1973. Now we are laying the foundations of further growth in 1976 and 1977.

As announced at our Annual General Meeting, profits for the first half of the year will exceed those earned in the comparable period of 1974. During the second half of this year we plan to respond to the difficult home market situation by:

1. Stepping up further our trading activities outside the United Kingdom. (Last year overseas turnover increased by 80 per cent).
2. Exploiting the opportunities presented by our proposed acquisition of investments which include associated stakes in five quoted public companies.

What do the shareholders of Newman Industries stand to gain from these acquisitions?

Firstly, we will be able to consolidate this year a significant proportion of the profits of five public companies;
Secondly, our engineering and marketing executives will be able to exploit the wider opportunities in international trade presented by our association with other British manufacturers;
Thirdly, through the new corporate structure, we have the possibility over a two year period of reducing Newman Group borrowings by as much as £2,500,000.
Fourthly, the proposed investment in Thomas Poole & Gladstone China will provide the management of Newman with substantial equity influence, thereby creating Equity Management.
Finally the proposed industrial cooperative is a further response to the challenge of change. It is not a political gambit and not an alternative to the capitalist system. It is merely a logical development of the role of the shareholder, enabling employees to participate in the policy determination and profit distribution of an enlarged group, while maintaining their respective responsibilities and contributions.

Newman Industries Limited Bristol

Newman

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A 'traditional' solution for secondary banks

Bank of England has so solutely resisted increas- vident pleas from the d world to spell out it thinks the secondary support operation goes here. Interested parties herefore been left to con- what they will, and the l view is that the Bank is ing to say that those com- left on the "lifeboat mittee" now have a secured —a move which would y aid their deposit-taking s—because one or two et have to go.

y when the remaining ful quantities have finally pushed on to the rocks, felt, will the "lifeboat" a position to say how it ses to steer the rest gh into calmer waters. it is as may be, but the in recent weeks are that banks most heavily in *t of support are doing* utmost to reorganize them- to the point where they again be able to conceive sing deposits in the money ets and hence to recom- e a genuinely indepen- existence.

haps the most visible evi- has been the arrival in us key positions of a new of "traditional" banker ace of some of those who *helped* to engineer the th of the secondary bank- henomenon. UDT led the in recruiting a chairman the Midland Bank. More tly First National Finance brought in a domestic ban- from NatWest and Keyser ann, were the boardroom uffle may not have been leted with the departure fr Edward du Cann, has inted two top Barclays

e direction is obvious gh. The property-lending ities are being rooted out ist as a lacklustre property ket permits; in the case of ce houses, banking in- ts peripheral to the nal consumer credit opera- are being closed down and ious progress is being made rds wider disclosure; un- ing the whole effort is a amental contraction of ce sheet footings as exist- usiness runs off and is not iced; so that, in turn, the boat committee" can be- o recover its funds.

ere are already modest of success. Keyser is be- d to have gone far towards inating its dependence on "lifeboat", UDT has shown ordinary vigour in its re- hment programme, and have been just the be- ngs of upturn in outside its.

t, encouraging though moves are, it remains as as ever to see how, within *next two years, the second-* banks can bring back sitor confidence by their efforts in any significant

s long as the "lifeboat" ches priority to cutting the e of its commitment, it is efore difficult to foresee the ported institutions taking t in any revival in business vity which might occur in 6—say, in the consumer ance area. The betting at this ge, then, must be for upport operation of an ex- nely protracted nature. Some eve it could well stretch out he end of the decade. In meantime, it would be a man who was prepared to into secondary bank shares ything other than a specu- basis.

vman Industries

iestions to answered

a non-executive director quoted company speaks out y against acquisitions that ompany is proposing to it is something of an

event. Mr Angus Murray's objections to Newman Industries' proposed deals relating to Thomas Poole & Gladstone China have received considerable coverage over the past few days and will doubtless be related in full, as requested by Mr Murray, to Newman shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting tomorrow. Whether or not Newman shareholders decide to discount Mr Murray's views remains to be seen, but there do seem to be a number of points—quite apart from any concerning the role that Mr Murray has played as a non-executive director of the company—that shareholders should raise at the meeting.

First, there is the question of the acquisition of TPG's investment portfolio—other than the stake in Newmans—and the bulk of that company's liabilities. Deloitte & Co, Newman's *auditors, consider the price to* be paid a fair one. As a Newman shareholder, however, I would want to know the basis of the valuation adopted, and whether or not a more advantageous price could not have been agreed in view of the weak state of TPG's latest balance-sheet. This showed net debt of £1.14m and shareholders' funds of £1.56m. But taking the quoted associate companies at market value, drop the latter figure to under £100,000—though since then there will, of course, have been some recovery given the revival in the stock market.

Second, were it accepted that the price was the best obtainable, I would still want to know more about the benefits to Newman, for it would seem strange to me that Newman, already heavily geared, should want to be gearing itself up still further at a time when most other companies appear to be degearing. Specifically, I would want more details on, first, the industrial benefits of the proposed acquisition, and, second, on the income as opposed to the share of attributable profit that would be likely to be produced by the acquisition.

Third, there is the question of the proposed acquisition of 19.8 per cent of TPG from Strong- *point for £350,000, or 10p a* share. After the first deal, Newman will be acquiring shares in TPG with a stated underlying net asset value of some 12p a share. But shareholders should note that Newman and TPG appear to adopt different accounting policies for associates. While TPG accounts for its associates at underlying net asset value, Newman is proposing to include the associates it plans to acquire at cost. Accounting these associates on the same basis as TPG would drop Newman's net asset value by some £500,000, in turn dropping the value of TPG's net assets to under 9p a share.

More important, however, is, first, that TPG stood in the market at a mere 4½p at the end of last week, and, second, that Newman shareholders are, in effect, being asked to sanction the purchase of an indirect stake in their own company (after allowing for their share in TPG's remaining net assets) at around the equivalent of 95p a share. On Friday Newman's shares closed at 33p.

Coalite & Chemical

A healthy cash position

Whatever the prospects for trading profits in the current 12 months (some relative strength in the shares since the preliminary report indicates some optimism), Coalite and Chemical started the year with an exceptionally healthy balance sheet. Granted that the low level of stocks at the beginning of 1974 in the wake of the miners' strike helped liquidity early on, but Coalite finished the year with nil borrowings and cash of £5.6m as against £1.2m, with cash flow of £7.0m generously covering a £4.7m expansion in working capital (stocks are up from £3.5m to £6.2m) and a further £1m of capital expenditure.

After last year's profits explosion, a jump from £3.1m to £9.3m at trading level, the group is making no firm forecasts for the present 12 months. Export sales, which more than doubled to £6.8m, will not, evidently, be carrying the very high margins seen on the oils and chemicals side last year as a result of the disappearance of differentials between United Kingdom and overseas prices.

The shares, at 20p, have held *up well despite the slender 4.5* per cent yield, and with cash holdings accounting for a fifth of the share price there seems little reason to quibble with the rating. But the shares must still be vulnerable to fears of *any industrial action this* winter.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £23.1m
Net assets £21.1m (£17.3m)
Net cash £5.6m (£2.8m)
Pre-tax profit £9.6m (£2.8m)
Earnings per share 3.97p (1.17p)

Dividend control

Drug companies call for state spur

Last week's announcement that the controls on dividend increases are to be still more rigorously applied was greeted with unwonted placidity on the stock market, where it was rightly appreciated that little in the way of additional hardship was thus imposed.

In a situation in which the real value of money is being eroded at over 25 per cent per annum, anything that holds dividend increases below that figure implies hardship, and an extra 2½ points is neither here nor there. In the present case investors are perfectly prepared to make this token sacrifice in return for measures that will hopefully bring the rate of *inflation down and the attain*ment of a real rate of return upon investment again within the bounds of possibility. Besides, everyone now recognizes that for the majority of companies it is no longer dividend control that dictates the size of the payout: it is recession.

If, however, the imposition of slightly more rigorous controls provides on the face of it no cause for undue concern, the underlying assumptions should be giving investors a pause to think. Such earnings expectations are now built into our society—as the miners' claim for *£100 per week at such a time* effectively demonstrates—that it seems that no government can run the economy (as opposed to watching it slide into recession) without some form of *more or less draconian wage* control.

And the Labour Government, in bringing the limitation on the rise in wages and the rise in dividends into line at 10 per cent, has demonstrated that dividend control, with however little rhyme or reason, is its politically necessary concomitant.

The implication is that dividend control is well on the way to becoming institutionalized. And the sacrifice implicit in that—in terms of the penalization of efficient companies and the gradual, if temporarily interrupted, erosion of equity financing noted by Mr Luke Meinertzhagen of Cazenove's in his evidence to the Diamond Commission is not so small that it can readily be accepted in return for the uncertain prospects of a renewal of real returns. If Mr Healey is indeed committed to the mixed economy it is about time he put a limit to the imposition of dividend control.

Hugh Stephenson

Dilemma of public spending

There are few subjects which generate so much unengaged semantics as public spending. Last week, as Son of Social Contract began to be delivered *prematurely, there was heated specu*lation about whether or not the package to be announced later this week would or would not include important cuts in public spending.

In his emergency statement in the House last Tuesday and in answers to the questions which followed it, the Chancellor went out of his way to make the point that cuts in government spending could make no contribution to the problem of inflation in the very short term. It is, therefore, an odds on bet that this week's White Paper will contain no formal public spending cuts.

The clear purpose of the new social contract is to create a climate in which the demands of the dominant unions in the public sector will be greatly less than the 30 per cent "norm" during the last pay round. Since the purpose is psychological, it could well be unwise to ruin the impact by coupling this exercise with public spending cuts, which are only tenuously related to the purpose of reducing the level of wage increases.

At another level, however, there is only one answer to the question whether there will be public spending cuts. Of course there will be. Indeed on the normal definition of such cuts, namely a reduction below the level that would have pertained in the absence of new policies, they are already taking place. The Circulars have already begun to flow from the Treasury, via the Department of the Environment, to *local authorities and their associations.*

It is also safe to bet on public spending cuts of this sort, because every government does the cutting exercise at some point. Indeed, since the introduction of the annual rhythm of the Public Expenditure Survey, such "cuts" take place each year. The attentive newspaper reader will have remarked that each year in the late summer the prints carry "inspired" stories about the way in which this minister or that is fighting off cuts in his department's programmes.

This simply reflects the fact that those who spend money and provide services always want to do more. Often the very people who are most severe on the subject of the growth of public spending in general will press, without shame or any sense of contradiction, for more money to be spent on their own concern, be it roads, or through-deck cruisers or the mentally ill.

Few have chosen to remember, for example, that Sir Keith Joseph, now the political standard bearer of stern monetarism, is responsible for the biggest single element of growth in local authority spending. For it was he, as Secretary of State for Social Services, who called for and got ten-year expansion programmes in this important area.

There will also be "cuts" of the *traditional sort, because £1,000m of* them were already forecast by Mr Healey in his last budget statement. But the real question is whether this Government, apart from the traditional short-term exercises, will become the first government in post-war history to put a real stop to the steady increase in the proportion of resources claimed by the public sector. This is the revolutionary shift of policy that is being studied in Whitehall. It surfaced in the last Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, which took the view, clearly not out of a clear blue sky, that there was no room for *any* real growth in public spending between now and 1980.

"No real growth" would imply "cuts" in existing programmes of two and three times the size of the "normal" cuts forecast by the Chancellor. The blood would then truly be flowing in the scuppers. For the only wayin which this could be achieved would be by cutting employment in the public sector. It would not be hyperbolic to call that a revolutionary change in the policy pursued by all post-war governments, *of a different order of* importance to the immediate quibbling about a social contract.

The need to avoid higher government employment

The Chancellor's apparent conversion to cash limits on public sector pay and more generally on public outlays reflects the current preoccupation with the monetary aspect of public finance. But this concern is *diverting attention* from a much more important dimension of controlling public sector claims on resources, namely control over the volume of—rather than the price of—employment in the public sector.

The single most important factor leading to "deindustrialization" in the last decade, that is, the decline in employment in manufacturing *industry, was the excessive* growth of public expenditure. The table below shows that employment by the government increased by only 33,000 between 1954 and 1963, but by 929,000 between 1963 and 1973.

The overall growth of public spending was not so markedly different between the two periods. The first period saw the rundown of defence spending so that the labour released was reabsorbed by public administration and social services. However, the second period saw the stabilization of manpower engaged in defence but a continued growth in social service spending, resulting in a rapid growth in employment by the government.

The growth of employment by the Government is significant because it involves a diversion of demand away from productive industry which has a relatively high import content, owing to necessary imports of raw materials and manufactured goods, to demand with zero direct im- *port content.*

If there is no growth in employment by the Government, calculations with the Cambridge Growth Project model of the economy suggest that about 60 per cent of any increase in the labour force normally has to be engaged in manufacturing industry to provide the necessary export earnings. Over the period 1954-63 the increase in employment in *manufacturing was less than* this partly because of favourable terms of trade with primary producers.

Over the period 1963-73 the loss of 500,000 jobs in manufacturing industry was largely explained by deteriorating competitiveness, partly caused by a slow growth of productive investment. This slow growth of investment was itself partly caused by the excessive diversion of demand away from manufactured goods and into public expenditure.

It could be tolerated because of the low import content of public spending, which meant that the loss of export markets did not result in a huge balance of payments deficit. If the growth of public spending had been slower, we would have been forced to adopt sensible macro-economic policies to avoid high unemployment; the result would have been a larger number employed in manufacturing.

A decline in employment in manufacturing, brought about by a diversion of demand into public spending, has adverse effects on the underlying growth of the economy. The slow growth of productive investment lengthens the average age of the capital stock, making exports less competitive and reduces the scope for economies of scale.

As a result national income and the potential level of public spending is lower in the long run. While political pressure for higher public spending was the main reason for the explosion of employment by the Government, this might have been restrained if proper economic assessment methods had been used.

The post war period has seen excessive preoccupation with demand to the exclusion of supply side problems and excessive reliance on short-term forecasts. The almost complete absence of longer run thinking by government is reflected by the last Public Expenditure White Paper, which implies a continuation of the trend observed over the last decade.

The table shows that present expenditure plans imply an increase in government employment of 800,000 between 1973 and 1980. This is only a little faster than the expected growth of total employment, yet employment in manufacturing, based on projections with the Cambridge Growth Project model, is projected to decline by 280,000.

This is because of the availability of North Sea oil; in its absence employment in manufacturing would have to *increase* by 330,000 if full employment, *consistent with* balance of payment objectives, was to be attained.

Moreover, if there was no indigenous oil supply, present public expenditure plans would imply an unreasonably slow growth of private consumption; they are only sustainable because of this windfall gain to the balance of payments. If present public expenditure plans are continued, they will therefore again be responsible for a decline in competitiveness and employment in manufacturing industry.

Cash limits on public spending would not necessarily have the desired effect on the growth of employment by the Government. The recent practice of putting almost all the *burden of public expenditure* cuts on construction projects is also largely irrelevant to the real problem.

Effective restraint on the volume of public spending can be exercised simply by controlling the numbers employed, but the consequences for the level of employment in the economy as a whole should be taken into account. As an upturn in world demand is expected, 1976-7 policy should be to ensure that no increase in government employment takes place between 1976 and 1980.

This will primarily involve *preventing the planned expan*sion of employment in education and health services. If such action is not taken, the underlying growth of the economy will be adversely affected with dire consequences in the 1980s when stabilization of oil production is achieved.

Vivian Woodward

Vivian Woodward is a senior research officer in the Department or Applied Economics, University of Cambridge

THE GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT 1954-80

	Actual 000s 1954-63	Actual 000s 1963-73	With present policies 000s 1973-80
Manufacturing	354	—499	—280
Other productive industries and services	780	—90	225
Government (excluding trading services)	33	929	800
Total employment	1,167	340	745

Source: Government employment based on trends in Public Expenditure to 1978-79. Cmnd 5879, January 1975 and *A view of industrial employment in 1981*, Department of Employment Gazette, May 1975.

A place at work for the artist

George Levantis went to work as a deckhand and Jeffrey Shaw visited bus depots in the West country. Stuart Brisley is spending a month with the Peterlee Development Corporation and Roger Coward has been engaged on a feasibility study in Small Heath, Birmingham, for the Department of the Environment.

What they, and many of their colleagues, are up to is the establishment of good *working relationships between* themselves as artists and the community, using methods which replace the idea of patronage and support with that of joint enterprise.

They operate under the umbrella of the Artist Placement Group, formed in 1966 with the aim of involving art in the fabric of daily life. Three years ago the scope of their work was extended into *government departments* as well as industry.

Barbara Latham runs the operation from a small second-floor office near Cambridge Circus in London. Her view is somewhat different from that expressed in the latest move by the Ministry for the Arts to involve the Confederation of British Industry in arts sponsorship.

"When we started", she says, "we wanted to find out how you could bring the two sides together, not just to screw money out of industry but how to work with one another."

In the current year the Environment Department, the Scottish Office and the Department of Health are engaged in identifying areas for artist involvement with their departments.

"It has been a long, tough, uphill struggle to become accepted", says Barbara Latham, "and finding a formula which is acceptable to *the other side.*"

Placing an artist works in three phases. First a feasibility study, next an agreement on a contract and grant and on the ownership of any works produced and finally the possible public exhibition of an artist's work.

APG is a charitable trust which Barbara Latham would like to see as part of the Arts Council, which has given some *financial help.*

The Civil Service Department, which accepted the scheme in principle, did so after careful examination of the results so far. They included:

British Steel: Two-year placement arranged with sculptor. Result: production of a number of works, sold with 50 per cent of proceeds going to company.

Esso: Artist attached to large tanker, primarily concerned with filming. Result: interesting and relevant observations about poor quality of communication between *shore and sea which had been* worrying Esso for some time; ideas about use of books and magazines and siting of posters to get ideas over to crew.

Artists are looking at the environment generally—at the areas of noise and clean air, and they feel that in the health field, it is often better to call in an artist to make contact with the elderly and the mentally handicapped rather than a behavioural psychologist.

It all means an end, APG says, to the "two culture" situation, and it has seen a distinct improvement on previous relations between the worlds of art, science, social circumstance and practice.

Kenneth Gosling

Daniel Doncaster & Sons Limited

Extracts from the Annual Report

Record profits for the year ended 31 March, 1975 due to continued *development and high level of activity throughout the year.* All companies have made profits in excess of last year.

Increasing success in export markets.

Capital spent in the last three years £2,500,000 will enable company to take advantages of future opportunities.

Dividend increased to 2.5533p per share net—maximum permitted.

First two months results have been very good. Continue to be busy in most activities.

	1975 £	1974 £
TURNOVER	**33,250,000**	20,610,000
Profit before taxation	**2,737,000**	798,000
Dividends	***276,000***	254,000
Per share net	**2.5533p**	2.3469p
RETAINED PROFITS	**1,106,000**	538,000

Directors have recommended the conditional offer of 101p per share in cash, received from International Nickel Limited, for the whole of the issued share capital of the company.

Doncasters will continue to operate as a separate entity and under existing names and management.

Doncasters and International Nickel Limited's subsidiary Henry Wiggin & Company Limited, have had long standing and complementary relationships.

Daniel Doncaster & Sons Limited, Sheffield

Subsidiary companies:
Doncasters Sheffield Limited
Doncasters Monk Bridge Limited
Doncasters Moorside Limited
Doncasters Blaenavon Limited
John Brereton & Company Limited
Hingley Rings Limited
Whittingham & Porter Limited

Associated company:
Donhad Forgings Pty Limited, Perth, Western Australia.

Business Diary in Europe: Exchange of views

ominent feature of last s elections for Stock Ex- e committees was the re- on of Kenneth Crabbe as nan of the subcommittee EEC, OECD and FIDV- rs (FIDV stands for ation International des es de Valeurs).

bbe has been chairman the committee was d two years ago. Its chief on is to formalize Stock nge views towards the and it has thus been in a of suspended animation the referendum period. Crabbe hopes, it will be *o get back to work.*

committee's recommen- is usually end up in front e United Kingdom dele- to the Committee of EEC Exchange Chairmen, the hild of George Loveday, as just retired from the nanship of the United on exchange. This com- will hold its third meet- October in Milan.

bbe's knowledge of inter- al share trading is by no restricted to theory. He leading light at Black- the jobbing firm, widely ed as the doyen of the are market until it merged Wedd, Durlacher Mor- where Crabbe is now a partner.

principal achievement to of the Committee of EEC men has been the agree- soon to be formalized, of *gements for simultaneous* suspensions on United lom and continental bour- With two major London *jobbers now quoting a range of* French and German stocks, this sort of problem could arise sooner than expected.

Crabbe accompanied Loveday to the previous two sessions of the EEC committee and will presumably accompany Michael Marriott, who has succeeded Loveday both as United Kingdom chairman and as British representative on the EEC committee.

Bankfrau

There appears to be a good chance that a woman will become West Germany's top banking watchdog. It is understood that Bonn Finance Minister Hans Apel intends to propose Ingelore Bähre for the presidency of the federal office supervising the German banking industry.

If the proposal is accepted by the Cabinet, Bähre will take over the West Berlin-based authority as successor to Dr Günter Dürre, who is retiring on grounds of age.

If selected Bähre will become only the second woman at present running a top federal government authority. She will join Hildegard Bartels, who *since 1972 has been chief of the* federal statistics office in Wiesbaden.

Bähre has been Vice-President of the banking supervisory office since 1971. She was born in 1920, has a reputation for energy and has shown that she can be tough when necessary. After the IOS debacle, it was *she who cut back the number of* foreign investment funds allowed to operate in West Germany to 35 from more than 200.

The supervisory office itself was catapulted into the limelight by the Herstatt failure a year ago. As a result of that collapse, its next president can expect to have greatly increased powers of intervention in the German banking system.

One of the few bills before *Parliament which may become* law before the end of the present legislative period in autumn, 1976, is for tightening control over the banks.

Belgian bribes

Despite recent court convictions it seems that the last has not been heard of what has been described as Belgium's "mini-Watergate".

Last month Germain Baudrin, former general manager of RTT, Belgium's state-run telephone and telegraph authority, *was obliged to hand over about* £400,000 of ill-gotten gains and was sent to prison for four years on conviction of receiving bribes, falsifying accounts and other charges.

Now Frank Pepermans, managing director of Bell Telephones of Antwerp, has been fined about £190 and given a six months' suspended sentence for corruption. It was alleged he sent gifts to Baudrin after the latter had awarded important RTT contracts to Bell.

A parliamentary commission conducting an inquiry into RTT'S affairs has published a report alleging evidence of a new scandal involving the organization, which, it claims, could be even bigger than the Baudrin episode.

Consultancy bid

Foreign shipbuilding interests are seeking to buy a substantial stake in Britain's most successful shipyard consultancy company, A. and P. Appledore International.

Since the failure of the Court Line group last year there have been a series of discussions with potential buyers of the Court Line stake, which at the time of its collapse held a 40 per cent interest in the consultancy concern. The other chief shareholder, with a 35 per cent stake, is the London and Overseas Freighters group. The balance of the equity in International was held by a private company, Shipbuilding Services, whose shareholders included a number of Court Line executives.

After the government rescue of Court Line the consultancy has continued to operate and is currently employed as consultant on big redevelopment projects being undertaken by yards in Britain and overseas.

Discussions now in progress over the Court stake involve a major European shipbuilder but progress has been slow. The would-be buyer has so far failed to secure the necessary authorization from its government to enable the deal to go through.

Birthday quiz

Franz Heinrich Ulrich, the chief executive of Deutsche Bank, celebrated his 65th birthday yesterday and in so doing opened up a year-long speculation as to who will be his successor at the top of Germany' biggest commercial bank.

The Deutsche Bank, unlike many other companies in Germany, has a strict rule that chief executives should retire at the end of their 65th year.

Ulrich has been with the Deutsche Bank almost 40 years and for the past eight years has been the spokesman of the managing board—that is the top man in the day-to-day management of the bank. During his period of control he is credited with broadening the bank's international horizons.

At the moment there is no "Crown Prince" to take over Ulrich's position. However, it is certain that his successor will *be elected from the ranks of* the Deutsche Bank's managing board.

Even at this early stage one can narrow down the front runners to board members F. Wilhelm Christians, who is also president of the German Private Banking Association, and Wilfried Guth. An outsider is a member of the younger generation of German bankers, Alfred Herrhausen, who has made his name by bringing some of Germany's more notable lame duck companies back to profitability.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Modest rise in tanker rates

Freight report

Its most interesting week for some time was had by the tanker market. There were no surprises, but rates have maintained the modest impetus of the last week or so. In addition there were more fixtures, new orders and greater interest than for some weeks.

The rate structure for 80/100,000 tonners saw a definite improvement. This was shown by the Worldscale 52.5 paid for the 100,000-ton World Standard, which went from the Red Sea to Western options.

Owners have been cautiously optimistic about the short term future. There is a shortage of active trading vessels in the Persian Gulf. Only three million tons of active tonnage is available for the whole of July. Charterers in need of cover have had to be very selective and move delicately

Although the voyage market appears to have stopped tottering, and is showing positive signs of maintaining its equilibrium for some time to come, interest in the timecharter market is still sparse. It was virtually confined to Exxon's booking of a 269,000-ton Indian new building for 12 months at around Worldscale 24.22.

The dry cargo market has had a very quiet week except on Monday, when a flood of relatively old fixtures were reported for the first time.

Bryanston to sell City & County

Bryanston Finance has agreed to sell to W. M. Mann & Co (Investments) its subsidiary, City and County House Purchase Company, whose principal activity is the provision of finance for the purchase of heritable property. The consideration, payable in cash on completion, will be £125,000 together with an additional sum of £15,000 which relates to accrued profits of City and County. City and County will repay to Bryanston Finance, on completion, its entire loan account together with accrued interest.

The proceeds of the sale, together with the loan repayment, will be used to reduce the indebtedness of the National Union Bank.

Tobenoil expects record year

Mr Thomas Kenny, chairman of Tobenoil, says in the annual report that it is not unreasonable to expect that profits for the current year will show a further increase.

Manufacturers of automatic packaging, wrapping, bottle-filling and labelling machinery, the group started the year with outstanding orders of about £2m, the same level as a year ago. "A sizable part of our sales (36 per cent) are to overseas countries and we aim to increase this proportion", the chairman states.

The group has cash resources of £700,000 after paying for Purdy Machinery Company; the purchase of Unified Industries; and spending £250,000 on expansion of two factories

London Tin hope to hold dividend for current year

Unless there is a pick-up in world-wide industrial activity within the coming months so as to cause the tin market to become more buoyant, income at London Tin must inevitably decline during 1976-77, Mr D. R. Mitchell tells shareholders in his chairman's statement. He points out, however, that the statistical position of tin is such that a swing in the right direction could well take place as soon as there are signs of recovery. Income during 1975-76 will only reflect in part the impact of greatly increased costs, a lower tin price and lower exports experienced by the mining companies and he is hopeful that the dividend will be maintained at 7p a share net.

Last year, pre-tax profits improved from £2.87m to £3.96m.

Haw Par and Pernas Securities control 50.4 per cent of the equity and are under an obligation to the Takeover Panel to offer 197p a share to the minority shareholders.

Nation Life hearing fixed for July 16

The liquidator, Mr G. A. Weiss, of National Life Insurance, reports that pursuant to directions of the Registrar given on July 3 the summons in the Companies Court which the liquidator has instituted for rulings as to determination of policy values and associated matters has now been adjourned into court for the substantive hearing.

The Companies Court Judge has acceded to representations as to the urgency of obtaining such rulings, and has fixed July 16 as the date for commencement of the hearing. In view of the number and complexity of the questions to be decided it is not yet possible to indicate when the hearing will be concluded.

Scott & Robertson "caution"

The first quarter of the new financial year to May 30 has seen much improved profit levels compared with the latter half of 1974-75, says the chairman of Scott & Robertson, the Dundee-based jute and textiles group. But he warns shareholders that this improvement does not indicate the pattern for the rest of the year. In June a slackening in demand was again experienced.

WILLIAM PICKLES
By improved stock control and other economies, the group is in a "strong financial position", reports chairman.

AVENUE CLOSE
Despite the recent fall in property values, company's holdings have continued to appreciate and this is largely due to the rental reversions on its West End properties, which will start to accrue in the current year, chairman reports in his annual statement.

AUTOMATIC REVENUE CONTROLS
Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds sold its 60 per cent holding in Automatic Revenue Controls (Europa) of Watford on July 3 to Mr L. J. Easton and Mr P. R. Ellwood. On the same date, Internatio Muller NV of Rotterdam acquired a majority interest in the company.

M. MOLE & SON
Loss for 1974, £76,000 (profit, £28,000). No dividend (1.49p gross last time). Return to profitability expected this year.

STURTEVANT ENGINEERING
Sturtevant (subsidiary of Drake & Cubitt Holdings) are to sell their gas cleaning division to Peabody Ltd for more than £500,000.

MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL
Board propose ex gratia payment of £40,000 to Mr F. W. Harris, who has resigned as chairman and managing director because of ill-health.

PYRAMID GROUP (PUBLISHERS)
Chairman says, since publication of group accounts, contracts have been exchanged with Computer Management Group for sale of group shares in its subsidiary Pyramid Computer Services of over £265,000. Payment will be made over "minimum of four years and a maximum of six years".

HAT GROUP ACQUISITION
For an initial cash payment of £100,000 Hat Group has acquired Steel Preservation (Southampton) with its subsidiaries Steel Preservation (Gibraltar) and Steel Preservation (Malta).

BRUNNING GROUP
Chairman reports that, whatever may lie in the year ahead, he is sure the group will be able to achieve the "best level of profits possible" in the circumstances.

UEM GROUP
The trading outlook for the current year is uncertain, chairman reports. Sales for the first quarter are ahead of the previous year, but are still running at a lower volume.

DANIEL DONCASTER
First two months of the current year have been "very good" and the board sees continued activity for the months ahead, reports Mr R. Doncaster, chairman. Formal documents sent out containing recommended offer by International Nickel.

Dealers cagey despite spate of new issues

Euromarkets

Short-term Eurodollar interest rates were up by almost three-quarters of a point last week, Citibank's higher prime rate merely putting the seal on the firmer trend. Eurobond prices duly softened by a half point or so, and there was an ominous indication of current feeling in the decision to raise the coupon on Electricité de France's 50m SDR issue to 9 per cent.

But while none of this is causing any particular alarm—having slowed down the previous week, the rate of new issue announcements was back into top gear last week—dealers can be heard resurrecting all the old doubts.

The first point is that the "positive carry", the profit margin to a trader between the costs to him of borrowing money and the yields on the inventory he holds, has been dwindling to more modest levels

Secondly, there remains a strong feeling among dealers that much of the stock which has been rushed into the market at such speed and apparently absorbed so easily has not in fact been placed in firm hands, and could be thrust back on to the market again quite quickly in the event of a shake-out.

For all that, the market is continuing to demonstrate its inventiveness. Last week saw the arrival of the first black African country as a borrower with a $15m five-year issue by Gabon at a coupon of 10¼ per cent.

More significant was the $30m convertible issue by Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba). The offering is designed by the lead manager Nikko Securities and the Arab Finance Corporation, chiefly for Middle East consumption which will be viewed as a play by many European investors for. in addition to the conventional terms (6¾ per cent for 15 years with a 10 per cent conversion premium—very much in the traditional range for Japanese convertibles) it offers the opportunity to redeem at 112 per cent after five years.

So the investor has the choice of viewing the issue either as a conventional convertible or as a five-year straight note issue where the effective yield maturity is 9.15 per cent.

Christopher Wilkinson

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	Redpm Yld
$ STRAIGHTS		
AIDC 10¼ 1981 ..	102¼	9.65
Airtrans 8¾ 1988 ..	88	10.41
Ashland 8 1987 ..	93½	9.06
BICC 7¾ 1987 ..	72	12.58
Bristol 8¼ 1979 ..	91	11.25
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989 ..	87	10.32
Burlington 7¾ 1987 ..	91¼	8.97
Carrier 8 1987 ..	91	9.27
Chevron 7 1980 ..	98	7.39
Conoco 7 1980 ..	98	7.49
Conoco 8 1986 ..	93¾	8.97
Cons Pood 7¼ 1991 ..	82	8.95
Coventry 8¾ 1981 ..	91	11.05
Coventry 8¾ 1980 ..	90	10.90
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	94	9.40
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	103	9.35
Cutler Hammer 8 1987 ..	92	9.13
Dana 8 1987 ..	91¼	9.20
Denmark Kingdom 7¼ 1990 ..	84½	9.48
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991 ..	80	9.77
Dundee 9¾ 1983 ..	95½	10.04
Escom 9¾ 1989 ..	91	10.49
Escom Floating Rate 1982 ..	98¼	9.04
First Chicago 7 1980 ..	96¾	7.97
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984 ..	84	10.34
GATX 8¼ 1987 ..	79	11.38
Guardian Royal 8 1987 ..	79	10.91
Hambros 7¾ 1987 ..	81	9.84
International Util 8¼ 1992 ..	96	9.04
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988 ..	76	11.24
Manchester 8¾ 1981 ..	90	10.40
Mexico 8¾ 1991 ..	86	10.85
Michelin 7¾ 1988 ..	84½	9.68
Mitsubishi 8 1989 ..	90½	8.99
Motorola 8 1987 ..	90½	8.75
Nat & Grindlay 7¾ 1987	88	9.40
National Coal Board 8¾ 1998 ..	87	10.45
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980 ..	103½	8.20
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987 ..	97½	8.38
Occidental 7¾ 1984 ..	74	10.26
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	91¼	9.14
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	100¼	8.71
Pennwalt 8 1981 ..	91¼	9.16
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	82¼	8.85
Scandia 7¾ 1990 ..	85	9.07
Scanraft 8¾ 1988 ..	86½	10.57
Shell 7¾ 1987 ..	93¾	8.41
Standard Oriake 10¼ 1981 ..	104	9.34
Slough 8 1988 ..	76	10.48
South Africa 8 1987 ..	86	10.33
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980 ..	103	7.62
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 ..	90	8.48
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988 ..	95¾	8.62
Sybron 8 1987 ..	90¼	9.08
Temeco 7¾ 1987 ..	88¾	9.01
Textron 7¾ 1987 ..	89	9.79
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	85¼	8.58
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	98	7.44

	Price	Red Y
Union Oil 7¾ 1987 ..	92¼	8
Venezuela 8¾ 1987 ..	96	8
Volvo 8 1987 ..	88¾	9
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987 ..	84	10
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981 ..	106¾	8
Charter (DM) 6¼ 1988/83 ..	80¼	10
Courtaulds (DM) 6¼ 1969/84 ..	83½	10
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	102	8
Escom (DM) 7 1975/88 ..	74¾	10
Grampian (DM) 6¾ 1972/87 ..	87½	8
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86 ..	91	9
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 6¾ 1980 ..	105¾	8
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	92	8
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1983 ..	106¾	8
Sudafrica (DM) 8¼ 1970/85 ..	94½	8
Swn Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988 ..	91½	8
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987 ..	64	65
American Express 4¾ 1987 ..	92	51
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	57	10
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	107	7
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	102	7
Bolden 5 1992 ..	52	30
Borden 6¾ 1991 ..	101	20
Broadway Hale 7¾ 1987	75	30
Carnation 4¾ 1987 ..	90	30
Chevron 5 1992 ..	101½	1
Cummins 6¾ 1986 ..	81	110
Dart 4¾ 1987 ..	90	35
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	117	8
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	87	34
Eaton 5 1987 ..	72	55
Ford 5 1988 ..	75	50
Ford 6 1986 ..	86	50
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	80	20
Gould 5 1987 ..	84½	8
General Electric 4½ 1987	88	34
Halliburton 4½ 1987 ..	137	8
Harris 5 1987 ..	68	38
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	81	15
ITT 5 1987 ..	70	65
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 ..	120	15
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	133	40
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	83½	18
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	83½	8
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	80	35
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	101	5
Rank Org 4¾ 1993 ..	63	70
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	98	7
Squibb 4¾ 1987 ..	88½	30
Texaco 4¾ 1988 ..	78	35
Union Carbide 4¾ 1990	108½	11
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	85	30
Xerox Corp 5 1988 ..	78	65

DM = Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities London.

Business appointments

Deputy managing director at Standard & Chartered

Mr R. A. S. Lane will become sole managing director of Standard and Chartered Banking Group at the end of September, when his present joint managing director, Mr H. R. Reed, retires after 45 years' service. Meanwhile, Mr P. A. Graham has been appointed deputy managing director.

Mr Derek E. Davis has been made a director of T. Clarke.

Mr David Broome and Mr Michael Monaghan have joined the board of Ricardo and Co Engineers (1927).

Mr E. L. B. Turner, managing director of DRG Flexible Packaging, is to succeed Mr J. S. Camm as chief executive of the packaging division and managing director of DRG Packaging as from August 1. Mr J. M. Woolley will succeed Mr Turner as managing director of DRG Flexible Packaging.

Mr Francis Murphy has been made general secretary of the European Federation of Dairy Retailers.

Mr Richard Pollen has become a director of Charles Barker City. Mr Anthony Cardew becomes an associate director.

Mr Dennis Wrigley, chairman of Dennis Wrigley Associates, has been elected president of the Association of Building Component Manufacturers.

Mr T. F. Brockwell, a director of Walter Judd, has been made joint managing director. Mr S. W. Wainman, an associate director, has joined the main board and Mr J. J. Judd has been made an associate director.

Mr John Hutchins has been made a director of L. M. Fischel and of its subsidiary, L. M. Fischel (Sugar).

Mr M. D. A. Gilliat has been made a director of Moran Tea Holdings.

Mr G. G. B. MacDonald has become assistant manager, dealing room, at Butler Till, sterling money brokers.

Mr K. E. Atha and Mr C. W. R. Hutchison have joined the board of London and Midland Industrials.

Mr M. Ulfane has joined the board of Westool.

Mr D. E. W. Thomas has been made managing director of Steel Brothers.

Mr Neville Stokes, director and general manager of SE Chemicals, has been made managing director.

Mr John Shone, director of Wilson King, has been elected president of the Liverpool & District Millers' Association.

Mr F. Matt Templeton, commercial director of Rotherwell Plant Health, has been made managing director.

Mr Liam Hunter has joined CompAir as director of corporate relations.

Mr James Carver has been appointed chief inspector of Mines & Quarries.

Mr Scott Burns has been made manufacturing director of J. Samuel White. Mr Alexander Clark becomes financial director and Mr Donald Whitehouse engineering director.

After a long association with Reema Construction, Mr B. W. Tawse has retired from the chairmanship. Mr P. J. Franklin will combine the duties of chairman and managing director.

Mr Brian Milton has been made group personnel executive of the Low and Bonar Group.

Mr K. Maliphant has become a director of Phonogram.

Mr H. B. Sculthorpe, general manager of the Darlington bearings division, and Mr H. A. Meakins, general manager of the Coventry bearings and specialties division, have been appointed directors of The Torrington Company.

Mr P. R. Scott has been made a director of Brittains. He retains his present positions of managing director of Brittains Plastics and managing director of the plastics and light engineering divisional board of the Brittains Group.

Mr Walter Paton has been appointed a director of Buck & Hickman.

Mr Maxwell Boyd and Mr Brian Groves have been appointed to the board of Datsun UK. Mr Boyd is to be director, press and public relations, and Mr Groves marketing and advertising director.

Mr J. D. Kidd, Mr C. D. Reynolds and Mr D. A. Lucas have been elected to the board of Gilgate Holdings.

Mr Frank Pilling has been named president of the transportation equipment group of Borg-Warner Corporation. He succeeds Mr Robert Bass, who has been elected president of Borg-Warner.

Mr David Mann has been made managing director of Tradition Securities.

Mr G. R. Fisher has been named a director of J. N. Dobbin.

Mr Frederic Harris has resigned as chairman and managing director and from the board of Marshalls Universal. Mr Roger Doughty has ben made chairman and Mr John Oliver managing director.

Mr H. Bainbridge and Mr P. Bainbridge have retired as joint chairmen of Bainbridge Bros (Engineers) but remain on the board. Mr D. Fredjohn is the new chairman.

Mr G. N. Bancroft, Mr S. A. Goldsmith, Mr D. L. P. Hill and Mr R. A. Stone have joined the board of Slater Walker Trust Management.

Mr Leslie Thorogood is now commercial director of Spillers Food Services International.

Mr Patrick Masters has been appointed head of the sugar trading division of metal and commodity brokers Rudolf Wolff.

Mr F. Clarke, previously director of IBM United Kingdom's data processing division, has been made general manager of a new general business group to be responsible for the company's general systems and office products activities in the United Kingdom.

Mr John Phillips has been made chairman of the Distributive Industry Training Board.

Mr Roger Pinnington has become deputy managing director of Cam Gears.

Mr R. Langford has joined the board of Fluidrive Engineering.

Mr C. F. Simmons has resigned as chairman of Stephen Smith and as a director. Mr J. B. Chaplin has been appointed to the board as chairman.

Mr J. Goldstein has resigned from the board of Selincourt. Mr L. Lurie is made a director.

Mr George Linstead, managing director of Cubitts General Contracts, has joined the main board of Holland, Hannen and Cubitts.

Mr Geoffrey Marshall will be joining Bally's Shoe Co as managing director on August 1. He will also become a director of Bally's Shoe Factories (Norwich).

Dr A. G. Lehmann has become chairman of the Industrial Council for Educational and Training Technology.

Mr D. E. W. Thomas has been made managing director of Steel Brothers.

Mr Philip Preston has been promoted to the board of The First National Bank of Chicago C.I. and also becomes its manager.

Sir Eric Drake, chairman of British Petroleum, has been elected to the board of Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Mr Gerard Cuddy has been made a director of Koyo (UK).

Mr G. T. Dee has joined the board of McCorquodale.

Dr Raymond Sharp, director, advisory division, Cement and Concrete Association, has become president of the Institution of Highway Engineers.

Rand Selection Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS AND NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

Finance

Rand Selection has enjoyed a very long and close relationship with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited which is strengthened by an agreement with Anglo American Corporation whereby Rand Selection has the right to participate in new business undertaken by Anglo American Corporation (excluding diamond business). The effect of this agreement is that the balance of new business, after laying off all other participations, is shared as to two-thirds by Anglo American Corporation and one-third by Rand Selection. Through the exercise of this right Rand Selection has not only extended its mining and industrial interests in Southern Africa but has participated in the international development of the Anglo American Corporation Group.

Companies in the Anglo American Group are now clearly moving into a phase of substantial expansion and Rand Selection requires, and will require, considerable further finance to fund its participation in the wide range of investments that this programme will cover.

The company will continue to retain funds to finance a major part of these requirements and has available considerable loan facilities from Anglo American Corporation. However, as some of the investments will be in the equity of companies, the board considers it appropriate to meet a portion of the company's requirements by way of preference capital rather than loan capital and therefore proposes the issue at par of R30 million five year cumulative redeemable preference shares. These preference shares will be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company or at the option of a 75 per cent majority of the preference shareholders at three months' notice and those not redeemed will be redeemed in full on the 30th September 1980. The dividend rate will be 7½ per cent per annum, but this can be varied at the instance of either the directors of the company or the preference shareholders, depending on market rates ruling from time to time, provided however that any variation in the rate shall be subject to the passing of a resolution by the board of directors and the written consent of three-fourths of the preference shareholders.

Anglo American Corporation and associates have agreed to subscribe at par for the redeemable preference shares and accordingly it is not proposed to obtain a Stock Exchange listing for the preference shares. Copies of this agreement will be available for inspection by shareholders at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg and at 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ during normal business hours from 7th July 1975 to 29th July 1975.

In order to give effect to these proposals it is necessary to convene a general meeting of members to increase the authorised capital of the company from R24 000 000 to R54 000 000 by the creation of 30 000 000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of R1 each and to insert a further clause into the company's Articles of Association specifying the rights attaching to the preference shares. It will also be necessary to pass an ordinary resolution empowering the directors to issue the new preference shares. The rights attaching to the proposed new shares are fully set out in the attached notice of meeting.

Since 30th September 1974, the date of the latest financial year end, no capital of the company other than shares issued on conversion of the company's 6½ per cent convertible bearer bonds has been issued for cash or otherwise, nor have any commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms in connection with the issue or sale of any capital of the company been granted. No capital of the company is proposed to be issued or is under option, or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option otherwise than as outlined in this circular.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of members of Rand Selection Corporation Limited will be held at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg on Tuesday 29th July 1975 at 14h00 for the purpose of considering and, if deemed fit, of passing, with or without modification, the following special and ordinary resolutions in terms of the Companies Act, 1973, as amended:

Special Resolution No. 1

That the authorised share capital of the company is hereby increased from R24 000 000 divided into 48 000 000 shares of 50 cents each to R54 000 000 divided into:

(a) 48 000 000 shares of 50 cents each which shares shall be designated ordinary shares, and

(b) 30 000 000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of R1 each, by the creation of 30 000 000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of R1 each, which shall be subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Articles of Association of the company.

Special Resolution No. 2

That subject to the passing and registration of special resolution No. 1 above, the company's Articles of Association are hereby amended by the incorporation of the following additional article numbered 163:

163. The following conditions shall apply to the cumulative redeemable preference shares of the company (hereinafter referred to as "the said preference shares")

(a) The right to receive out of the profits available for distribution a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum which shall be calculated quarterly up to the end of December, March, June and September in each year and which will be payable in January, April, July and October in each year. However, should market conditions change, the said rate shall be subject to negotiations between the directors and the preference shareholders to reflect market rates ruling from time to time. Any variation in the rate which shall only take effect from the commencement of any such quarter, shall be subject to the passing of a resolution by the board of directors and the written consent of three-fourths of the preference shareholders. From the date of allotment to 30th September 1975 the dividend shall be at the said rate of 7½ per cent per annum, payable in October 1975. Dividends on the said preference shares shall be calculated and paid on the nominal value of the shares and in priority to any dividends on any shares not ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the said preference shares.

(b) The said preference shares shall be redeemed at par either out of the distributable reserves of the company which would otherwise be available for dividends or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of redemption as follows:

(1) By not later than 30th September 1980 or at the option of the company at any time or times before that date upon the company giving three months' written notice to redeem all or any of the said preference shares.

(2) Provided the company's distributable reserves are not less than an amount equal to the nominal value of the unredeemed preference shares then outstanding the company shall be obliged to redeem all or any of the said preference shares then in issue if at least 3 months prior thereto:

(i) the company has received a written request for redemption in whole or in part from the holders of not less than 75 per cent of such preference shares then outstanding; or

(ii) there has been conveyed to the company a decision in favour of redemption either in whole or in part, taken by means of a resolution passed by the holders of not less than three-fourths of the preference shares present and voting either in person or by proxy at a separate general meeting of the holders of preference shares. To every such general meeting all the provisions of these presents relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply except that the quorum thereof shall consist of not less than two persons holding or representing by proxy not less than one-half of the nominal amount of the said preference shares then in issue, except that if at any adjourned meeting such quorum is not present the members then present shall form a quorum.

The redemption of any of the said preference shares pursuant to (1) or (2) above shall be subject to payment simultaneously therewith of a sum equal to the amount of all arrears of the cumulative dividend (whether declared or undeclared) on the said preference shares then outstanding calculated to the date of redemption. Any redemption monies payable in respect of the said preference shares shall be payable on the due date at a place specified by the company in Johannesburg against delivery to the company of the relative certificates for cancellation and as from that date such shares shall cease to rank for dividend unless on presentation of the certificates default is made in paying the redemption monies. In any case in which some only of the shares comprised in a certificate are redeemed a fresh certificate shall be issued for the balance. Unclaimed redemption monies shall not bear interest against the company. Any partial redemption made pursuant to (1) or (2) above shall be made in proportion to the number of preference shares held by each shareholder.

(c) In the event of a winding up of the company, the holders of the said preference shares shall be entitled in priority to any payment to the holders of any shares not ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the said preference shares, to receive in full out of the assets of the company, a return of the capital paid up on such shares together with a sum equivalent to any arrears of dividend calculated to the date of redemption (whether declared or undeclared) but the said preference shares shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.

(d) The right to the holders of the said preference shares to receive notice of and to be present at any general meeting of the company, but not to vote thereat unless:

(i) the dividend on the said preference shares is three months in arrear, and for this purpose the dividend shall be deemed to be payable quarterly on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October in each year in respect of the previous three months ending on the 31st December, 31st March, 30th June and 30th September respectively, or

(ii) any resolution is being proposed at such meeting directly affecting any of the rights attached to the said preference shares of the interests of the holders thereof including any resolution for the winding up of the company, or for the reduction of its capital.

(e) No further capital ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the said preference shares shall be created without the consent in writing of the holders of 75 per cent of the said preference shares or the sanction of a resolution passed by the holders of not less than three-fourths of the preference shares present and voting either in person or by proxy at a separate general meeting of such holders.

To every such general meeting all the provisions of these presents relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply except that the quorum thereof shall be members holding or representing by proxy one half of the nominal amount of the issued preference shares, but if at any adjourned meeting such quorum is not present the members present shall form a quorum.

(f) That subject to the provisions of Section 221 of the Statutes, the Directors shall have the power to re-issue all or any of the said preference shares which may be redeemed prior to 30th September 1980.

Ordinary Resolution

That subject to the passing and registration of special resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 above, the directors are hereby authorised to allot and issue at par all or any portion of the 30 000 000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of R1 each at such time or times, upon such terms and conditions and to such person or persons, company or companies as they may determine.

The reasons for proposing the special resolutions are contained in the circular to members which accompanies this notice of general meeting and the effects thereof are apparent from the texts of the resolutions.

The transfer register and register of members of the company will be closed from 21st July to 29th July 1975, both days inclusive.

Holders of share warrants to bearer who wish to vote or attend the meeting in person or by proxy must comply with the regulations of the company under which share warrants to bearer are issued.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and speak and, on a poll, to vote thereat in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

Registered Office:
44 Main Street
JOHANNESBURG
2001

Postal Address:
P.O. Box 61587
MARSHALLTOWN
2107

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
Secretaries
Per: B. P. Saunders, *Divisional Secretary*

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct
EC1P 1AJ

7th July 1975

John Beales

Associated Companies Limited

The 27th Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 4th July 1975 in Nottingham. The following points were made by the Chairman, Mr. G. R. Herrick, in his Statement:—

Extracts from Chairman's Statement — A disappointing result in a year of difficulties and problems of inflation, when despite an 18% increase in Turnover to £9,500,000, Pre-tax Profits fell to £240,000. There was a marked change in the pattern of despatches during the last four months of the year, and Stocks of finished goods increased substantially. Margins were under considerable pressure, whilst costs increased, e.g. Payroll from £2,000,000 to £2,900,000, mainly since 1st January 1975. Since the close of the Financial Year despatches of finished goods have increased, and Stocks have been reduced. These Stocks had been valued with the utmost prudence at 19th March 1975. The Board have taken steps to find the way back to improved profitability.

10 years record	*Turnover*	*Pre-tax Profits*
1966	£3,388,000	£266,000
1970	£5,683,000	£338,000
1975	**£9,508,000**	**£240,000**

Marathon

John Beales Associated Companies, Limited
Peveril Works, Peveril Street, Nottingham.

ROWTON HOTELS

Addressing shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 2nd July, 1975 at the London Park Hotel, the Chairman, Mr. W. B. Harris, Q.C., said:

It was a difficult year. But the company remains financially one of the strongest Hotel Groups in the country.

Occupancy in our London Hotels—Mount Pleasant, London Park, and the Grand—was, as expected, slightly lower. But our London Hostels with 2,180 beds have done well.

At Parkview, Birmingham, the new high standards of comfort have still to become better known.

The Mill Hotel, Sudbury, Suffolk, temporarily closed for structural correction, is expected to re-open in the Autumn.

Based on trading results so far this year net income should be sufficient to maintain the increased dividend.

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…CIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

…ey de… …issue… …sults

…Euromal Group …way

…ts are fewer in …this week's pro…ents: Imperial …rim (Thursday) …ve all others. …al results include …roups Ellerman …opner (both due …fix, Butterfield- …Southern-Evans, …Associated News- …rete, John Wadd- …7 Holdings and …Details :— …nals. — Bambergers, …dustries, Ellerman …on Centre Properties, …ton, Ropner Hold- …ock Conversion Trust …Alexanders Discount …man. …Finals. — Butter- …7, Kimpher, L. C. P. …Southern-Evans, and …7, Finals. — Alliance …er, Assoc. Leisure, …wspapers, Braby Les- …ol Evening Post, …Geo. Salter and J. …

…Finals. — Airfix, …Engineers, Daily …G. H. Downing, E. …ings, Green King, and …Somers. Interims.— …t and Imperial Group. …Final. — Trafford

De Beers look set for modest recovery

Mining

Next week will see the announcement of the sales in the six months to June by the *Central Selling Organisation*, the De Beers diamond marketing subsidiary which handles well over 80 per cent of the world's diamond output.

These will be looked at with keener interest than usual after the setback experienced in the second half of last year. Then there was a decline from the opening R535m to R314m.

A useful, but not a hard-and-fast indicator is the relationship between United Kingdom exports of diamonds, and imports from South Africa. As I mentioned a few weeks ago, exports in the first four months of this year seemed surprisingly strong.

If exports to Switzerland are excluded (these are believed to be largely stock movements), the monthly sequence from January is £30m, £36m, £39m and £46m for April. In May sales of £46m were recorded again, but it is thought that June exports were lower. Still, one should look for total CSO half-yearly sales of around R350m.

Against first-half imports last year from *South Africa* of £85m, the total this year to the end of May was already £80m, pointing to an above-average content of De Beers' own production in CSO sales. These carry appreciably higher *margins than bought-in goods* where a turn of perhaps 10 per cent is made. Consolidated Diamond Mines, which produces a high proportion of the quality diamonds, is raising production this year by around 12½ per cent to 1.77m carats.

The De Beers share price in London is still largely governed by the dollar premium and the blocked rand discount. It is, therefore, to the ex-premium price that one should look to make an investment judgment. On the assumption that, at worst, the dividend will be only maintained at last year's 25c (just under 16p) non-residents are buying a yield of nearly 8.2 per cent at 195p This *is equivalent to 315p* cum premium.

Now we come to earnings. Let us not ignore investment income. It contributed 27 per cent of the R341m gross revenue and will show a further advance due to higher industrial and gold dividends. *Some improvement on diamond account* is likely in the second half.

I still think that De Beers will show a slight recovery in *earnings above the 56c of last* year to place the shares on an ex-premium p/e of around 5 or around 8½ cum premium. But the dominant influence *could well be Wall Street*. Its present firmness could continue and De Beers itself might come back into favour. Shareholders should certainly retain their holdings.

A brief announcement in Johannesburg last Thursday was disturbing for the gold mining industry. It was that Mr Ken De Preez, chairman of the Council of Mining Unions, had *declared a dispute with the* Chamber of Mines.

Fortunately, the disputes procedure *in the industry* is well covered by legislation, initially *introduced after the savage and* bloody strikes of 1922 when the military was called in. The argument revolves round the claim of the eight white unions, led by the Mine Workers Union, for a five day week in place of the effective 5½ days now worked.

It is estimated that unless the *unions concede something* the industry and hence the Republic will lose around R250m (£160m) a year.

Whatever the outcome, the *industry will be called upon to* bear increased costs.

Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

Briefly

GREENING—JOHNSON & FIRTH BROWN

JFB have now replied to points made in earlier circular from Greening board; they are confident that CEC permission will be *given for* merger and remind Greening shareholders that offers *close today*.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC BID

Hongkong Electric is making an offer for Hongkong and China Gas. For every 500 shares of 33⅓p each of Hongkong Gas, it will offer 1,250 $2 (HK) shares of Hongkong Electric plus $4,000 (HK) in cash.—Reuter.

PATENT INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Although initially costly, the recent reorganization of the Birmingham-based Patent Industrial Group have cleared the company's decks for the development as a group of medium-sized engineering businesses, the annual report explains.

More share prices

The following will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be *published daily in Business* News :
Commercial & Industrial
Lyndale Engineering

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	51½	50¼*
All Plv Hldgs 8¼ Ln '92-97	36	35
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	47¼	47¼
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	50¾	49¾
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	51¼	51¼*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	17p	17½p
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	61¾	61
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	47¼*	47¼*
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	51	51½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	61¼	62
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	53½	53¼
Do Tonnage 9 '88	67¼	65
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	59	59
Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93	57¼	55¾
Barclays Int 7¼ Ln '86-91	54½	53¾
Bass Char 3¼ Ln '87-92	32	30½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-97	48¾	50¼
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	59½	58½
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	57½	57½
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	57½	56½
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	69	69*
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	47	48¼
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	60¾*	56*
Do 7¾ '88-93	52½	51½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	56¼	55¼*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	55	64
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	50	52*
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	28	28½
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	38½	37¼
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	39	38
Brit Petrol 6 Deb '74-78	77¼	77¼*
Do 6 Deb '76-80	69	68*
Brit Shoes 7 '80-84	69	69*
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	28¼	28¼*
Burmah Oil 4¼ Deb '68-81	65	65
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	30¾	28
Do 7¼ Ln '81-86	55	55¼*
Burton Gp 9½ Ln '98-2005	57½	51½
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	53¾	51¼*
Do 9 '88-93	57	57
Coats Pats 4¼ Ln 2002-07	29¼	28*
Do 7¾ '90-95	46¾	43¼
Comm Union 7¾ Ln '88-93	52	51¼*
C'rage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	37¼	40
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	52¼*	56¼
Courtaulds 6¼ Ln '94-96	42	41¾
Do 7 '82-87	58½	58½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	54¾	54
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	44¾	44
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	74	44
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-7	45*	45*
Distillers 7¾ Ln '88-93	49½	48¾
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90	49¼	49¼
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	47¼	47¼
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	56¾	56¼
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	70½	69¾
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	41¼	48¼
Gallaher 6 Ln '85-85	55	55
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	50¼	50*
GEC 7¾ Ln '88-93	52	50*
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95	25	24
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	64	64
GUS 5½ Ln	27	28*
Do 7¾ Ln '85-88	50¼	50¼
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	51¼	51¼*
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	51*	51*
ICI 5¾ Ln '94-2004	33*	34½*
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91	51½	50½
Do 8 '88-93	55*	52*
Imperial GP 4 Ln '75-80	62¾	63
Do 7¾ 2004-09	45½	43¾
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	66	65½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	55	60¼
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	45	47¼
Land Secs 8½ 1992-97	54½	52*
Laporte 10¼ Db '94-99	65	65
Lewis Trust 6¼ 2nd '85-90	50¾	51½
Lucas J 7¾ Ln '85-88	55¼	55
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	39¾	37¼
Metal Box 10¼ Ln '92-97	68¼	68
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	70¼	68¼*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	60¼	61¼
Ranks Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81	65	66¼
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	48¼	48¾
Do 8¾ Ln '91-93	59½	56¼
Reckitt & Col 8¼ Deb '85-90	55¼	54
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	52¼	52¼*
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	48	48
Reyrolle Parsons 7¼ Ln '88-93	49	48¼
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	37½*	38*
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	45*	45*
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	57	56
Scott Newcastle 4¼ Deb '71-76	91½	91½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	51¼	51
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96	59¼	57¼
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	56¼*	56¼*
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	35*	35*
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	69¾	67¾
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	56¼	56¼
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	51½	49¼
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-89	45¼	45¼
Do 7¾ Ln '87-93	50¼	50¼*
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	54¼	55¼
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	24¼	24¼*
Do 6¾ '85-90	50¼	50¼
Tr'uan Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-95	52	51½
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	60	67¼
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	59	59*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	50	50¼*
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90	54½	53½
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	67¼	67¼
Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96	35¼	35¼
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	53¼	53¼*
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	56½	56
Watneys 7¾ Ln '91-96	38¼	39¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	51¼	51½
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	47¼	46¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	48¼	47¼
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	56¼	56¼
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	85	85
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	171	160
BPB 7¾ '89-94	71½	69
Bowring C. T. 1981	68	71
BICC 6¾ '88-93	53	68
Britain's 10½ '91-96	80	80
Brooke Bond 7 2003-8	41¼	41¼
GEC 7¾ '87-92	115	120*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	85	88
Guest Keen 6¼ '88-93	73	73*
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	93	92
Ind and Gen 4¼ '94-99	81	80¼
Lucas J. 6¼ 1980	71*	72¼
MEPC 5 '89-94	95	102
Midland Bank 7¼ '83-93	81	80¼*
Ready Mixed 8¼ 1978	82	80
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	82	81*
Stock Conv 5¾ 1984	1.54	1.54
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	78	78*
Trust Hse Forte 5¾ '83	70	80

*Ex dividend. † suspended.

Zambia faces crisis as foreign exchange reserves decline

By A Special Correspondent

Lusaka.—Zambia's economy, based almost entirely on copper exports, is facing one of its most *serious periodic crises* as foreign exchange reserves fall and low world prices make copper mining unprofitable.

On April 30, the country's foreign exchange reserves were below 24m. kwacha (about £17m.) and *informed sources* say they have fallen further *since*. This compares with reserves of 195m. kwacha last September.

When copper is weak, the fragility of the rest of the economy *and its reliance* on copper earnings, is exposed. *Although Zambia's leaders* and outside experts agree the country should be able to feed itself, foreign earnings from copper are used to buy food from abroad. Yet all the ingredients are present for Zambia to become a major granary, capable of producing surpluses for needier parts of the world.

Earlier last month, the Prime Minister, Mr Elijah Mudenda, said that, despite its abundant fertile land, Zambia is importing food which could be grown locally.

"The problem is we are not *well organized to utilize these* resources fully. Planning and purposeful use of the resources can completely remove the importation of almost every type *of food required*," he said.

To save foreign exchange, the government has introduced an import licence system which will make certain luxury and *non-essential imports either* disappear from the market or be in very short supply.

Informed sources say the government's commitment to the cutbacks is evident in that it issued only 6m Kwacha-worth of import licences for the April-*June quarter out of applications* for 172m kwacha.

International confidence in Zambia's *long-term strength* is illustrated by the volume of loans being given to help the country through its present crisis.

The *most important loans* are those the Government permitted Roan Consolidated mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines to raise in the international money market for maintaining plant, importing spares and raw materials and *financing expansion* in anticipation of an economic recovery.

Barclays Bank has lent RCM over 40m kwacha and a loan *of between 90m and 140m* kwacha from United States banks to NCCM is expected to be announced soon.

The current crisis has to be seen not only against the background of the low price of copper but against strategic transport problems landlocked Zambia faces as a result of the *political situation in Rhodesia* which has cut off the country's shortest and cheapest access to the sea.

The main outlet now is by the *Benguela railway to Lobito* port in the Portuguese territory of Angola. However, efficiency at Lobito has declined severely because of political unrest and violence in Angola prior to independence, *scheduled for later this year*.

At least 110,000 tonnes of Zambian goods are stuck in the port and ships are waiting offshore for up to 20 days for a chance to offload, incurring penalties of at least £800 a day.

Essential new equipment, spares and chemicals for the copper industry are trapped at Lobito and other African ports *and a large volume of copper* exports are caught in the bottleneck.

Zambia *hopes to open a new* dirt road soon to the Mozambique railhead at Tete so Zambian goods piling up at Beira port can be moved. But *this can only alleviate the* transport problem, not solve it.

Great hopes are being held out for the 1,860 km Tanzania-Zambia railway, being built by China at a cost of about 300m. Khacha, linking Zambia's *copperbelt with the port of* Dar es Salaam.

But copper industry officials *are worried about the ability of* Dar es Salaam to handle the quantities of copper they wish to transport by the new railway, due to begin operations *either late this year or in 1976*.

One official said: "Dar es Salaam is not adequately *equipped to handle the traffic* it will be getting. The railhead is not at the dockside, which necessitates expensive transhipments. Handling and berthing *facilities are inadequate*."

Even if the copper industry weathers the storm, there seems little doube Zambia will have to devote more attention to its agricultural potential and to manufacture based on locally *available raw materials*.

New Paris commodity rules approved

New rules governing the operation of commodity markets *in Paris and providing for* creation of a new clearing organization have been broadly *approved by the Paris Chamber* of Commerce, informed sources said.

*The rules have been trans*mitted to the Commerce Ministry for final approval and publication in the official journal in the next few days, ministry *sources said*.

However, some unspecified minor details still need finalizing, they added.

Under the new rules, devised to *modernise and strengthen* the commodity market, a new clearing organization will be established, operating strictly along banking lines to replace the former *Caisse de Liquidation des Affaires en Marchandise de Paris*.

Following the virtual cessation of activities on the international white sugar futures market last December, the board of the Caisse was suspended, its operations being run by a temporary administrator.

Officials hope the new market structure for coffee and cocoa *will be operational by July 15* but are less optimistic that the same date can be maintained *for sugar*.

The new general rules for the commodity market are divided into three main sections and once they have been *approved by the chamber*— which is responsible for the market—they will be published as a *ministerial order in the* official gazette, informed sources said.

The first of the three sections covers the basic rules of the *market, the second deals with* rules governing the operations of organizations involved with the market and the final section with control of the market and the above organizations.

…nk Base …Rates

…s Bank	9½%
…re & Co	*9½%
…Bank	9½%
…d Bank	9½%
…stminster	9½%
…y Trust	11½%
…entury Bank	11½%
…ns & Glyn's	9½%

…deposits on sums of …0 and under, 6¼%, up …25,000, 6¾%, over …0, 7¼%.

…I. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
…eadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Divi(p)	Yld %	P/E
Armitage & Rhodes	41	—4	3.0	7.3	4.6
Henry Sykes	122	—	4.9	4.1	8.1
Twinlock Ord	33	—2	0.8	2.6	7.7
Twinlock 12% ULS	64	+1	12.0	18.8	—

…ea… …panie…

LONDON TIN CORPORATION

Partnership with Malaysian Government welcomed

Salient points from the Statement by Mr. D. R. Mitchell, the Chairman:

…he profit before tax was £3,963,000 compared with …171,000 for the previous year. Dividend income from the tin …ng companies increased by £1,218,000, reflecting the higher …age tin price during the year. Dividends totalling 7.0p per …e have been paid, the maximum permitted.

…n export control was at no time in force during the year and …Group's mining operations were able to continue on a …time basis and were responsible for 9.7% of the free world's …uction of primary tin.

…perating costs have increased very sharply in the three …ntries in which the Group is mining, and they continue …so.

…N PAR/PERNAS

…hareholders were informed by circular dated 12th June, 1975, …*following the acquisition by Pernas Securities Sdn. Bhd.,* …ugh its subsidiary Tradewinds (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., of …6% of the issued capital of the Corporation, it was the …ounced intention of *Pernas Securities to exchange this* …eholding, together with other assets, for new shares in …Par Brothers International Limited. As the result of this …ngement Pernas Securities would obtain some 39.7% of the …e capital of Haw Par. The interests of the latter company in …capital of London Tin would thereby be increased to …30,285 shares, representing *50.35% of the issued capital* …e Corporation.

…our Board welcomes the idea of a partnership with the …aysian Government *through Pernas. Under the proposed* …ngement, however, a change in the control of your Company …s place without all shareholders being afforded equal …*tment; an important principle is involved here, not just a* …nicality. In the circumstances your Board considers it …rable that all shareholders should be given the opportunity of …*iding whether or not to retain their holdings. The Panel on* …e-overs and Mergers has ruled that Pernas and Haw Par have …nt and several obligation to make or procure a bid for the …*r shares in London Tin not already owned by them at a* …e of 197 ⅖p. Recently Haw Par have appointed two …ling Merchant Banks to advise them in the situation resulting …*n the ruling of the City Panel and it is hoped that a solution* …eptable to all parties will be reached.

…here is a growing motivation in every country in which our …up operates *towards achieving a greater measure of control* …r its natural resource industries. This is a very understandable …ire and one which we are anxious to foster subject to fair …equal treatment for all shareholders.

…TURE OUTLOOK

…n any financial year a large part of our dividend income is …ived from profits earned by the mining companies during the …ceding year. *For this reason the income received during the* …rent year will only reflect to a limited extent the adverse …ects of greatly increased operating costs, a lower tin price, …tin export control, and I am hopeful that our dividend …tribution can be maintained.

Unless world-wide industrial activity picks up during the …ning months, so as to cause the tin market to become more …oyant, our income for the year 1976/77 must inevitably …line. The statistical position of tin is such, however, that a …ing of the pendulum in the right direction could well take …ce as soon as there are *signs of a recovery from the present* …ession.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in London on 30th July, 1975.

…HOTEL…

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorised Unit Trusts			
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.			
		Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2 061-236 9775			
31.0	-0.1	Giants	29.1	30.9e	4.00
32.1	+0.3	Do Accum	31.4	33.0	4.00
28.1	+0.1	Growth	26.4	28.2e	4.20
29.2	+0.8	Do Accum	28.7	30.5	4.20
27.1	-0.1	Income	26.8	29.0	8.20
32.1	+0.3	Do Accum	29.5	33.0	8.20
20.5	+0.1	East & Int Acc	19.6	20.8	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
20.3	+0.3	Abbey Capital	19.1	20.6	4.27
31.6	+1.3	Abbey General	31.0	32.9	4.27
22.0	+0.7	Do Income	22.5	23.7	6.05
25.8	..	Do Invest	24.3	25.8	3.95
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd.			
		24 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
56.0	-1.0	Alben Trust	51.1	55.0e	3.67
47.4	-2.5	Do Income	41.8	44.9e	8.25
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
50.3	+1.7	Allied Capital	48.7	52.0	5.65
48.8	+1.5	Do 1st	47.0	50.3	5.31
47.0	+2.1	Brit Ind 2nd	45.9	49.1	6.06
26.6	+0.7	Growth & Inc	25.0	26.8	5.68
22.3	+0.7	Elec & Ind Dev	21.5	23.0	6.16
39.1	-1.3	Met Min & Cmdty	35.3	37.8	5.53
43.1	+0.9	High Income	41.1	44.0	6.83
26.3	+0.6	Equity Income	25.1	26.9	7.02
23.0	-0.4	International	23.0	24.8	2.11
37.7	+0.1	High Yield Fnd	36.4	37.8	10.58
74.0	+2.9	Hambro Fnd	71.9	76.9e	5.78
35.8	+0.8	Do Income	34.2	36.6	7.47
74.9	+1.9	Do Recovery	71.9	76.8	3.33
15.7	-0.8	Do Smaller	14.1	15.1e	1.65
19.9	+0.7	Do Accum	19.2	20.8	4.92
20.1	-0.1	2nd Smaller	18.7	20.0	6.34
46.5	-0.4	Secs of America	43.1	46.1e	2.93
134.6	-11.5	Exempt Fnd	115.5	123.1	6.57
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252 6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 8521			
32.2	-0.1	Unicornamer	30.0	32.1e	2.45
50.1	+1.7	Aust Income	48.5	52.4	3.58
60.6	+2.1	Do Accum	56.0	62.7	3.58
52.3	+0.7	Unicorn Capital	49.0	53.0	4.50
57.0	+1.3	Exempt	56.0	58.3e	6.98
16.6	+0.2	Extra Income	17.1	18.8	9.58
47.9	+0.5	Financial	44.8	48.4e	4.26
44.4	+0.2	Unicorn '500'	41.7	44.6	7.04
22.6	+0.4	General	21.3	23.0	6.34
31.3	+0.6	Growth Accum	30.8	31.9	4.53
52.1	+0.9	Income	48.8	53.0	7.47
23.6	+0.4	Recovery	22.4	24.0	5.85
80.2	-0.8	Trustee	74.6	79.4e	5.72
48.2	+0.8	Worldwide	45.8	49.0	2.83
126.8	+2.2	B'ist Inv Fnd	125.1	129.0	6.28
129.6	+2.2	Do Accum	127.8	131.8	6.26
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3 01-626 6599			
113.0	-1.0	Brandts Cap (4)	107.0	114.0e	2.02
125.0	-1.0	Do Accum (4)	117.0	124.0	1.97
107.0	..	Brandts Inc (4)	100.0	107.0	5.21
		Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3 01-623 4951			
170.0	-12.0	B.T. Income (2)	156.0	167.0	9.09
27.5	-0.6	Do Cap Inc (2)	25.2	26.9	2.44
27.8	-0.6	Do Cap Acc (2)	25.5	27.2	2.44
85.0	-2.0	Do Exempt (2)	77.0	83.0	6.46
13.6	..	Do Int Inc (3)	12.7	13.6	4.82
13.7	..	Do Int Acc	12.8	13.7	4.82
		The British Life.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
37.6	+1.4	British Life	37.4	39.0	5.58
28.5	-0.7	Balanced (2)	27.2	28.8	5.19
31.8	-1.6	Cap Accum (2)	28.5	30.2	5.85
27.6	-0.6	Dividend (2)	25.3	26.8	10.35
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.			
		Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
149.6	-8.3	Brn Ship Inc (1)	136.3	141.3	6.50
169.4	-9.4	Do Accum (1)	155.0	160.0	6.50
		Canada Life Assurance			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
28.1	+1.4	Canlife Gen	26.1	27.5	4.49
35.9	+1.6	Do Accum	28.9	30.5	4.49
23.7	+1.4	Income Dist	23.9	25.1	8.62
26.4	+1.6	Do Accum	26.6	28.0	8.62
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
		Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
59.9	-1.5	Carliol (8)	55.9	59.4e	3.35
65.5	-1.6	Do Accum	61.4	63.9	3.35
		Charities Official Investment.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
103.8	..	Inc* (24)	103.8	..	6.73
156.3	..	Accum* (24)	156.3	..	4.64
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.			
		1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4 01-248 3999			
22.6	+0.4	Int (3)	20.6	22.0	2.33
23.8	-0.4	Accum (3)	22.6	24.3	2.33
27.8	+0.4	Inc (3)	26.4	28.2	8.96
27.0	+0.4	Euro Fin (3)	25.6	27.4	2.30
24.4	-6.0	Fund Inv (3)	27.6	29.4	3.68
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
17.5	+0.3	Growth Fnd	17.0	18.0	5.31
42.2	+0.3	International	38.7	41.5	2.11
25.1	-1.4	Reserves Fnd	27.3	29.5	4.73
33.1	+0.8	High Dist	31.6	33.9	7.57
		Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		43-45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711			
60.3	-1.1	Commodity	55.0	59.2	5.56
31.2	+0.8	Growth	30.0	32.0	2.53
33.3	+0.2	Drayton Capital	32.1	33.5	3.25
33.6	+0.8	Drayton Inc	32.4	34.4	6.95
44.9	-0.4	International	41.9	44.5	2.12
		Equitas Securities Ltd.			
		41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. [illegible]			
46.6	+1.6	Progressive	45.8	48.2e	4.23
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
44.0	+2.5	Equity & Law	44.2	46.5	4.41
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
50.0	-2.8	Capital	44.4	47.2	5.50
45.4	-0.6	Income	42.2	44.8e	7.52
		Friend's Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511			
25.6	+0.9	Friends Prov	24.8	26.5e	4.30
29.6	+1.1	Do Accum	28.8	30.7	4.30
		Funds in Court.			
		Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
81.0	-1.0	Capital*	78.0	80.0	4.86
63.0	-2.0	Gross Income*	58.0	61.0e	8.52
70.0	..	High Yield*	65.0	70.0	8.31
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
22.5	+0.9	G & A	21.9	23.4e	5.70
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
		16 St. Martin's-Le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 6461 Ext 13			
56.8	+1.0	GT Cap	54.1	57.6	3.70
69.6	+1.1	Do Accum	66.8	64.7	3.70
101.1	+1.9	Do Income	96.9	103.0	7.00
156.7	+0.1	Do US Gen Fnd	147.4	154.8	1.00
160.7	+5.4	Do Japan Gen	158.2	166.1	1.00
95.9	..	Do Pension Ex	91.4	93.9	3.00
		Gartmore Fund Managers.			
		2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531			
32.5	+1.4	Gartmore Brit	31.5	33.9	4.38
30.2	-0.1	Do High Inc	28.9	30.1	12.24
27.8	-0.3	Do Overseas	25.6	27.3	1.69
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-623 1031			
60.2	+3.9	Guardhill	60.9	63.1	5.26
		Henderson Administration.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
		11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
40.0	+1.6	Aust Trst	38.0	40.4	3.41
65.5	+3.0	Cabot	64.4	68.5	4.70
27.6	-0.4	Cap Accum	25.5	27.2	3.85
36.4	-0.2	European	33.8	36.2e	3.18
42.3	+0.8	Far East Trst	40.3	43.1	1.99
24.3	+0.1	Financial ITU	22.9	24.4	3.90
104.0	-1.0	Henderson Gr*	98.5	103.0e	3.21
31.5	+1.3	High Income	30.8	32.8	11.90
21.5	+0.5	Inc & Assets	20.0	22.0	6.61
24.0	-0.2	International	22.7	24.2	3.54
41.5	-0.2	Nth American	38.8	41.3	2.84
27.2	+0.5	Oil & Nat Res	24.0	27.1	3.77
81.2	+8.4	Pers Portfolio	79.5	81.6	4.82
66.5	..	World Wide	62.4	66.3	5.66
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		45 Beech St, EC2 P2X. 01-628 8011			
61.1	-0.4	Dollar	56.7	60.7	1.74
31.0	..	International	28.9	31.0	2.70
108.9	-3.3	Brit Trst	105.3	113.2	5.37
108.9	-6.3	Brit Guernsey	105.3	113.2	3.49
20.4	+1.1	Cap	20.1	21.5	5.67
73.4	+2.4	Fin Trst	72.7	77.8	4.25
18.4	+1.1	Inc Trst	18.2	19.5	7.38
18.5	+0.8	High Yield	18.0	19.3e	8.75
36.8	+1.7	Secs Trst	35.9	38.5	5.50
		Jascot Securities Ltd.			
		21 Leven St, Edinburgh, EH3 9LB. 031-229 1421			
21.0	..	Compound (1)	19.9	21.8	11.47
24.9	..	Do Accum (1)	23.6	24.9	11.47
23.4	..	8% W'draw (1)	20.3	21.4	..
21.9	-0.7	Preference	20.2	21.2e	15.39
24.8	+0.4	Do Accum	24.2	25.2e	15.70
17.4	-2.0	Cap (2)	14.4	15.4	..
11.9	+0.3	Aust Comp Fnd	11.6	12.2	7.48
11.0	+0.3	8% W'draw	10.7	11.3	..
21.8	+0.3	Sector Ldrs (3)	20.8	22.1	3.94
15.2	-0.6	Fin & Prop (3)	13.6	14.6	3.10
20.5	-0.2	Int Growth (4)	19.3	20.9	2.29
20.5	-0.1	Nth Res (3)	19.3	20.4	3.31
26.9	+11.1	Commodity (5)	33.8	36.0	7.88
46.6	+1.3	Do Accum (5)	45.1	47.9	7.88
37.2	+1.1	10% W'draw (5)	36.1	38.3	..
		Key Fund Managers.			
		25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
52.0	-1.4	Cap Fund	50.2	53.4	4.07
73.7	-1.9	Exempt Fnd (36)	61.9	65.4e	8.96
49.4	-0.6	Inc Fnd	47.0	50.0e	9.82
61.7	+1.9	KPIF	60.1	63.6	4.15
		Lawson Securities.			
		63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
25.8	-0.2	American Fnd	25.6	27.6	1.45
29.8	-0.5	Gilt & Warrant	28.5	29.9e	1.74
111.5	-0.8	High Yield Fnd	102.7	110.7	13.80
120.4	-0.8	Do Accum	111.6	119.6	13.80
73.1	-3.9	Scottish Inc	64.2	69.2	3.30
73.9	-3.8	Do Accum	65.1	70.1	3.30
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
45.6	..	Distribution	43.2	45.6	5.61
52.4	..	Do Accum	48.5	51.4	5.61
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-623 1500			
35.3	-1.8	1st Income	34.6	37.1	5.10
43.9	+2.1	Do Accum	42.8	46.0	5.10
39.7	+1.2	2nd Income	38.1	40.9e	3.98
46.3	+1.4	Do Accum	44.4	47.7	3.98
57.8	+2.2	3rd Income	55.8	60.0	7.27
69.0	+2.6	Do Accum	66.6	71.6	7.27
		M & G Securities.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
124.2	-2.1	M & G General	114.1	122.1e	6.05
148.3	..	Do Accum	157.3	168.3	6.05
117.3	-1.2	2nd Gen	108.5	116.1e	5.48
159.5	-1.8	Do Accum	148.8	157.7	5.48
85.6	-0.5	Mid & Gen	79.5	85.1e	8.70
121.3	-0.6	Do Accum	112.8	120.7	8.70
69.9	-0.8	Div Fnd	66.1	70.7e	9.43
112.1	+1.3	Do Accum	107.0	113.4	9.43
84.3	..	Special Trst	79.5	84.3	4.89
95.4	..	Do Accum	90.9	96.4	4.89
187.4	-0.3	Magnum Fnd	178.2	187.1	4.45
215.3	-0.4	Do Accum	204.7	224.9	4.45
49.3	+0.2	FITS	46.2	49.5e	3.57
55.0	+0.1	Do Accum	51.5	55.1	3.57
72.4	-0.4	Compound	67.9	72.0	3.61
108.3	+0.4	Recovery	103.5	109.7	8.42
46.8	+0.1	Extra Yield	44.1	46.7e	11.21
53.0	+0.1	Do Accum	49.9	53.1	11.21
103.4	+2.4	Japan	99.3	105.8	0.98
44.2	+1.0	Euro & Gen	42.6	45.2	3.39
37.0	+0.5	American & Gen	34.8	37.1	2.11
45.4	+1.6	Australasian	44.1	47.0	2.12
38.3	-0.3	Far East Inc	34.4	36.8	3.71
37.0	-0.3	Do Accum	35.0	37.3	3.71
93.0	-0.1	Trustee Fnd	88.5	93.1e	7.51
150.5	+0.5	Do Accum	141.8	151.0	7.51
106.8	-6.9	Charifund* (2)	98.4	99.9	8.36
92.2	-5.4	Pension* (1)	83.9	88.5	5.02
27.7	-7.4	NAACIF	26.2	..	12.33
74.4	-3.6	Do Accum	70.8	..	12.33
45.6	+1.0	M&GCom	44.3	46.8	1.71
51.0	+0.2	Clyde Gen	48.5	51.2	6.12
63.5	+0.3	Do Accum	60.2	63.6	6.12
52.2	+0.5	Clyde High Inc	49.7	52.7e	11.79
72.2	+0.6	Do Accum	68.6	72.9	11.79
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.			
		48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
38.4	-0.4	NPI Accum (15)	36.5	39.0	4.70
35.5	-0.3	Do Dist (15)	33.0	35.2	4.70
125.3	..	Do O'seas Acc	118.4	125.3	3.50
125.3	..	Do O'seas Dis	118.4	125.3	3.50
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.			
		41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 6044			
52.5	+0.3	Capital	49.5	52.8e	3.46
27.2	+1.0	Income	26.4	28.2	6.41
33.9	-0.5	Financial	31.5	33.4e	3.85
77.3	-0.6	Growth	73.0	77.9e	4.15
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
134.0	..	Equity	126.0	134.0	3.01
113.3	+2.4	Income Fund	108.9	113.7e	6.58
97.3	-0.5	International	91.0	96.8	2.04
89.7	-0.5	Smaller Co's	84.8	90.2	4.78
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
200.5	-9.8	Grp Tst Fnd (8)	181.2	190.7	7.61
		Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		3-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 6212			
33.5	+0.5	Financial	32.8	34.0	4.48
16.8	-0.5	General	16.3	17.3	4.53
29.1	-0.6	Growth Accum	26.9	28.5	5.80
25.8	-0.4	Do Income	24.0	25.4	5.80
19.5	+0.2	High Income	18.6	19.7	8.97
19.7	-0.3	Investment	18.2	19.4	5.43
26.3	..	Overseas	23.8	25.3e	3.84
39.5	+1.5	Performance	38.4	40.8	4.86
19.4	+0.1	Progressive	18.3	19.5	6.01
19.2	+0.4	Recovery	18.9	20.1	6.52
		Pearl-Montagu Trust Managers Ltd.			
		114 Old Broad St, GPO Box 525, EC2. 01-588 6464			
18.2	+0.7	Growth	17.5	18.9e	4.63
19.8	+0.8	Do Accum	19.1	20.6	4.63
21.9	+0.3	Income	20.6	22.2	7.78
26.6	-1.4	Trust	26.2	28.2e	4.72
31.4	+1.6	Do Accum	30.6	33.0	4.72
		Pelican Unit Administration.			
		81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
51.1	-1.5	Pelican	50.2	52.6	6.03
		Perpetual Unit Trust Management.			
		48 Hart St, Henly on Thames. 04912 6868			
94.5	-11.7	Perpetual Grth	78.0	82.8	5.10
		Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744			
28.5	+0.3	Inc & Growth	24.8	26.8	3.76
27.4	+0.1	Extra Inc	26.7	27.9	10.60
		Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd.			
		10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 0544			
37.9	+2.3	Portfolio Cap	36.6	40.2	6.21
48.4	+0.9	Grwth With Inc	44.9	49.3e	9.12
30.0	-0.4	Private Port	26.5	29.1	4.29
56.4	-2.2	Shenley Port	53.8	60.8	4.12
		Practical Investment Co Ltd.			
		Europa Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893			
129.5	-3.4	Practical Inc	107.4	116.9	3.43
165.5	-4.4	Do Accum (3)	138.9	151.1	3.43
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.			
		22 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
64.4	+0.9	Prolific	60.0	65.3	2.76
66.8	+2.9	Do High Inc	64.3	68.9e	7.90
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers.			
		Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
79.3	+4.9	Prudential	73.5	82.3	5.08
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
38.6	-0.3	Opp Accum (2)	36.2	38.3	6.38
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717			
		Dealings to 01-554 8899			
		Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351.			
		Ebor Securities.			
54.4	+0.1	Universal Grwth	52.8	56.5	2.62
42.8	+1.6	Capital Accum	40.7	43.6	4.88
36.2	+1.4	General	37.0	39.6e	4.90
38.8	+1.5	High Return	37.6	40.3	6.73
57.1	+8.1	Commodity	53.5	57.2	5.92
35.5	..	Energy	31.8	33.5	2.45
30.9	+1.1	Financial	29.9	32.0	4.01
37.3	+1.3	Prop & Build	36.0	38.8e	4.44
82.5	..	Select Growth (9)	78.9	82.5	1.50
74.4	..	Select Inc (9)	71.2	74.4	6.80
174.1	+0.6	Comm Pen (3)	163.3	174.7	5.94
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
28.7	+0.4	Capital	27.2	29.1e	2.04
59.7	+1.3	Financial Secs	57.0	61.0e	2.21
21.1	+0.1	Investment	19.8	21.2	3.96
15.9	-0.4	Euro Growth	14.5	15.5	1.53
68.5	+2.8	Japan Growth	65.6	71.3	1.04
75.1	-0.8	US Growth	69.4	74.3	0.35
30.6	+1.2	General	29.7	31.8	4.39
38.0	+2.0	High Yield	37.4	40.0	7.04
30.7	+1.2	Income	29.8	31.9	8.98
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
33.6	+1.5	Scotbits	32.6	35.1	3.59
36.8	+1.9	Scotyields	36.1	38.7	6.85
39.7	+0.8	Scotgrowth	37.8	40.5	4.09
36.5	+1.0	Scotshares	35.0	37.5e	4.63
219.2	+1.4	Scotfunds	211.2	220.6	1.46
36.5	+2.5	Scotincome	36.3	38.0	6.96
		Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.			
		120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-243 8252			
71.9	..	Capital (16)	68.4	71.9	3.30
81.4	..	Do Accum	78.6	81.4	3.30
101.9	..	Income (16)	98.4	101.9e	8.78
131.0	..	Do Accum	126.5	131.0	8.78
47.0	+0.1	General (3)	45.3	47.1e	4.63
53.4	+1.0	Do Accum	52.3	54.4	4.63
35.5	..	Europe (18)	33.1	35.5e	2.73
37.0	..	Do Accum	34.9	37.0	2.73
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.			
		28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
37.3	-0.8	Equitable	34.2	36.4	6.50
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		Jessel Britannia Group			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478 9			
71.1	+2.2	Jessel Exempt	69.8	73.3e	9.16
22.5	+0.4	Do Extra Inc	26.0	27.9	10.39
35.9	+1.1	Do City of Ldn	34.4	37.0	4.97
156.7	-3.7	Do Gold & G	142.3	153.0e	4.88
24.6	-0.3	Do Invest	22.6	24.3	1.62
11.2	+0.2	Do Prop & G	10.7	11.5	5.05
23.0	-0.1	JL Int Coms	21.3	22.9e	4.28
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 236 4236 Ext 658			
58.3	-0.4	Growth	54.1	57.9e	5.73
48.9	+2.2	Assets	47.7	51.1	7.25
22.3	+0.3	Brit High Inc	20.9	22.5	13.47
35.9	+1.4	Capital Accum	34.8	37.3	4.89
27.9	+0.6	Cap Growth	26.5	28.5	6.38
20.9	+0.8	Far East Fnd	20.3	21.7	3.72
36.0	+0.9	Financial	34.5	36.9	4.73
26.8	+0.4	General Fund	25.3	27.2	5.86
54.0	-0.7	Global Grth	49.5	53.3e	3.13
51.0	+2.1	High Income	49.5	53.1	7.86
41.1	+0.8	Income Units	39.0	41.9	8.92
27.8	-2.9	New Issue	24.0	25.0	7.25
37.8	+2.0	Plant & Gen	36.1	38.6	4.76
396.9	-1.3	Professional	368.1	397.6e	4.75
19.2	+0.1	Status Change	18.0	19.3	1.47
137.4	-4.2	Unit 'D'	131.6	141.6	4.10
101.0	-4.9	Minerals Tst	89.3	96.1	4.86
29.4	-0.4	North American	27.2	29.0e	2.75
38.5	+1.3	Century	37.0	39.8	4.58
59.4	+1.3	Nat High Inc	56.4	60.7	8.34
26.4	+0.9	Investors Gen	25.3	27.3	5.70
97.6	+5.5	Provident Inv	95.8	103.1	4.96
48.9	+1.4	Scot Units	46.7	50.3	4.46
39.2	+1.6	Shield	37.9	40.8	4.88
58.9	+2.0	Bank Ins & Fin	56.6	60.9	3.80
60.3	+0.4	Commodity Shre	56.5	60.7	5.65
29.2	+2.8	Domestic	29.7	32.0	6.34
39.5	+1.6	Hundred Secs	38.2	41.1e	5.64
		National Group.			
		35 Norwich St, EC4. 01-831 6212			
33.8	+2.1	Comm Cons	33.3	35.8	4.18
48.9	-0.1	Gas Ind Power	45.3	48.8e	4.00
48.3	+1.5	Invest Sec Gen	46.3	49.8	4.66
40.3	+1.7	National Cons	39.0	42.0e	4.50
37.8	+0.2	Nutits	35.3	38.0e	4.37
61.0	-0.8	Natural Res	55.9	60.2	4.89
54.0	+2.8	Security First	52.6	56.8e	5.47
48.7	+1.5	Shamrock	46.7	50.2	4.86
89.9	+2.1	Universal 2nd	85.5	92.0	4.80
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers.			
		45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
52.4	+1.1	American	49.5	53.3	2.73
91.8	-1.4	British Cap	83.2	90.4	4.35
		Sun Alliance Management Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
124.0	..	Exempt Eq Tst	118.0	124.0	[illegible]
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
63.8	+1.5	Family Fund	63.3	67.3	3.13
		Target Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
25.5	+0.3	Consumer	22.3	23.8e	6.94
49.0	-1.8	Financial	47.1	50.6	4.43
28.8	+1.8	Equity	28.7	30.8e	6.14
131.7	-10.3	Exempt	117.2	121.4	6.31
157.6	-22.7	Do Accum (3)	140.4	145.3	6.31
22.9	+1.0	Growth	22.4	23.9	4.17
28.0	+0.1	International	26.3	28.1	2.10
28.4	-0.1	Do Re-invest	25.7	28.5	2.10
22.9	+0.3	Investment	21.6	23.2	2.79
111.2	-3.9	Professional (5)	103.1	107.3	5.84
17.6	+0.4	Income	16.9	18.0	8.58
11.6	..	Preference	10.8	11.6	14.89
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.			
		19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3 031-229 8621			
23.2	+0.7	Eagle	22.4	23.9e	3.26
28.1	+0.8	Thistle	27.1	28.9	6.86
42.8	..	Clalmore Fnd	40.3	42.6	3.88
		TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
29.4	+1.0	General	28.5	30.4	4.15
34.3	+1.2	Do Accum	33.2	35.5	4.15
56.8	+0.5	Scottish	54.0	57.3	3.05
56.8	+0.5	Do Accum	54.0	57.3	3.05
		Transatlantic & General Securities.			
		99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
61.2	-1.2	Barbican (4)	56.1	60.0	5.64
81.3	-0.5	Do Accum	76.9	82.1	5.64
146.5	+1.1	Barrington Fnd	140.9	147.6	5.15
146.5	+1.1	Do Accum	140.9	147.6	5.15
72.5	+0.3	Buckingham (4)	69.5	72.8e	3.48
81.4	+0.4	Do Accum	78.1	81.8	3.48
93.6	+1.4	Colemco	90.3	95.0	4.83
101.3	+1.6	Do Accum	97.8	102.9	4.83
142.2	+4.7	Endeavour	140.2	148.9	3.58
42.5	-2.5	Glen Fund (2)	38.5	40.0	6.00
49.0	-2.5	Do Accum	42.1	46.1	6.00
81.4	-0.3	G'chester* (3)	87.0	91.1e	2.39
79.2	+0.3	Ldn & Brus'ls*	75.9	79.5e	4.65
50.2	-0.2	Marlborough	47.7	50.0	2.78
53.3	-0.2	Do Accum	50.7	53.1	2.78
59.7	-1.8	Merlin (1)	53.9	58.1	5.41
62.2	-1.7	Do Accum	52.8	64.5	5.41
38.0	+0.3	Merlin Yield	36.4	38.3	9.07
43.7	+0.4	Do Accum	41.3	44.1	9.07
37.7	-1.9	Vanguard (2)	33.4	35.8	3.77
43.1	-2.1	Do Accum	38.2	41.0	3.77
47.4	+0.5	Wickmoor	45.7	47.9	5.58
50.9	+0.6	Do Accum	49.1	51.5	5.58
		Trident Funds.			
		(Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.)			
		140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
16.8	+0.5	Performance	16.0	17.3e	5.01
33.9	+0.5	Income Fund	32.3	34.4e	10.76
26.0	+0.4	10% Withdrwl	25.7	28.4e	..
30.3	-0.2	Int Growth	27.2	30.2	3.25
30.8	-0.2	AmerGrowth	28.8	30.6	..
25.8	+0.1	Nil Yield Fnd	24.3	[illegible]	..
		Tyndall Managers Ltd.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
76.0	..	Income	72.3	76.0	7.70
118.8	-0.2	Do Accum	112.8	118.6	7.70
88.0	-0.2	Capital	83.6	87.8	4.26
112.8	-0.3	Do Accum	107.2	112.6	4.26
63.8	+0.4	Canynge Fund	63.0	68.2	4.86
74.0	+0.6	Do Accum	71.0	74.8	4.86
81.8	..	Exempt	77.4	81.8	4.63
100.0	..	Do Accum	93.2	100.0	4.63
80.4	..	Local Auth*	77.4	80.4	4.06
70.8	..	Do Accum	67.4	70.8	4.06
181.6	-2.2	Int Earn Fnd	175.2	184.0	5.31
185.2	-2.2	Do Accum	178.4	187.4	5.31
		Tyndall National & Commercial.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
108.0	..	Income (23)	103.2	108.0	6.27
133.4	..	Do Accum	128.4	133.4	6.27
93.4	..	Capital (23)	89.2	93.4	4.14
105.8	..	Do Accum	101.2	105.8	4.14
		Unit Trust Account & Management.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
101.0	..	Friars Hse Fnd	95.0	101.0	6.71
17.8	..	Gt Winchester	16.5	17.8	7.27
14.5	..	Do Overseas	13.4	14.5	7.69

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.			
		1-3 St. Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 01-248 9111			
28.4	-2.1	Equity Fund (3)	25.1	26.7	..
22.9	-1.5	Do Accum (3)	20.2	21.4	..
111.9	+2.6	Prop Fund (27)	108.8	115.5	..
104.1	+2.5	Do Accum (27)	102.8	109.2	..
63.3	-1.4	Select Fund (3)	[illegible]	63.9	..
111.4	+0.3	Conv Fund	105.5	111.1	..
105.6	+0.2	Money Fund	100.0	105.8	..
114.0	+2.6	Pension Prop (27)	109.6	116.6	..
57.1	-1.2	Do Select (3)	52.6	55.0	..
106.1	-0.3	Do Security	101.2	106.9	..
112.2	-0.8	Do Managed	105.3	111.4	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
100.6	..	Guar Mon Fnd	95.6	100.6	..
101.6	-0.1	Do Accum	96.6	101.7	..
124.3	-2.2	Equity Fnd	116.5	122.7	..
126.9	-2.1	Do Accum	118.6	124.8	..
101.0	-1.0	Property Fnd	95.0	100.0	..
101.9	-0.8	Do Accum	96.0	101.1	..
102.5	-0.6	Fixed Int Fnd	96.8	101.9	..
103.4	-0.5	Do Accum	97.8	102.9	..
117.8	-1.6	Mult Inv Fnd	110.4	116.7	..
119.1	-1.6	Do Accum	111.6	117.5	..
101.6	..	Guar Mon Pen	96.5	101.6	..
102.7	+0.1	Do Accum	97.6	102.8	..
102.0	-0.8	Property Pen	96.1	101.2	..
103.0	-0.5	Do Accum	97.4	102.5	..
103.5	-0.5	Fixed Int Pen	97.7	103.0	..
104.8	-0.4	Do Accum	99.1	104.4	..
122.1	-1.5	Mult Inv Pen	114.1	120.2	..
124.5	-1.7	Do Accum	115.7	121.8	..
		AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.			
		3 Pavilion Bldgs, Brighton, BN1 1EE. 0273 21817			
113.8	-3.4	Triad Man Bond	104.3	110.4	..
		Atlantic Assurance.			
		Atlantic Hse, Billinghurst, Sussex. 040-381 3451			
114.4	-13.8	All-Weather Ac	95.6	100.6	..
112.8	-14.0	Do Capital	93.9	98.6	..
112.0	-6.0	Investment Fnd	106.0	..	..
97.0	+3.0	Pension Fnd	100.0	..	..
102.4	+1.1	Cons Pension Fd	..	103.5	..
102.4	+0.8	Man Pension Fd	..	103.2	..
102.4	+1.0	Prop Pension Fd	..	103.4	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co.			
		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-555 1211			
88.0	-0.4	Barclaybonds	81.2	85.6	..
		Canada Life Assurance			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
45.0	-4.0	Equity Grwth	41.0	..	..
104.3	..	Retirement	104.3	..	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB 01-902 8876			
11.16	+0.17	Equity Units £	11.33	..	..
104.0	+1.0	Do Accum	105.0	..	..
71.0	+1.0	Do Annuity	72.0	..	..
731.0	..	Prop Units	731.0	..	..
824.0	..	Do Accum	824.0	..	..
9.41	+0.04	Exec Bal £	9.45	..	..
7.53	+0.12	Exec Equity £	7.67	..	..
9.68	..	Exec Prop £	9.68	..	..
9.94	+0.04	Bal Bond £	9.45	10.00	..
7.99	+0.13	Equity Bond £	7.67	8.12	..
10.24	..	Prop Bond £	9.68	10.24	..
9.41	+0.04	Bal Units £	9.45	..	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon. CR0 2JA. 01-684 9944			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
74.5	+1.1	1st Units	71.1	74.6	..
46.8	+0.5	Prop Units	45.1	47.3	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Co.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9944			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
43.1	+1.0	W'minster Units	42.0	44.1	..
57.2	+2.2	Land Bank	59.4	..	..
33.1	-1.0	Speculator	34.1	..	..
134.6	..	Prop Annuity	132.0	134.6	..
103.2	+0.4	Inv Option Bnd	105.2	108.6	..
40.1	-0.8	Equity Fnd	31.7	33.3	..
		2nd Managed Fund.			
119.1	-2.9	Performance	116.6	..	..
128.2	-1.4	Balanced	117.7	123.6	..
100.0	..	Guarantee	109.0	..	..
		Commercial Union Group.			
		St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
30.8	+0.3	Variable An Acc	30.9	..	..
12.6	-0.4	Do Ann	12.2	..	..
		Cornhill Insurance.			
		32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410			
		Valuation 15th of month.			
101.5	..	Capital Fnd	101.5	..	..
39.0	..	GS Special	39.0	..	..
123.5	..	Man Grwth (23)	117.0	123.5	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.			
		Addiscombe Rd, Croydon 01-686 4500			
113.0	..	Crown Brit Inv	113.0	..	..
		Crusader Insurance.			
		Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3 01-626 8031			
		Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
56.6	..	Crusader Prop	51.2	56.6	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.			
		PO Box 173, NLA Tower, Croydon. 01-681 1032			
38.6	+1.5	Eagle Units	34.3	35.6	6.84
33.9	+1.5	Midland Units	34.3	35.6	6.84
		Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.			
		30 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 2404			
46.2	-2.4	Am Grth Fnd (1)	46.0	47.7	..
22.6	-0.6	Flexible Fnd	21.5	22.3	..
45.1	..	Trst of Trsts	43.2	45.3	..
46.6	..	Do Cap	44.1	46.6	..
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3 01-283 7107			
132.8	+1.2	Prop Bond	128.6	135.0	..
106.7	..	Pen Man Bonds	101.3	106.7	..
		Hambro Life Assurance.			
		7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
112.3	+0.1	Fixed Int Fnd	106.8	112.3	..
118.3	+1.4	Equity	113.7	119.7	..
128.0	+0.4	Property	116.9	123.1	..
106.5	+0.8	Managed Cap	101.9	107.3	..
120.1	+1.0	Do Accum	115.0	121.1	..
138.1	..	Pen Prop Cap	131.1	138.1	..
140.2	..	Do Accum	133.2	140.2	..
142.0	..	Pen Man Cap	135.0	142.0	..
165.6	..	Do Accum	157.3	165.6	..
113.3	..	Pen FI Cap	107.5	113.3	..
118.8	..	Do Accum	112.2	118.8	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.			
		Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
31.1	+0.1	Prop Bond	29.4	31.2	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.			
		NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
120.1	..	HS Prop Units	119.1	125.1	..
114.0	+1.1	Fortune Man (5)	109.3	115.1	..
107.5	+0.1	Money Fnd	102.1	107.5	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
44.4	+0.5	Hodge Bonds	42.6	44.9	..
53.7	+0.7	Takeover	51.7	54.4	..
25.0	..	Hodge Life Eq	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Mortgage Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Conv High Yld	23.7	25.0	..
25.0	..	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada			
		Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255			
46.8	+0.5	Growth Fnd (5)	45.2	49.1	..
40.0	+0.4	Pension Fnd	37.2	40.4	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne. BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
101.4	+0.2	Equities	96.5	101.6	..
128.8	+0.4	Fixed Int	117.9	124.2	..
117.4	+0.2	Managed	111.7	117.6	..
110.5	-0.1	Property	105.0	110.6	..
106.2	-0.1	Money Fund	101.0	106.3	..
114.4	+1.9	King & Shaxson	113.9	118.3	..
102.0	-1.7	Commodity	95.2	100.3	..
97.2	+2.6	Growth	94.8	99.8	..
103.1	+0.7	Capital	98.6	103.8	..
94.5	+2.3	Income	91.6	96.8	..
119.1	-0.5	International	112.6	118.6	..
		Investment Annuity Life Assurance.			
		9 Devereux Court, London, WC2. 01-353 5897			
81.3	-0.2	Lion Equity	81.2	..	..
97.3	..	Do Accum	97.3	..	..
53.2	..	Lion Man Grwth	50.4	53.2	..
46.3	+0.1	Do Cap	43.9	46.4	..
55.9	..	Lion Prop Fnd	55.9	..	..
57.5	..	Lion High Yield	57.5	..	..
111.5	..	Do Equity Pen	111.5	..	..
80.9	..	Do Prop Pen	80.9	..	..
64.4	..	Do H Yld Pen	64.4	..	..
		Irish Life Assurance.			
		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
144.2	+0.9	Prop Modules	137.5	145.0	3.33
144.1	+1.8	Do Grwth (31)	137.7	144.9	..
133.5	..	Managed Fnd	126.8	133.5	..
55.3	-0.6	Blue Chip Fnd	51.9	54.7	4.80
		Langham Life Assurance.			
		Midland Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 5881			
108.6	..	Property Bnd	103.2	108.6	..
22.6	..	Spec Prop Fnd	21.5	22.6	..
49.7	..	Midas Bond (34)	47.2	49.7	..
47.2	..	Capital Accum	47.2	..	..
58.9	..	WISP (SpecMan)	55.9	58.9	..
		Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
31.0	..	Secure Bnd	29.0	31.0	..
25.5	..	Select Inv	23.5	25.5	..
20.5	..	Do 2nd	19.0	20.5	..
26.5	..	Gilt Fnd	24.5	26.5	..
20.0	..	Equity Fnd	18.5	20.0	..
106.5	+0.5	Deposit Fnd	101.0	107.0	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.			
		12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
135.6	-8.4	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	130.2	..
93.6	+1.6	Opt 4 Equity	90.4	95.2	..
108.8	+0.1	Do Property	103.4	108.9	..
111.7	-2.9	Do High Yield	108.8	114.6	..
106.0	+0.9	Do Managed	103.4	108.9	..
107.2	+0.1	Do Deposit	101.9	107.3	..
113.6	..	Pen Dep Fnd	107.9	113.6	..
174.3	..	Do Equity Fnd	165.5	174.3	..
129.6	..	Do FI Fnd	123.1	129.6	..
137.3	..	Do Man Fnd	124.7	131.3	..
109.9	..	Do Prop Fnd	104.1	109.9	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance.			
		Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts 0438 56101			
28.1	+0.5	Manulife (5)	27.2	28.6	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance.			
		125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
109.9	+0.1	ConvDepBnd	110.0	..	..
107.3	+0.2	Do Pension	107.5	..	..
44.9	-2.9	Equity Bond	47.8	..	..
115.4	-7.3	Do Pension	122.7	..	..
80.9	-4.1	Managed Bond	85.6	..	..
88.3	-4.7	Do Pension	94.0	..	..
112.1	+1.6	Money Market	113.7	..	..
116.5	+1.6	Do Pension	118.1	..	..
102.3	+3.4	Property Bond	105.7	..	..
99.0	+3.2	Do Pension	102.2	..	..
		M & G Assurance.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
92.0	-0.2	Equity Bond (4)	86.2	91.8	..
64.1	..	Do Bonus	61.6	64.1	..
74.0	-1.3	Int'l Bnd (4)	70.4	74.0	..
112.5	+0.3	Fam Bnd 1976	112.8	..	..
87.3	-0.4	Do 1977/80	86.9	..	..
111.7	+0.7	Do 1981/86	111.8	..	..
98.8	+1.1	Managed Bonds	95.0	99.9	..
41.8	-0.2	Mirror Bonds	41.6	..	..
121.9	+1.6	Pers Pen (5)	119.0	122.6	..
114.5	..	Prop Fnd (4)	108.9	114.5	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
128.2	-0.9	Norwich Man (3)	121.9	128.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Equity (3)	171.3	180.3	..
103.1	..	Do Prop (3)	97.9	103.1	..
101.0	+1.6	Do Fix Int (3)	97.5	102.6	..
118.9	..	Do Units (38)	118.9	..	..
		Pearl-Montagu Assurance.			
		252 High Holborn, London, EC2. 01-588 6464			
104.1	..	Prop Units	96.6	104.1	..
		Phoenix Assurance.			
		4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
82.3	+0.5	Wealth Ass Bnd	78.8	83.0	..
52.2	-3.9	Ebor Ass (31)	48.3	..	..
54.9	-1.3	Ebor Endow (32)	51.1	53.7	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co.			
		119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
145.4	..	R Silk Prop Bnd	145.4	..	..
100.9	..	Do Bal Ag Bnd	100.9	..	..
97.5	..	Do Series (2)	97.5	..	..
69.8	..	Do Managed	69.8	..	..
75.0	-2.0	Do Equity Bnd	73.0	..	..
113.7	..	Do Flex Mny	113.7	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance.			
		111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JF. 01-928 0381			
144.5	+2.0	Prop Grwth (29)	146.5	..	..
460.0	+2.0	AG Bond (29)	462.0	..	..
127.0	+1.5	Abb Nat PG (29)	128.5	..	..
54.3	-0.4	Shenley Inv (29)	53.9	..	..
128.2	-1.9	Do Equity	127.1	..	..
111.8	+0.3	Do Money	111.8	..	..
122.0	+8.0	Ret Annuity (39)	130.0	..	..
106.0	..	Immed Ann (39)	106.0	..	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
15.16	..	Equity £	14.70	15.16	..
11.58	..	Fixed Int £	11.41	11.58	..
17.80	..	Property £	17.07	17.80	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
140.6	-2.5	Rel Prop Bnd	143.1	..	..
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
88.7	+0.1	Bal Bnd	91.9	96.8	..
92.8	+0.4	Equity Bnd	88.5	93.2	..
21.9	+0.5	Mini Bond (4)	21.2	22.4	..
111.7	..	Prop Fnd (30)	106.1	111.7	..
		Schroder Life Group.			
		18-24 Maltravers St, WC2 01-836 3863			
102.1	..	Deposit Bnd (5)	96.9	102.1	..
106.8	..	Fixed Interest	101.4	106.8	..
95.1	-2.4	Flexible Fnd	88.1	92.7	..
155.1	..	Equity Fnd	155.1	..	..
147.1	..	Do 2nd Ser	139.7	147.1	..
135.7	..	PenFndCap	128.9	135.7	..
137.8	..	PenFndAccum	130.9	137.8	..
102.0	..	Prop Fnd (3)	96.9	102.0	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.			
		9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1281			
283.4	..	Inv Policy	276.7	283.4	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co.			
		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
91.9	..	Unit Endowm't	91.9	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.			
		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
122.3	+2.2	Maple Leaf (5)	124.5	..	..
123.5	-0.5	Personal Pens	123.0	..	..
		Target Life Assurance.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
105.8	-5.5	Deposit Inc	95.2	100.3	..
111.8	-10.8	Fixed Interest	95.5	101.0	..
98.8	-0.7	Man Fnd Acc	92.6	99.1	..
93.8	-3.4	Do Income	83.4	88.4	..
89.0	..	Prop Bnd Inv	89.0	..	..
94.4	..	Do Income	89.9	94.4	..
102.0	..	Do Accum	102.0	..	..
45.0	+1.6	Ret Ann Pen Cap	45.1	48.6	..
53.3	+1.7	Do Accum	51.3	55.0	..
		Trident Life.			
		Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
110.5	-0.3	Trident Man	104.5	110.2	..
127.9	-0.5	Do Guar Man	115.2	121.4	..
113.1	..	Do Property	107.4	113.1	..
58.1	-0.5	Do Equity	55.2	58.4	..
115.9	-1.3	Do High Yield	108.8	114.6	..
108.3	-0.1	Do Money	102.9	108.3	..
106.0	..	DoFiscalFnd	100.5	106.0	..
48.5	-1.0	Do Bonds	[illegible]	49.5	..
90.10	-0.60	Gilt Edged (1)	89.50	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
84.6	..	Prop Fnd (19)	84.5	..	..
94.8	..	3 Way Fnd (19)	94.8	..	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
130.2	-2.9	Equity Fnd	130.7	135.1	..
111.8	+0.7	Fixed Int Fnd	106.8	112.5	..
[illegible]	-0.2	Property Fnd	103.5	109.0	..
105.3	+0.1	Cash Fnd	100.1	105.1	..
96.6	-5.1	Managed Fnd	96.6	101.7	..
		Welfare Insurance.			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
120.3	-3.4	Capital Grwth	116.9	..	..
78.3	-0.5	Flexible Fnd	77.8	..	..
95.0	-0.6	Inv Fnd	95.4	..	..
73.4	..	Prop Fnd	73.4	..	..
74.4	-0.4	Money Maker	74.0	..	..

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		1 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 25361			
83.7	..	Red Part Pref	80.0	83.7	20.00
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 37806			
58.5	+2.6	Europ'n Ser	55.5	107.1e	..
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.			
		Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37892			
46.3	-2.7	Jer Guer O'seas	41.4	43.6	11.26
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
54.1	-7.4	Aust Ext Tst	44.5	47.3	3.90
22.2	+0.8	Aust Min Tst	20.6	22.8	2.79
49.1	-2.9	Isle of Man Tst	43.8	46.2e	5.00
24.7	+0.2	Manx Mutual	23.1	24.9	2.40
		Brandts & Grindley (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 80, Broad St, St Helier.			
112.0	-1.0	Brandt Jersey	102.0	111.0	6.56
133.0	-1.0	Do Accum	124.0	134.0	5.35
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
68.14	+1.11	O'seas Fnd $	68.25	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd.			
		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5453			
925.0	-33.0	Bullock Fnd	798.0	902.0	1.81
700.0	-20.0	Canadian Fnd	589.0	680.0	1.80
353.0	-7.0	Canadian Inv	285.0	326.0	2.24
235.0	-6.0	Div Shares	201.0	229.0	2.10
824.0	-19.0	Ny Venture Fnd	710.0	805.0	..
		Charterhouse Japhet.			
		1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
31.00	+0.30	Adiropa DM	30.10	31.70	7.26
54.40	+1.30	Adiverba DM	52.90	55.70	6.28
32.60	+0.80	Fondak DM	31.80	33.40	6.59
24.80	+0.70	Fondis DM	24.20	25.50	7.06
48.50	..	Gen O'seas Swfr	44.30	48.50	3.31
66.40	..	Hispano $	63.21	66.40	1.83
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
164.5	-13.0	Int Cap Man (20)	139.0	151.5	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey).			
		37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
182.2	-1.6	Channel Cap	174.6	183.8	2.23
97.2	-2.9	Channel Isles	89.6	94.3	3.58
		Eurosyndicat Group.			
		Agents: N. M. Rothschild and Sons.			
		New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356			
1,774	+21.0	Eurunion Luxfr	1,732	1,801	4.59
336.0	+7.0	Fin Union Luxfr	330.0	343.0	5.23
		First General Unit Managers.			
		91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 680089			
51.3	..	Bnk I 1st Gen (3)	47.6	51.3	4.87
117.2	..	Do Gilt (2)	113.4	117.2	9.60
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
103.1	..	Channel Isle	95.4	103.1e	5.84
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne BN 21 4UT. 0323 36711			
113.3	..	Foreign Fix Int	106.5	113.3	..
106.5	..	Do Equity	100.1	106.5	..
		Kayzandy Bermuda Management Ltd.			
		Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda			
1.47	..	Bishopsgte N.A.	1.41	1.47	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd.			
		8 St Georges St, Douglas, I.O.M. Douglas 4682			
23.6	..	Int Income (3)	22.1	23.5e	8.30
56.9	..	Do Growth (10)	53.7	56.0e	4.32
		Manx International Management.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
123.4	-1.8	Gtr Pacific	113.7	121.6	..
45.1	+0.3	Manx Int Inc	42.4	45.4	7.50
74.4	..	Sch Growth (27)	73.7	74.4	..
		M & G Group.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
81.8	+0.3	Island Fnd	80.1	85.6	4.45
103.7	-1.0	Do Accum	101.5	104.5	4.45
1.93	+0.03	Atlantic Exp $	1.81	1.96	..
1.50	+0.04	Aust & Gen $	1.49	1.54	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
44.8	+3.3	Old Ct Eq (34)	43.2	45.7	3.58
106.0	..	Old Ct Int (35)	99.7	106.0	..
110.6	-12.6	Smaller Co's	92.2	98.0	6.38
		Oliver Heath & Co.			
		31 Malew St, Castletown, I.O.M. 0624 823742			
110.5	-4.4	Brit Conv Tst	100.8	106.1	14.00
123.0	..	Conv Rights Tst	116.8	123.0	9.00
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245			
138.7	..	Gib Inv Tst	119.3	128.7	5.79
124.7	..	Key City Inv	107.3	124.7	..
73.5	-7.6	Warrant Fnd	62.6	69.9	..
		Slater Walker (Jersey).			
		2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37361			
236.1	+8.5	Growth Inv	228.3	244.6e	3.00
64.0	-1.1	Int'l Fnd	58.2	62.9	2.05
153.9	-0.8	Jersey Energy	141.6	153.1	1.00
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.			
		PO Box 710, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
0.67	..	Offshore $	0.64	0.68	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.			
1.21	+0.02	Overseas $	1.16	1.23e	6.00
1.96	+0.06	Do Accum $	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
7.15	+0.70	Overseas Str £	7.45	7.85	6.00
9.70	+0.40	Do Accum £	9.65	10.10	6.00

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) July 18. (9) July 15. (10) July 31. (14) Aug 1. (15) July 16. (16) July 8. (18) July 8. (19) July 24. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (26) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (33) 20th of month. (35) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (36) Last working day of month. (38) 15th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 2nd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

Stock Exchange prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 30. Dealings End, July 11. § Contango Day, July 14. Settlement Day, July 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Herring Daw Chartered Surveyors 26/28 Sackville Street London W1 Telephone 01-734 8155 City of London · Paris · Sydney · Melbourne

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1000m	Savings 3% 1965-75	99¾	+⅛	3.023	10.206
400m	Exch 6½% 1976	99¼	-⅛	6.624	9.495
500m	Treas 6½% 1976	96	-⅛	6.703	9.201
16m	Victory 4% 1976	99		4.040	4.885
600m	Treas 10½% 1976	100⅛	-⅛	10.481	10.334
800m	Treas 6¾% 1977	94½	-⅛	6.695	10.103
100m	Elec 3% 1974-77	93¾		3.201	6.092
600m	Treas 11¾% 1977	101¾	-⅛	11.502	10.832
600m	Treas 3% 1977	87⅜	+⅛	3.413	8.769
242m	Trans 4% 1972-77	89½		4.482	8.973
600m	Treas 5% 1976	94½	-⅛	5.311	11.567
500m	Treas 10½% 1978	98	-⅛	10.715	11.302
400m	Exch 5% 1976-78	89¾		5.631	10.290
400m	Treas 3% 1978	79⅜	+⅛	3.801	9.148
630m	Treas 11½% 1979	100⅜	-⅛	11.478	11.424
270m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	79¼		5.361	10.234
600m	Treas 10½% 1979	97¾	-⅛	10.811	11.537
250m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	79¼	+⅛	4.442	9.972
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	92½	+⅛	9.731	11.089
800m	Treas 9½% 1980	94⅝	-⅛	10.005	10.883
400m	Fund 3½% 1978-80	80	-⅛	6.563	10.542
500m	Treas 5¼% 77-80	76	-⅛	4.605	9.737
455m	Treas 5½% 79-81	72¼	+⅛	4.739	9.600
561m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	85¼	+⅛	9.605	11.636
400m	Treas 12¾% 1983	102¾	+⅛	12.331	12.313
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	72¾	+1½	7.611	10.507
400m	Treas 8½% 1984-86	79¼	+1¼	10.630	11.680
529m	Fund 6½% 1983-87	68⅝	+1¼	9.642	11.642
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	69¾	+¾	11.130	12.608
1022m	Trans 3% 1978-88	44¼	+2	6.786	11.298
500m	Treas 5% 1986-89	52½	+1½	9.469	12.261
600m	Treas 8% 1987-90	68½	+1½	12.162	12.241
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	58¼	+1½	11.078	12.802
500m	Treas 12½% 1993	85¼	+1½	14.112	14.276
600m	Fund 6% 1993	51¼	+1¼	12.120	13.512
800m	Treas 9% 1994	67	+1	13.697	14.233
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	31¼	+1¼	9.831	12.202
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	33½	+1¼	9.415	12.160
400m	Treas 12¾% 1995	90½	+1¼	14.330	14.418
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	67	+1¼	13.820	14.206
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	51¼	+1¼	13.504	14.149
500m	Treas 8¼% 1997	66	+1¼	13.909	14.310
600m	Treas 5½% 1999	67¾	+1¼	14.091	14.250
442m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	25¾	+1¼	13.596	13.141
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	55¾	+1¼	14.306	14.340
935m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	41¼	+1¼	13.659	14.067
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	53¾	+1½	14.260	14.325
370m	Consols 4%	27	+¼	14.667	..
1903m	War Ln 3½%	24¾	+¼	14.273	..
179m	Conv 3½%	28¼	+¼	12.604	..
55m	Treas 3%	21	+¼	14.622	..
276m	Consols 2½%	17½	+¼	14.233	..
452m	Treas 2½% Aft 75	17¾	+¼	14.034	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
12m	Aust 6¾% 76-78	85¾	..	8.540	12.460
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	75¼	..	7.309	12.958
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	63	+½	8.252	13.127
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	65	+½	9.301	13.100
15m	Aust 6% 74-76	94¾	+¼	6.419	11.686
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	75	+¼	9.374	13.142
—	Berlin 4½% Ass	90	..	..	..
—	Chilean Mixed	95	..	..	..
8m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	58¼	+¼	9.825	14.850
—	German 4½% 1930	150	..	..	..
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	24	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7¾% 81-83	70	+¼	..	..
5m	Jamaica 7¾% 77-79	79	+¼	9.770	14.788
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	140	..	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	59	..	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	61½	+½	8.332	14.744
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	76½	+½	10.189	13.417
12m	N Z 6% 76-80	77½	+¼	7.846	13.322
7m	N Z 6% 75-76	93½	+¼	6.202	11.102
15m	N Z 7¾% 83-92	54¼	+¼	13.354	14.622
12m	N Z 7¾% 83-86	65	+¼	11.593	13.693
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	74½	+½	8.036	12.478
1m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	72½	+½	8.247	13.102
—	Peru 6% Ass	13½	..	..	..
—	S A Gov 5½% 74-76	94¼	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	43	..	..	..
3m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	32	..	..	..
3m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	58	+1	..	..
—	Spanish 4%	38	..	..	..
4m	Tang 5½% 78-82	64	+½	9.263	14.959
—	Uruguay 3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C 3% 1920	20	+½	15.168	..
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	60½	+¼	8.428	13.890
15m	L C C 5½% 77-81	69½	+¼	8.094	13.280
20m	L C C 5½% 82-84	59½	+¼	9.567	13.523
25m	L C C 6½% 85-87	51	+¼	10.846	14.205
20m	L C C 6½% 75-78	86	+¼	6.974	12.450
20m	L C C 6% 76-79	78	..	7.656	13.026
25m	L C C 6½% 83-90	52¾	..	12.754	14.685
30m	G L C 6½% 1976	94½	-¼	7.101	12.438
50m	G L C 6½% 1977	91½	..	7.142	12.226
13m	G L C 6¾% 90-92	53	..	13.368	14.684
40m	G L C 7½% 1977	90½	..	8.002	12.493
25m	G L C 9½% 80-82	54¾	+¼	11.474	13.637
12m	C of L 6¾% 75-78	86	..	7.642	12.482
16m	C of L 6¾% 80-82	65½	-½	9.451	13.628
17m	Ag Mt 6½% 81-84	65¾	..	11.676	14.503
20m	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	56½	+¼	14.224	15.163
12m	Ag Mt 9¾% 80-90	61¼	..	12.234	15.211
10m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	73	-¼	8.030	14.179
5m	Brightn 6½% 76-79	50¾	..	8.043	13.041
15m	Bristol 7% 74-75	98¾	..	7.083	10.391
15m	Camden 6½% 77-79	81¾	+¼	7.904	13.043
15m	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	72¼	..	9.350	12.435
10m	Edin 6½% 77-79	81½	+¼	7.020	13.067
10m	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	82	+¼	11.441	13.450
20m	Gwich 6¾% 76-78	65	..	7.856	12.036
10m	Herts 6½% 75-77	88¾	..	7.322	12.510
15m	Liverpl 3½% 71-75	99	..	6.363	10.425
15m	Liverpl 7% 76-77	89¾	..	7.791	12.467
27m	Met Water B	21¼	..	14.336	13.763
15m	N I 6½% 78-80	70	+½	9.366	16.142
20m	N I 7% 82-84	59	..	12.044	16.032
5m	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	64½	+¼	10.421	14.031
5m	Notts 6½% 76-78	85½	..	7.629	12.514
5m	Sthend 5½% 77-79	78½	+¼	6.886	12.966
10m	Swark 6¾% 83-86	60	+¼	11.434	14.104
12m	Surrey 6% 76-80	75	-¼	7.986	13.325

Investment Dollar Premium 96¼% (85¾%)
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6103.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,560.6m	Bayer	£25	-½	156	4.5	17.7
—	Commerzbank	£13¾	+½	20.1	1.5	35.1
531.4m	Cp Fn Paris	£24	+1¼	165	5.1	15.2
788.3m	EBES	£42	-2	199	4.7	..
541.5m	Ericsson	£42	-1	63.6	1.5	29.8
—	Finsider	30	..	..	..	..
206.6m	Granges	£20½	..	116	4.1	6.5
—	Hoechst	400	+4	16.5	4.1	19.7
—	Montecatini E	63	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	NEPO NV	£20	..	..	4.7	25.0
—	Robeco fl.5	150	-10	13.0	4.2	41.3
503.0m	Rolinco Subs fl 5	382	-13	3.2	0.3	67.8
13.6m	Snia Viscosa	130	+5	4.8	3.7	..
—	Thyssen-Huette	423	+20	24.8	5.1	8.3
—	Volkswagen	£22¾	+¼	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
147.4m	Brascan	£18½	-¼	41.9	4.7	4.8
—	BP Canada	£13½	-½	..	..	..
747.9m	Can Pac Ord	£10¾	-¼	56.5	3.3	10.1
145.3m	El Paso	£10½	-½	41.7	4.8	17.4
—	Exxon Corp	£43¾	-½	..	..	..
577.4m	Fluor	£26½	+¼	16.5	0.6	41.2
—	Hollinger	£13½	-½	..	..	..
415.9m	Hud Bay Oil	£24¾	-½	28.9	1.2	45.9
—	Husky Oil	£14¼	-1½	..	..	..
61.5m	Int Nigs	850	-15	21.2	2.4	..
1,548.7m	Int Nickel	£20¾	-½	68.1	3.3	12.3
773.3m	IU Int	775	-½	53.7	4.2	7.3
42.9m	Kaiser Alum	124	-¼	70.7	5.1	..
203.5m	Massey-Ferg	£11½	-½	41.3	3.6	7.3
—	Pacific Petrol	£10½	-½	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£24½	-½	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	310	..	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	775	-20	..	..	..
7,165.7m	US Steel	£44¼	-½	..	..	..
9,152.0m	White Pass	160	+5	15.3	3.0	95.8
116.6m	Zapata Corp	£27½	+1½	24.5	0.9	10.2

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
9,113,000	Alexs Discount	190	+15	16.3	8.6	9.0
8,721,000	Allen H & Ross	310	+10	28.2	8.3	8.9
6,904,000	Arb-Latham	160	• -5	11.7	7.3	10.2
177.0m	Aust & NZ	305	+15	14.7	3.6	11.4
[illegible]	Bk Hapoalim	20	..	0.7	2.2	9.4
82.7m	Bk of Ireland	400	+10	24.0	6.2	4.5
51.9m	Bk Leumi Israel	22	..	0.6	2.8	7.2
4,800,000	Bk Leumi UK	220	..	10.8	4.9	15.5
116.5m	Bk of NSW	645	+15	18.2	2.8	17.7
483.5m	Bk of N Scotia	£22¾	• -¾	47.5	2.1	10.4
79.0m	Bk of Scotland	245	+20	12.4	5.1	9.2
317.7m	Bnks Trst NY	£30	..	124	4.1	10.7
125.9m	Barclays Bank	275	+5	12.4	4.5	7.3
1,060,000	Bates E Hldgs	32	..	..	..	5.5
9,558,000	Brown Shipley	180	+20	10.7	5.9	8.0
8,314,000	Cater Ryder	225	+5	21.1	9.5	..
7,791,000	Cedar Hldgs	13	f	2.0	15.4	6.4
883.6m	Chase Man	£23¾	..	93.7	3.2	11.5
8,405.4m	Citicorp	£23¾	-½	56.5	..	..
89.7m	Com Bk of Aust	255	+15	8.1	3.2	14.0
70.2m	Com Bk of Syd	175	+5	7.6	4.4	10.6
96.3m	C C De France	£25¾	-½	103	4.1	17.8
8,727,000	First Nat Fin	7	+½	..	..	..
4,985,000	Fraser Ans	22	..	1.1	9.2	34.3
10.0m	Gerrard & Nat	255	+10	18.7	7.3	7.6
8,858,000	Gibbs A.	46	+6	2.5	5.5	..
7,667,000	Gillett Bros	125	..	10.0	8.0	2.9
17.0m	Grindlays Hldgs	50	..	..	..	..
27.5m	Guinness Peat	174	+3	10.6b	7.4	7.2
5,306,000	Hambros Fin	£17	..	130	7.4	..
40.6m	Do Ord	180	+10	10.9	6.1	12.2
70.4m	Hill Samuel	86	+3	5.5	6.4	9.5
348.8m	Hong K & Shang	244	-4	4.6	1.9	22.2
7,007,000	Israel Brit	230	f	15.0	6.5	4.5
8,877,000	Jessel Toynbee	72	+2	6.2	8.5	..
39.2m	Keyser Ullmann	51	-10	7.4	14.2	2.9
4,000,000	King & Shaxson	50	..	4.4	8.7	8.2
57.6m	Kleinwort Ben	108	+8	4.8	4.4	12.7
289.2m	Lloyds Bank	250	+5	10.4	4.6	7.7
48.5m	Mercury Secs	110	+10	4.2	3.8	8.5
447.0m	Midland	262	+27	16.1	6.1	5.0
11.9m	Minster Assets	35	..	4.2	12.0	5.6
198.7m	Nat of Aust	275	+15	7.6	2.6	14.3
134.9m	Nat Com Bk Grp	40	+1	2.3	5.5	8.5
418.4m	Nat W'minster	228	-15½	22.0	8.2	6.0
14.3m	Ottoman	£29	..	140	4.8	16.6
6,971,000	Rea Bros	65	..	2.4	3.6	13.3
970.4m	Royal of Can	£22⅝	-½	69.0	3.1	31.5
20.7m	Schroders	290	-10	15.0	3.7	18.2
7,085,000	Seccombe Mar	243	• +8½	19.5	8.0	6.2
56.6m	Slater Walker	72	..	8.9b	12.3	6.1
3,416,000	Smith St Aubyn	52	+4	5.5	10.6	..
229.4m	Stand'd & Chart	465	-15	20.5	4.4	8.0
12.2m	Union Discount	310	-10	24.0	7.7	6.5
3,794,000	Wintrust	56	..	4.4	7.8	4.5

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
315.6m	Allied	66	• +4	4.8	7.2	11.1
270.0m	Bass Charrgton	98	+7	5.7	5.8	11.2
13.1m	Bell A.	85	..	4.0b	8.0	4.8
8,166,000	Boddingtons	90	..	4.0	4.4	11.7
8,733,000	Brown M.	42	• +2	4.1	8.6	10.2
7,422,000	Burtonwood	57	+1	3.9	6.8	5.9
12.5m	Cameron J.W.	117	+1	5.0	4.2	14.0
21.6m	C of Ldn Dfd	43	+2	2.6b	6.3	12.0
4,341,000	Devenish	118	+3	7.1	6.0	9.1
550.2m	Distillers	144	+16	7.6	5.2	12.7
25.9m	Greenall	59	+5	3.2	5.5	11.4
11.0m	Greene King	153	+6	6.2	4.3	11.5
186.1m	Guinness	115	• +10	8.5	7.2	9.3
2,400,000	Hardys & H'sons	80	• +5	4.5	5.7	9.2
21.7m	Highland	62	• -1	7.0	7.8	8.1
4,400,000	Invergordon	24	• -1	2.6	10.9	6.0
15.3m	Irish Distillers	58	+2	8.3	5.6	6.0
18.5m	Long John Int	232	h +10	6.8	2.8	16.9
6,243,000	Marston	43	+1	2.1	5.7	9.5
7,850,000	Morland & Co	240	..	14.6	5.5	15.4
133.9m	Scot & Newcastle	38	+¼	3.6	6.4	11.3
782.9m	Seagram	£21¾	-½	33.8	1.5	21.5
19.3m	SA Breweries	123	+6½	5.7	4.6	10.9
7,360,000	Teacher	200	+15	12.3	6.1	10.8
2,274,000	Tomatin	61	+1	3.5	5.8	7.7
15.0m	Vaux	293	+10	19.8	7.5	10.0
152.5m	Whitbread 'A'	62	+3	4.5	7.3	13.5
4,804,000	Do B	61½	+4½	4.5	7.3	13.4
27.1m	Whitbread Inv	110	-3	8.6	7.8	19.3
19.9m	Wolverhampton	118	+1	6.5	5.5	11.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
5,502,000	AAH	118	..	12.0	10.2	6.1
1,064,000	AB Electronic	32	..	6.1	19.2	2.5
600,000	AC Cars	40	..	1.3	3.3	13.4
15.6m	AD Intl	100	+14	3.5	3.5	10.8
1,663,000	AGB Research	35	..	3.1	8.9	5.9
23.9m	APV Hldgs	205	..	13.0	6.3	7.9
9,168,000	AVP Ind	48	-3	3.2	6.7	4.8
5,632,000	Aaronson Bros	29	-2	2.8b	9.6	7.5
223,000	Abrasives Int	12	..	2.2	17.9	4.1
1,144,000	Acrow	65	+5	5.2b	8.0	10.4
16.4m	Do A	62	+6	5.2b	8.4	9.9
1,961,000	Adams Food	23	..	1.6	7.0	11.7
1,235,000	Adda Int	7½	+2	..	..	..
2,460,000	Adwest Group	122	+1	9.1b	7.5	6.1
258,000	Aeron't & Gen.	19	..	1.5	8.3	8.3
388,000	Airfix Ind	95	-2	4.0	4.1	11.4
5,652,000	Do NV	45	..	4.0	8.4	5.6
78.3m	Albright & W	65	+5	3.3	5.1	4.7
8,320,000	Alcan 10½%	£60½	+2	1050	16.8	..
7,920,000	Do 9% Cnv	£66	-4	900	13.6	..
6,983,000	Allen E.	48	• +1	5.3	11.1	4.4
730,000	Allen W. G.	24	-1	3.5	14.5	6.2
8,731,000	Alliance Alders	27½	..	1.7	6.1	7.5
7,478,000	Allied Colloids	80	+2	2.1	2.6	10.0
1,200,000	Allied Insulators	14	-1	1.6	11.7	4.3
462,000	Allied Plant	22	+3	1.1	5.1	17.5
12.0m	Allied Polymer	68	-3	6.4	9.4	7.5
1,000,000	Alpine Hldgs	10	..	..	..	8.2
9,790,000	Amal Metal	178	-4	18.0	10.1	1.9
3,907,000	Amal Power	37	+1	4.7	12.7	4.4
591,000	Amber Day	28	-4	2.3	8.3	3.3
162,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6	8.9	3.7
734,000	Anchor Chem	30	-2	5.2	17.3	3.7
6,097,000	Anderson Strath	113	• -10	13.1b	11.6	5.6
185.7m	Anglo Amer Ind	800	..	35.5	4.4	11.0
530,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	4.7	13.8	3.1
24.5m	Anglo-Thai Corp	120	+9	2.0	1.7	5.6
616,000	Anglovaal	25	..	2.4	9.7	10.1
2,010,000	Appleyard	37	+3	5.5	14.8	7.3
2,156,000	Aquascutum 'A'	19	-2	1.7	9.2	6.3
2,103,000	Arlington Mtr	64	+2	9.8b	15.7	5.6
6,922,000	Armitage Shanks	42	-1	6.1	14.5	9.4
8,570,000	Armst Equip	41	+3	2.4	5.9	7.1
250,000	Ash Spinning	35	+1	5.5	15.9	3.7
87,000	Asprey 6¼% Pf	35	+½	6.2	17.9	..
22.5m	Ass Biscuit	66	+10	3.7	5.6	9.7
4,674,000	Do A	58	+8	3.7	6.4	8.6
177,000	Ass Brit Eng	4	+¼	..	..	6.6
184.2m	Ass Brit Food	59½	..	2.4	4.1	9.8
36.3m	Ass Engineer	50	+½	5.6	11.3	6.0
5,036,000	Ass Fisheries	35	+4	6.3	18.1	2.4
5,097,000	Ass Leisure	22½	+1½	3.2	14.0	6.0
26.4m	Ass News	87	+6	6.2	7.1	3.7
2,109,000	Ass Paper	26	• +2	4.0	15.4	2.4
118.2m	Ass Port Cement	140	+15	10.4	7.1	12.4
17.7m	Ass Tel 'A'	43	+3	6.0	14.0	6.6
500,000	Ass Tooling	29	+2	2.8	9.7	3.4
685,000	Astbury & Madley	17	-2	1.3	7.8	3.5
2,161,000	Atlas Stone	55	..	6.8	12.3	6.0
231,000	Attwood Garage	11	-1	2.2	19.8	3.6
3,948,000	Audiotronic	35	-1	5.2	14.7	3.4
5,304,000	Ault & Wiborg	27	-½	3.2	12.0	6.4
2,236,000	Aurora Hldgs	9	..	1.2b	13.3	2.2
445,000	Austin E.	42	• ..	4.5	10.6	2.9
9,000,000	Automotive Pd	24	+1	2.3	9.7	4.5
36.9m	Averys	100	+8	6.7	6.7	10.1
2,322,000	Avon Rubber	38	+5	..e	..	2.8
15.6m	BBA Grp	47	+4	3.7	7.9	9.2
144.5m	BICC	122	+12	10.2	8.3	9.0
119.2m	BOC Int	46½	+3	3.7b	8.0	7.5
33.6m	BPB Ind	95	• +4	8.8	9.0	6.0
378,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	27	+1	3.7	13.7	6.1
3,763,000	BSG Int	9½	+½	..	..	11.3
54.9m	BSR Ltd	74	+10	3.2	4.3	6.9
56.7m	BTR Ltd	113	+8	5.1	4.5	2.1
47.3m	Babcock & W	104	+5	2.7	2.6	9.9

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
57.6m	Bowring	87	+4	3.2	3.5	..
1,005,000	Brentnall Beard	54	+4	4.7	8.6	6.3
28.3m	Britannic	140	+14	10.3	7.5	..
409.0m	Com Union	153	+8	10.2	6.7	..
125.5m	Eagle Star	117	+11	7.1	6.1	..
20.4m	Equity & Law	152	+20	7.6	5.0	..
175.1m	Gen Accident	140	+4	8.1	5.8	..
227.3m	Guardian Royal	181	+7	11.6b	6.4	..
6,985,000	Halford Shead	178	+16	8.1	4.6	11.1
18.5m	Heath C. E.	214	+17	9.4	4.4	10.1
16.8m	Hogg Robinson	125	+2	6.1	4.9	12.0
62.3m	Howden A.	129	+17	3.2	2.5	14.7
151.2m	Legal & Gen	128	+13	6.7b	5.3	..
22.5m	Leslie & Godwin	116	+13	5.2	4.5	14.3
23.6m	London & Man	114	+14	6.5	5.7	..
38.2m	Matthews W'son	160	+6	11.3	7.1	13.4
34.4m	Minet Hldgs	145	+14	3.3	2.3	16.3
73.8m	Pearl	203	+31	14.3	7.0	..
112.6m	Phoenix	192	+12	12.7b	6.6	..
3,111,000	Prov Life 'A'	129	..	9.4	7.3	..
	Do A Br	125	..	9.4	7.5	..
2,437,000	Do B	125	..	9.4	7.5	..
	Do B Br	125	..	9.4	7.5	..
342.6m	Prudential	128	+15	7.9b	6.2	..
9,364,000	Refuge 'A'	125	+10	13.7	7.9	..
11.0m	Do B	118	+4	9.3	7.9	..
341.4m	Royal	234	+16	19.7	6.6	..
71.8m	Sedg. Forbes	238	+16	10.9	4.6	18.3
20.8m	Stenhouse	67	+4	4.7	7.0	7.9
144.1m	Sun Alliance	350	+15	23.7b	6.1	..
45.0m	Sun Life	80	+8	4.0b	5.0	..
4,360,000	Trade Indem'ty	135	-5	9.9	7.3	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
23.7m	Aberdeen Trst	107	-1	5.2	4.8	31.9
2,023,000	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	31	+1	..	..	..
679,000	Do Inc	51	-2	6.0b	11.8	12.0
62.7m	Alliance Trust	184	+4	7.8	4.3	31.8
21.7m	Amer Trust	34½	+1	2.1	6.0	32.9
40.4m	Ang-Amer Secs	66	+3	3.2	4.7	34.7
1,049,000	Anglo Int Inv	31	+1	3.9	12.5	12.7
1,250,000	Do Ass	64	+4	..	..	..
10.3m	Anglo Scot	50½	+3½	3.1	6.7	21.4
3,560,000	Ashbourne	40½	f	1.3	3.2	39.1
9,430,000	Ashdown Inv	99½	• +1	4.6b	4.6	31.3
1,095,000	ABC Regional	36½	..	0.6	1.6	..
11.4m	Atlantic Assets	47½	+1½	1.3	2.7	..
41.5m	Atlas Electric	39½	+1	1.8	4.6	29.9
13.5m	Bankers Inv	45	c +3	2.9b	6.1	22.9
5,832,000	Berry Trust	39½	c -½	0.9b	2.4	66.6
29.1m	Border & Sthrn	216	-6	6.9	3.2	40.4
12.6m	Brit Am & Gen	28	-½	1.3	6.4	20.3
30.5m	Brit Assets Tst	44½	+2	1.9b	4.2	31.7
1,829,000	Brit Emp Sec	9	+¼	0.8	8.3	15.0
60.1m	Brit Invest	128	+3	5.2b	4.0	37.1
11.8m	Brit Isles & Gen	340	-1	6.7	1.9	75.4
12.9m	Broadstone	108	+3	4.6	4.3	31.2
10.0m	Brunner	82½	• -1	3.8	4.5	24.0

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
13.6m	Ampol Pet	49	+1	2.9	..	..
1,826,000	Attock	67	+1	6.3	..	..
10.0m	Berry Wiggins	23	-1	2.9	..	..
6,930,000	Brit Borneo	154	+12	7.8	..	..
2,057.7m	BP	533	+20	22.2	..	..
48.0m	Burmah Oil	52	+3	..	..	..
371.6m	C F Petroles	£26¾	-½	160	..	..
8,335,000	Oil Exploration	65	..	2.4	..	..
4,594,000	Premier Cons	9½	+1	..	..	..
—	Ranger Oil	£12½	-¼	..	..	..
3,422.4m	Royal Dutch	£29¾	-1¼	140	..	..
1,650.8m	Shell	313	+9	17.2	..	..
10.0m	Tricentrol	64	+10	..	..	..
60.5m	Ultramar	193½	+5½	..	..	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
1,501,000	Allied Ldn	32	-1	3.5
22.4m	Allnatt Ldn	112	+5	4.4
28.6m	Amal Inv	33	-½	0.7
2,979,000	Apex Props	63	+5	2.5
3,140,000	Aquis Secs	12½	-½	0.8
10.2m	Argyle Secs	45	+6½	..
40.1m	Artagen Props	73	+9	3.2
5,777,000	Beaumont Prop	52	+1	4.0
11.0m	Bellway Hldgs	60	+2	3.4
22.6m	Berkeley Hmbro	143	..	5.9
23.6m	Bilton Percy	124	+9	5.8
19.2m	Do Accum	124	+9	0.3
7,566,000	Bradford Prop	100	• +2	7.9
4,874,000	Brit Anzani	17½	+1	..
7,034,000	British Land	18	+3	..
24.9m	Brixton Estate	88	..	3.0
20.3m	Cap & Counties	27	+3	3.4
2,380,000	Centrovincial	24	-1	..
1,237,000	Do Cap	20	..	..
11.7m	Chesterfield	120	+4	4.2
616,000	Chown Secs	15	-2	..
1,563,000	Churchbury Est	93	+8	5.3
8,209,000	City Offices	56	..	2.0
3,161,000	Country & New T	15½	• +½	1.0
2,300,000	County & Dist	22	+1	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
1,170,000	Anglo-Indonesia	34	..	3.0
2,022,000	Bradwall FMS	38	• ..	3.1
2,640,000	Castlefield	88	• -1	3.0
3,424,000	Chersonese	30½	+½	1.6
60.0m	Cons Plant	56½	+1	4.4
64,000	Doranakande	8½	-½	1.1
4,400,000	E. Asiatic	35	+1	3.5
1,387,000	Gadek	67	-1	2.8
23.9m	Golden Hope	51	+2	2.0
1,252,000	Grand Central	8½	+½	0.8
47.8m	Guthrie Corp	390	+8	20.3
66.4m	Highlds & Low	44½	..	1.7
211,000	Hongkong	47	..	1.6
653,000	Killinghall	87	..	6.0
10.0m	Kulim Grp	22½	-½	2.1
17.7m	Ldn Asiatic	51	+2½	3.2
4,779,000	Ldn Sumatra	30	+1	1.5
3,259,000	Majedie	24	..	0.9
2,038,000	Malayalam	7½	..	..
2,913,000	Muar River	42	..	2.0
14.7m	Pataling	43½	-2	3.1
13.8m	Plant Hldgs	37	..	2.3
2,352,000	Sungei Krian	£11¼	..	46.5

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
508,000	Assam Frontier	56	..	10.0
1,564,000	Assam Inv	41	..	3.7
1,078,000	Camellia Inv	45	-1	2.2
596,000	Clairmace	45	+6	9.2
762,000	Crosby Hse	104	..	13.1
56,000	Deundi	19	-1	..
116,000	Doolahat	130	f	5.0
2,416,000	Jokai	115	-2	10.3b
1,779,000	McLeod Russel	81	..	9.2b
242,000	Moran	98	..	7.5
239,000	Ouvah Highlds	23	..	..
500,000	Peacock Sunol	26	..	3.3
62,000	Sthn India	24	..	..
110,000	Surmah Valley	15	..	..
3,048,000	Warren Tea	70	• -4	9.1
472,000	Western Dooars	43	..	6.0
1,150,000	Williamson Hldgs	74	..	6.3

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence
31.7m	Algoma Cen Rly	£9¼	-¼	24.0
801,000	Antofagasta	£12½	..	..
1,023,000	Calcutta Elec	34	..	..
—	E Surrey W 7%	£48½	+1	700
1,036,000	Essex Wtr 5%	£29½	-½	500
2,314,000	Felixstowe Dock	72	-2	9.7
122.9m	Imp Cont Gas	300	• +13	10.4
1,141,000	LRT Hldgs	120	h -15	3.1
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£34½	-3	500
553,000	Milford Docks	71	..	..
993,000	Nigerian Elec	96	+1	11.9
11.0m	Perak Rvr Hydro	153	..	24.4
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	-½	500

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
54.0m	Brit & Comm	157	• +2	10.7	6.4	7.1
2,850,000	Fisher J.	75	..	3.6	4.8	3.9
54.6m	Furness Withy	204	+4	9.4	4.6	4.6
879,000	Hill C. Bristol	75	..	4.0	5.3	..
2,234,000	Hunting Gibson	132	..	13.9	10.5	1.7
3,916,000	Jacobs J. I.	17	-½	2.1	12.4	5.5
22.3m	Manch Liners	203	..	7.5	3.8	5.3
90.4m	Ocean Trans	102	+4	9.5b	9.3	10.0
133.6m	P & O 'Dfd'	93	+5	8.1	8.4	..
4,972,000	Runciman W.	130	+5	7.7b	5.7	4.2

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
24.8m	Amal Colls	400	..	23.1	5.8	..
630.9m	Anglo Am Corp	450	-10	17.8	3.7	..
952.9m	Ang Am Gold	£42½	-2	162	4.0	..
220.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£30	..	119	5.4	..
27.1m	Anglo Transvl	£21¾	• -½	62.2	4.0	..
27.1m	Do A	£21¾	• -½	61.2	4.0	..
7,308,000	Ayer Hitam	132	..	14.8	11.4	..
1,835,000	Beralt Tin	16	-4	..	..	..
35.5m	Bishopsgate Pl	136	..	..	..	..

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
19.1m	Ang-Cont Inv	56	+4	..	..	9.5
2,336,000	Argentine S Lnd	53	b ..	4.3	7.7	10.0
750,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	130	..	2.6	2.0	..
2,850,000	Bullard	23	+1	1.7	7.3	7.3
700,000	Brit Debt Serv	18	..	..	..	..
24.3m	BET Dfd	67	+4	6.3	9.5	5.9
5,182,000	Cen & Sheer	14½	+½	2.8	17.9	7.3

▲ Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 04.07.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Change on week
Latest		%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	138.21	7.84	14.83	+8.34
Largest Coys.	136.42	6.77	13.45	+9.31
Smaller Coys.	133.52	7.93	15.85	+4.44
Capital Goods	134.66	7.59	16.54	+7.68
Consumer Goods	160.45	6.78	12.59	+12.32
Store Shares	117.40	7.72	8.12	+5.92
Largest financial shares	176.14	5.57	—	+18.66
Largest financial and industrial shares	143.98	6.54	—	+9.97
Commodity shares	295.22	4.41	13.30	-0.95
Gold Mining shares	648.36	4.90	7.66	-39.36
Industrial debenture stocks	74.08	8.19*	—	-0.03
Industrial preference stocks	46.96	15.42*	—	+1.40
3½% War Loan	24⅝	14.46*	—	+⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	193.47 (15.06.73)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1975	150.16 (05.06.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	138.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	193.47 (15.06.73)	120.95 (14.12.73)
1972	193.47 (15.08.72)	174.48 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.25 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

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هكذا من الأصل

...arial and General Appointments ...n page 9

SECRETARIAL

...RGENT MEDICAL SUPPLIES

...the exciting world of international medical ... distribution at the very top. Company Secre... ...of international organisation needs top notch ...A. Own office, W.1. 9-5.15.

Salary £2,850, negotiable.

Ring now on 439 8301, Roger

CHESS

...OD OPPORTUNITY ...SE YOUR FRENCH ...T UP TO £3,500

Managing director of a ... French-owned finan... ...anisation is looking for ...re, well educated, fluent English speaking Secre... ...ith shorthand in both ...es, considerable per... ...poise and the ability to ...ffectively with people at ...ls. Some form of finan... ...ckground would be an ...nd for someone with a ...interest in money mat... ...re is every prospect of a ...re responsibility in the ...ture. First class condi... ...benefits and perks. Ring ...a De Bock Porter, 01-...550.

CHALLONERS APPOINTMENTS DIVISION Oxford Street, London.

SEC./ASSISTANT TO MD

A Secretary wants to feel involved in her work, to be in contact with people and to make a responsible, progressive contribution to the business as her boss's partner.

A Shorthand/Typist (23-38) of demonstrated competence and intelligence who is eager and able to drive herself, can obtain details of such a job near Sloane Square (circa £2,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks' holiday) if she will telephone please

John Reid, Managing Director, on 01-730 0137, 9 am-7 pm

P.S.—My need is now and I may require an interim temp.

...ATIVE DESIGN CO.

NEEDS A ...LLY TOGETHER LADY

...a flair for organization ...an outgoing personality ...s capable of making deci... ...and handling own corre... ...ence.

Type—shorthand not essential.

£2,500 p.a.

...HFINDERS 629 3132

CANADA INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL ASSOCIATION MEDICAL SECRETARY

required for interesting and varied post in Canadian Hospital. Excellent salary and conditions. Contract 2 years but special terms for one year. Travelling expenses paid. Applications to: Secretary, Grenfell Association, Hope House, 45, Gt. Peter Street, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-222 6252.

JUST A SECRETARY

...il an interesting position ...someone who likes arrang... ...press conferences, press ...s and client liaison. ...ago shorthand typing, per... ...lity all important. Age 25? ...deal. Salary £2,500.

...elephone Mrs. Byzantine on... ...5091.

NORMA SKEMP ...RSONNEL SERVICES LTD. ...Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

LIVELY AND INTELLIGENT AUDIO SECRETARY

required for two young Senior Partners of friendly Estate Agents in Mayfair. Salary £2,500 plus L.V.s.

URGENT! 01-499 4785

ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES £1,700 to £2,500 plus

Conveyancing. Litigation. Trust. Probate. Company and Commercial vacancies in all areas of London. We specialise in these positions for both Junior and Senior Secretaries—Permanent and Temporary. Contact Pamela Tull on 01-405 7301 and discuss your new job today.

£3,600-£3,900

...ec./P.A. with audio and ...rthand working for a senior ...cutive in Regent's Park Rd. Ring Graham Dawe.

636 8917

Alfred Marks Bureau, ...5 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

INTERESTING SPOT AT TOP T.V. COMPANY

Unusual secretarial/administrative role at West End head office of top commercial T.V. company for responsible, well educated woman with good basic skills, tact, a methodical approach to work and a good eye for detail. Plenty of variety and scope. Good starting salary. Mrs. Turner, CHALLONERS, 145 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 5022.

...prechen Sie Deutsch?

...ternational electronics ...t needs your bilingual ...retarial skills. English/Ger... ...n shorthand, to work for ...amic director, own office. ...ary negotiable from £2,700.

Call Peter Holmes ACORN. 409 2908

KEY PUBLICITY POST AT TOP PUBLISHERS

Opportunity for cool, calm, collected Secretary with a mature approach to her job to work with the Publicity Manager of well known Publishers on wide range of interesting promotion activities. Good conditions and starting salary plus profit sharing bonus. Miss Kirby, Challoners, 17 Broadway, S.W.1. 222 5052.

...ARSH AND PARSONS

...d someone special to work ...n 5 lively young Negotiators' ...Notting Hill Gate Office. ...quirements include typing, ...ne shorthand, telephone ...rk, a large sense of humour ...is 1001 other odds and ends.

Ring Madeleine White on 01-937 6091

IF YOU LIKE TEAM WORK and have secretarial and audio skills this is the job for you, as part of a team handling clients, queries, admin., and research for property lawyer. £2,500 + bonus.—A1 STAFF, 404 5591.

SECRETARIAL

A SECRETARY— NO MORE, NO LESS

£2,900

Let us make it clear that this post as Secretary to the Company Secretary of Europe's largest property company is purely secretarial. No P.A. or admin.-orientated girls need apply! But the money is there for a capable person, aged 24+, with really good shorthand typing speeds to work in the pleasant head office in Mayfair.

Why not phone Hylda Williamson on 01-493 0295

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS 31 Berkeley Street, W.1.

£3,000-£3,500

The Director of a Documentary Film Production Company.
The Development Director of an International Brewery Company.
An Entrepreneur with particular interests in the Middle East.
The Director of a City Financial Advisory Service.
The Sales Director of a *French Perfumery House.*

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

01-629 9323

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF BREWERS

Secretary required for Clerk of City Livery Company.

Good shorthand/typing, *initiative and organisational ability.*

Exceptionally pleasant working conditions, generous hours, and 4 weeks holiday per year (1975 holiday arrangements honoured).

Excellent salary plus LVs.

To start September.

Tel. 01-606 1301

Secretary in Property

BOND ST TO £2,650

A major international property company with extremely prestigious offices close to Bond St. seeks a well educated and well groomed secretary for their Director in charge of development of Shopping Complexes. The excellent working conditions include your own office, IBM typewriter, 40p per day LVs and 3 weeks holiday. Call Ian James 581 2047

CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOCS.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCHER!

This can be you, as you enjoy liaising with researchers in the States and all over Europe. Enjoy collating and coordinating material, and controlling the library. An extremely important and interesting position. Sec skills necessary, but they won't take up much time. Beautiful West End location and salary of £2,600 plus. Interested? Then: Call Jackie Mansfield right away 734 0911 Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

INTERESTED IN THE FILM WORLD?

Be involved in the publicity dept. of this renowned W.1 company. With basic shorthand and typing you'll be secretary to the Head of the division and directly responsible to him. Lots of client and telephone contact, total involvement at director level, plus the opportunity to really use your initiative and write your own job specification. Salary £2,500.

Contact Heather Postle 734 7186 OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent St.

Beauty Promotion, Artwork, Layouts...

...will be part of the exciting, hectic scene as Secretary *to the print buyer of international W.1 cosmetics firm.* Short hours, luxury offices, discount on products, good salary and lots of job satisfaction. Want to know more? Telephone: Margaret Britten now, 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

£2,500

And a Soccer playing boss to boot! Situated in the West End this happy informal team need your secretarial skills. Lots of client and overseas contact. Extra hols. at Christmas and £2,700 after 3 months.

Call Marilyn Gee 734 0911 Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W1.

TELEVISION!!

Join the in-crowd in the West End. As assistant to the sales contracts manager use your secretarial background to quickly take over his job. Liaise with sales and printing department. Organise the smooth running of the office. Use your initiative. Great promotion prospects, 3 weeks hols and £2,400 neg.

Ring: Raye McMillain, 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

Exhibitions, Trade Shows, *Demonstrations!*

As P.A to a groovy boss in this exciting business you will organize and go to lots of functions all over the U.K. This is an involving, responsible post offering excellent salary and plush Edwardian Office.

Telephone Margaret Britten for Appointment 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

MARSH AND PARSONS

ESTATE AGENTS

require Secretary for Brook Green office. Good opportunity with plenty of scope for girl interested in Property and People. Ring Madeleine White on 937 6091.

BOND STREET PROPERY COMPANY

needs enthusiastic Audio Secretary for 2 young Directors. Own office. Salary £2,500.

Tel. 01-499 7315

GIRL FRIDAY with shorthand to work in a busy team handling information and all client queries for exciting new Audio Visual System: £2,500.—RAND, 727 0105.

MD ... OF DESIGN CO. attached to large, well-known fashion co. seeks P.A., Sec.: good shorthand needed but mostly P.A. duties of executive nature: £2,800 + discount.—RAND, 493 9535.

SECRETARIAL

AMUSE ME AND I'LL PAY YOU £3,000 p.a.

Young Executive Director of City Merchant Bank needs top flight Sec/PA with cheerful disposition and abundant sense of humour. LVs, dress allowance and annual bonus make this the opportunity of a life time for the right girl. Call Maureen Boylett on 236 5881.

CHESS

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND FIRST-JOB SEEKERS

College Leaving Secretaries enjoy finding their first office job through this no-branch-Bureau. We have a *wide variety of openings and Interviewers who will* consider your individual preferences.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU 110/111 Strand, WC2 01-836 6644 (Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

ADVERTISING SECRETARY/P.A.

required to look after one very friendly Account Executive in a small industrial advertising agency, W.C.1 area. ... office for approximately 50% of the time, and will have plenty of opportunity to get *really involved in the job, with* lots of responsibility and client contact. Previous advertising experience an advantage. Age immaterial. Salary £2,200 plus luncheon vouchers. 3 weeks holiday.

If you are looking for a really interesting and exciting job.

Ring Jackie Pritchard on 01-405 6414

FLUENT FRENCH (£3,000 NEG.)

TRULY BI-LINGUAL mature Secretary P.A. required to assist Managing Director of well-known International Oil Company located in superb offices S.W.1. The candidate selected will have at least 5 years business experience at senior level, be accustomed to working with ease in English and French (both shorthands) and be happy to work as a member of a cosmopolitan and friendly team. Excellent working conditions.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES 22 Charing X Road, WC2

01-836 3794/5

MERCHANT BANK in the City

has a vacancy for a Secretary to director.

Salary £2,550, L.V.s. Holiday arrangements honoured. Hours 9.30-5 p.m.

FOR APPOINTMENT TELEPHONE

Mr Hosford on 01 606 6474

KNIGHTSBRIDGE OIL

A major Oil Co desperately needs two girls (18-30) who can really get involved in a new division's hectic activities. They won't be bored, and are likely to be promoted in the very near future. In return for good shorthand and typing skills they'll get up to £2,700 a.a.e. plus 50p L.V.s day: flexible hours and a lot of interest.

CALL 434 1151

DAVID WHITE ASSOCS LTD.

ARE YOU THE GIRL WE ARE LOOKING FOR?

Walt Disney Productions—2 top Secretaries required for Heads of our Foreign Sales and Marketing Divisions at our Pall Mall office. Interesting and absorbing jobs. Pleasant working *conditions and good salary* plus LVs. Hours 9.30 to 5.30. Please telephone 01-839 8010.

Got Any French and Can You Drive?

Pleasant, varied role for capable young Secretary with some French and a clean driving licence in the home and overseas touring division of a prestigious, national organisation involved in, amongst other things, the international travel scene. Busy job working with *Executive Director.* Good starting salary. Mrs Salem, CHALLONERS, 91 Regent Street W.1. 734 9476.

PRESTIGE WINE & SPIRIT COMPANY

Sales Director requires efficient *young audio Secretary* with sense of humour for small friendly office in S.W.1. Any pending holiday arrangements will be honoured. Good salary together with L.V.'s. Apply J. R. Phillips & Co. Ltd., 5 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

01-930 9184

HIT THE HEADLINES

FAMOUS ENTERTAINMENT GROUP needs a sparkling PUBLICITY SECRETARY To assist in busy P.R. office. Fascinating work—masses of contacts with Journalists, Reporters, etc.

£2,400 P.A.

PATHFINDERS 629 3132

AGE 24 TO 26—AND £3,000!

One more thing—you'll be working for 2 bosses who know good work when they see it. *That's a pretty high secretarial* specification.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES 92 BROMPTON ROAD, SW3

589 6601

PERSONAL SECRETARY for well-known educational establishment (central London), providing specialist tuition for university entrants; audio skill required and ability to become thoroughly involved in administration/liaison *activities; salary to £2,300 p.a.*—Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, London, W.1. 01-935 6581.

W.1 DIRECTOR—he's young, dynamic, deals in *multi-million* industrial properties, travels often, delegates a lot and needs a P.A. with good shorthand who's able to act as "negotiator" when he's away; £2,100.—A1 STAFF, 629 1904.

TITLED MERCHANT BANKER in W.1 seeks P.A./Sec. with charisma to handle world-wide V.I.P. visitors in his "Film-Set" like offices. Shorthand needed—mostly P.A. duties. £2,700.—RAND, 493 9535.

CURZON STREET-based Chairman seeks P.A., German mother tongue with English shorthand; arrange all his travel and hold fort in absence and look after his personal affairs: £2,800 + LVs. —RAND, 589 4545.

ESTATE AGENTS seeks intelligent sec. able to liaise and deal with clients. Prospects and location are good. £2,300 neg. 730 5148. Jaygar Careers.

GET IN TO ADVERTISING. Account Director needs super Secretary to work on large cosmetic account. Salary to £2,300.—Acorn. 409 2908.

£2,900 P.A. plus £2.50 L.V.s. Senior Secretary/ P.A., S.W.1. own office, electric typewriter. Good speeds essential.—Ring 242 5766, Mrs Macleay, A.L.C. Employment.

TV CO. needs Sec. to Company Secretary. Extremely interesting work. £2,500. Jaygar Careers. 750 5148.

S/H SECRETARIES. Pick a top job in new N.1. Health Authority. £2,274-£3,003. Just listen on 495 2902, don't speak.

BILINGUAL and multilingual secretaries with shorthand. Contact The Linguist Agency. 439 1818.

OPPORTUNITY in publishing. PA/Sec. 18 plus (college leaver) for Editor of World's largest publishing Co. 408 3365—Just the Job.

SHORTHAND TYPIST required for Estate Agents, close to Oxford Circus. Hours 9-5. LVs. 3 weeks *holiday.* £2,000 neg. College leaver considered. 01-636 2491.

STOCKBROKER £3,000 + ! — Top Sec. P.A., 35-40, needed for Senior Partner of leading City stockbrokers. Includes personal work, household accounts, etc.: no figures; sound shorthand-typing; steady job record and ability *to work under pressure: substantial* annual Bonus. — JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8807.

PERSONAL SECRETARY £2,860! Confidential work for an executive. 6-monthly salary review. £1.50 L.V.s. Brook St Bureau 937 5115.

£2,200. Young W.1 Advertising Directors seek *alert* assistant to become involved with all aspects of advertising campaigns. 734 5266 G.1.

FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A. No shorthand (English mother tongue); £3,400. Language Staff. 734 8362.

£3,000 P.A. at least—probably more! Executive Secretary, 35-52, for top Executive, new subsidiary oil co. To set up and run office in Mayfair. Sound formal skills. Lots of telephone work and creative responsibility. Some client entertaining. Super fringe benefits. Joyce Kuiness Bureau, 589 8807.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Super Secretarial job in non-commercial company. Own office, interesting and rewarding work.

£3,000

Ring Rosie Wilson, 584 8166

Alfred Marks Bureau, 62 Brompton Road. (Opp. Harrods)

SECRETARIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY £2,600 NEG.

The Executive Office of our International Company is housed in a fabulous luxury suite opposite Hyde Park (Marble Arch). The position is 50%. Admin-50% Secretarial (no shorthand—audio will be fine). You will assist two young fast moving executives who travel a lot and will rely on you to liaise with staff and help solve problems. We do need impeccable typing—a quick-witted organizer who doesn't need bossing—and will enjoy the pressure of a really busy scene. Can you communicate, coordinate, administrate? Then call Janet Slinson—353 6516 today

AUDIO PREFERENCE AT HIGH LEVEL?

Senior Audio Secretaries will find a wide range of well rewarded City and West End appointments through us, both Permanent and Temporary. *Business World, non-Commercial* and The Arts are just a few of the fields for the Audio P.A. Sec.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

NO SHORTHAND £2,500

Be totally involved as secretary to the Senior Partner of this W1 professional company. From your own office, enjoy *meeting important clients in a* super atmosphere. Want to know more?

Ring Marilyn Gee 734 0911 Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W1.

BUSY SENIOR SPOT AT AROUND £2,700

Varied and interesting secretarial role at senior partner level in a well known professional firm for an intelligent girl with good basic skills and the willingness and ability to take on real responsibility. Large staff, good conditions and benefits. Miss Kaye, Challoners, 10 Foster Lane, EC2. 606 4566.

LOADS OF VARIETY

REAL RESPONSIBILITY AND UP TO £2,700

Fine opening for experienced Secretary, 30+, to take over various responsibilities from a senior executive at a well known City firm in addition to normal Secretarial work the job *involves considerable telephone* contacting. Superb benefits and conditions. Mrs. McNeill, Challoners, 35 London Wall, E.C.2. 636 4251.

TV, PR, Trade Shows!

How can you miss as Secretary with W.1 ad. agency handling all U.K. promotions for top International cosmetics co. Luxurious offices, discount on products. Interesting salary *plus bonus. Telephone:*

Margaret Britten now, 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

£3,000—TOP FASHION

CLIENTS—RUNNING YOUR OWN SHOW. Plenty of opportunity for initiative. Well here's your chance to become a career girl with this small W.1 Co. You will be involved with *records—appointments* and have every opportunity to meet and deal with clients.

Ring Sandra Gibbons 734 0911 Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

FASHION—£2,500

IT'S NOT WHAT YOU DO, it's the way you do it! Applicants' compliments flow also—they feel secure, private and very relaxed when they arrive. We concentrate on jobs from £1,800-£3,500 (Exec. Spec. Admin.) and if *your shorthand is a bit rusty, we* can still help even if you aren't quite ready for that £3,000 p.a. job.—Joan Fernie Personnel, 115 *Park Street,* W.1. 408 2412/2415/2609.

P.A./SECRETARY to Senior Marketing Executive of a small lively Management Recruitment Consultancy in Fleet Street. With good secretarial skills, shorthand and typing will take less than 50% of your time. Intelligent and willing to become fully involved *in all aspects of the work.* £2,500. Career Plan. 01-353 1858.

ORGANISING GENIUS with shorthand sought to run general office with 6 staff and coordinate travel and business affairs of 3 directors. Swedish co. W.1. £2,600 + free BUPA and life assurance.—RAND, 734 9781.

NOT ALL SECRETARIES have a beautiful historic office but you can + £2,600 if you've enough Exec. level experience to cope with a top lawyer and liaise with his influential clients.—A1 STAFF, 404 5591.

KEEN ON WINE? Wine Importers need competent PA/Sec. to run small office. French an advantage. £2,300.—Jaygar Careers. 750 5148.

£2,700. PA Sec. organizer, 25 plus, for senior exec. in personnel recruitment, good personality, client contact. Tips Agy. 580 8564.

BI-LINGUAL SEC. vacancies in most languages. Very good salaries. —Carrefour. 240 3116.

A SMATTERING of shorthand, some audio, plus *lots of copy typing?* If you are a graduate or a girl with a business studies diploma, aged 22-27, and would like to act *as a secretary to 2 men as well* as handling your own projects, then a merchant bank in the City is paying £2,600-£2,700 + *many fringe benefits.—Ring Secretaries* Plus, 283 2146, 15 New St., E.C.2.

YOUNG, VERSATILE OPPORTUNIST, early to mid-20's, needed for secretarial job where *several administrative functions* can become her own! She must be capable of dealing with a work-load that varies enormously both in volume and type for a W1 company trading mainly with the Middle East. Around £2,750. Monica Grove & Assoc. 589 0151.

LOW MORTGAGE FACILITY (worth hundreds a year!) is part of the deal for single girl, 24-40, with good secretarial skills, by City Banking group for a Director and his 2 Associates within investment section. £2,650 plus free luncheons and 4 weeks holidays. Monica Grove & Assoc. 589 6601.

HOLIDAYS HONOURED and paid for 2½ weeks, for Sec. with shorthand and audio for senior Partner-Accountant. He's not old and stuffy—works in air conditioned luxury and expects his Sec. to have a personality. £2,600 + LV's.—RAND, 723 7525.

AUDIO P.A./SEC. 25+, for excellent company W.C.1. Lively intelligent girl wanted with outgoing personality who is good at dealing with people. Working *for senior partner. Salary £2,700* + neg.—Phone Miller & McNish (Agy), Kingsway, 242 2410/9.

SECRETARIAL

ONCE OR TWICE OR EVEN THRICE

You may need to remember—and we need someone with a good memory! The work is fascinating, the atmosphere friendly, and if you have accurate shorthand (good secretarial experience), enjoy dealing with clients, and a bright, intelligent personality, then you will keep your boss happy. You will be working for a partner of a chartered patent agent, close Chancery Lane, and he will offer you 4 weeks holiday, a starting salary of £2,500 (with early review on merit), and plenty of variety. Interested?

Then Ring Mrs Wall on 01-242 8291

SECRETARY for CHIEF EXECUTIVE of West End Property Company

in Georgian offices with pleasant and cheerful atmosphere. Good pay and holidays. Preferable age 25-28 with good shorthand and typing. Present Secretary's leaving for motherhood.

Ring W.B., 493 1806.

Personal Assistant

TO CITY STOCKBROKER

Small EC3 American company is looking for a numerate girl, 22 plus, with good secretarial skills (preferably with Merchant Bank or Stockbroking experience) with ability to liaise with brokers, learn all aspects of administrative duties within the market and earn substantial bonus on top of *commencing salary of £2,500.*

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC. 581 2097

International Girl £2,800

Be in complete control. As Sec. to the Director! Organize a very modern office; enjoy arranging hotel and travel itineraries and general involvement using your own initiative in a relaxed environment. Free BUPA and LVs.

Ring Raye McMillain right away, 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W2.

BECOME THE RIGHT-HAND

of this busy Exports Director in a W.1 fashion fabrics firm as a *Secretary PA. You'll become* indispensable with your knowledge of German and ability to accept lots of responsibility. This top job can be yours by calling:

Eileen Anderson 734 0911, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street W.1.

LADY LONDON APPOINTMENTS

Secretaries—£1.15-£1.30 p.h. *Audio Secretaries*—£1.15-£1.25 p.h. Copy Typists—£1.06-£1.10 p.h.

Lots of work available

Ring Jan Longman

493 7875

SENIOR PRESS OFFICER seeks *enthusiastic* PA Secretary to assist with promotions publicity for a well known voluntary organization. Contact with TV, radio, newspapers, etc. Good skills. £2,460. Bond St. Bureau. 499 1558.

FLAT SHARING

SHORT LET to end Aug. Girl, own room. Share with one other. W.14 (Fulham Barons Court). £10 p.w. incl. except phone.—385 4627 after 6.30.

W.6.—Large house-garden, own room, till mid. Aug. and 2 girls to share large room permanently. Ref Q (day), 01-499 6291.

LUXURY KENSINGTON HOUSE, W.8. Super room for 2, mid-twenties, £11.50 each p.w.—937 6660.

TWO REQUIRED, large double room, garden flat, Fulham. £37 each p.c.m. 836 2424, ext. 7122, day. 385 3608, eves.

SINGLE/COUPLE to share house in Wembley area. Fully furnished. Large garden.—Phone 854 6514. Ext. 24, day.

PIMLICO GIRL, share room pleasant *flat, with garden.* £30 p.c.m. 828 3519, after 5.

S.W.7.—2 girls to share room in flat. £10 p.w. 748 0247, before 4 p.m.

PUTNEY.—Professional male for single room in large house with garden. £12 p.w. 789 3910, eves.

LAMBETH.—Bachelor wanted, share room in small flat. £40 p.c.m. Tel. 733 4603.

HOLLAND PARK.—Girl to share large room, super garden flat. £32 p.c.m. 727 2189 after 6 p.m.

MARBLE ARCH.—Girl, own room, under £15 p.w. 262 7470, eves.

N.W.2.—4th girl, own small room. £38 p.m. 450 5485.

LARGE SELECTION accommodation. Short let flats sharing. All areas from £10 p.w. Executive Flat Sharers, 235 6188.

LARGE COMFORTABLE ROOM, private maisonette, prof. man 40 plus only £12 p.w. 01-602 1210.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. *Professional people sharing.*

S.W.7.—Girl to share room £8.50 p.w. 373 1851 after 6 p.m.

SUNNY HOUSE AND GARDEN near Camden Passage, N.1. Very quiet. Farmhouse *kitchen, owner* seeks girl to share. £17 p.w. Day 499 0414, ext. 140. Eve. 359 0374.

TWO GIRLS, over 25, share room, W.1. Garden house. £5 p.w. 723 2740, eves.

LARGE BEDSITTING room, NW6, use of kitchen and bathroom, suit 2 girls, £7.50 p.w. each. Ring: 386 6811, between 4-6 p.m.

W.2.—Girl to share room, luxury flat, £10 p.w. 221 5982 a.m.

2ND PERSON with excellent references to share fully furnished W.1 Regency flat. Share 5-yr. lease, £15 p.w. Brighton (0273) 722173.

S.W.15. Luxury maisonette, double room, £45.84 p.c.m. each. 788 5810 after 6 p.m.

S.W.10. Large flat, double room, *either 1 person or 2 to share.* £9 p.w. ea. 370 4828.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Girl share room large friendly house. £9.50 p.w. 937 4645.

S.W.5. 2 girls share room luxury flat. £11 each p.w. 373 6855 eves.

HAMPSTEAD FLAT. Girl, own room. £36 p.c.m. 435 7930.

CORNWALL GDNS. 2 girls share room, £9.75 p.w. 937 4853 eves.

N.4. Single bed sit. for girl, £8 p.w. inc. gas and electric. 802 6012.

HAMPSTEAD. S/c fully equipped furnished flat for 3-5 sharing. Offers. 01-624 3956.

S.W.6. 5 persons for luxury house, nr. Tube. £18, £14, £13 p.w. 736 1002 Eves.

W. DULWICH, S.E.21. 4th person, early/mid 20s, own room *modern house. £10 p.w. 01-920 9643.*

SWISS COTTAGE. 4th girl graduate, own room. £38.55 p.c.m. 328 2566 after 6.00.

DULWICH. Luxurious balcony flat, male, own room. £12 incl. c.h., c.h.w. 737 2395.

W.2. 4th girl share large room. £8 p.w. 262 2526.

S.W.5. Girl, own room, £40 p.m. excl. Ring: 373 9986 after 6.30 p.m.

S.W.10. Professional m. share room, large flat. £6.50 p.w. 352 4172.

N.W.8. Luxury flat, own room. £15 p.w. 286 7298 (eves.).

RENTALS

FULHAM.—Recommend 3-room flat, dble. recep.: 3 mths: £37.—828 9503. Flatland.

UNFURN. FLATS WANTED. F. & F. purchased. 603 4671. Dixon & Co.

ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS.—Please ring Living in London. 629 0206.

ROBERT STACEY WHITE for houses/flats, all areas. 734 6346.

PUTNEY.—*Share quiet bright house* by river, all mod. cons. and garden. Own room. £15. 789 4710.

JULY 12-28. Large luxury Kensington family house, overlooking and with use of 6 acre private gardens. Offers? Phone 01-229 3556.

MEDICAL STUDENT requires accommodation from September, preferably N/Central London. References. Please ring 387 8654 after 6.

LEAMINGTON ROAD VILLAS. Spacious family house with 4 beds, large recept, kit. and 2 bath. Avail. 6 months. £60 p.w. M. & P. 937 6091.

HOLIDAY Let London. 19th July-30th August; s/c flat nr. Dulwich: 6 beds, 3 bedrooms, garden. £30 p.w. Tel. 01-274 8951 eves.

RENTALS

ARE YOU A LANDLORD?

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FERRIER AND DAVIES, 6, Beauchamp Place, London S.W.3 01-584 3232.

UNFURNISHED HIGHGATE N6

A modern detached house with garage situated in quiet cul-de-sac close to Highgate golf course. Four bedrooms, excellent open-plan reception area, study, T.V. room, kitchen, laundry room, two bathrooms, and secluded garden. Available August for family at £3,750 p.a. excl.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS 9 Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298.

ROYAL AVENUE, CHELSEA

Apartment on 3 floors, including balcony; superb location; 2-3 double bedrooms, large drawing room, spacious dining room, kitchen, bath., cloaks, etc. exquisitely furnished throughout.

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SCOTT GILROY

17 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3 01-584 7881

Charming Chiswick flat, 2 bed. £35.

Small luxury flat in W.8., 2 rooms, k. and b., £45 p.w.

Unusual Fulham flat, 3 bed, 2 recpt., and 2 bath. £65 p.w.

Fab. flat Kensington, 4 bed, 2 bath, £85 p.w.

Chelsea House, 4 bed, 2 bath. £110.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, Nr. Maidenhead, 28 miles London, Idyllic, *secluded rural setting, near river.* 2 reception, 3 beds, 2 bath., kitchen & kitchenette, garage, C.H. Garden. Long or short lets. £55 p.w.—*Bourne End* 20245.

EALING (20 mins. Central London). Sunny, modern, furnished flat. 2 bedrooms. Built by 1111 reception, balcony, garage, c.h. 1-2 years. Suit visiting academic/*business man.* £30 p.w. 904 9002 or 998 5835.

HERTFORD. Charming Regency house to let furnished 1-2 years. 3 rec., 4/5 bedrooms; garden; garage. Secluded but central. *Little aircraft noise. 40 mins.* Liverpool St. and King's Cross. £45 p.w. Tel. Hertford 53306.

OVERSEAS VISITORS. Limited vacancies July and August for short-term holiday flats in Bel*gravia. Single bedsits.* £21 p.w. Double bedsits. £30 p.w. S.c. flats from £65 p.w. incl.—Tel. Beltoria, 01-235 3068/3658.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Quiet furnished s.c. flat in conservation area. *Double bedroom,* lounge, kitchen, bathroom, dining space. Telephone. £35 p.w. includes c.h. and weekly cleaner. Available now. Phone 01-624 1768.

VISITING LONDON? 2 delightful *houses in Central London,* now available for short let. 3 bedrooms, 1-2 recep. K. and B. From £75 p.w. Kal 681 2337.

AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central *London's short let specialists.* 2 wks min. £35 (studio).—£110 (4 bed. house). 229 0033.

LANDLORDS. We can let your well furnished flats/houses in central London to Diplomats, Bankers and *Executives.* £35-£300 p.w.—Ring 584 7881, Scott Gilroy.

1 BEDROOM flats/houses various available. Long lets from £40-£70 p.w., different areas.—Boyd & Boyd, 584 6863.

PLAZA ESTATES offer excellent flats, houses, service apartments and holiday homes in the best areas.—Call us now. 584 4372.

SW7.—Unique studio-type mews maisonette with terrace; lounge, 2 beds., k. & b.; £70 p.w.; refs. required.—01-286 0129.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long/short lets. *All areas.*—Lipfriend Co., 499 7576.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Large 4-bedroomed house with garden, in square. August 1st-September 12th., £65 p.w.—01-605 8414.

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Large quiet furnished flat. Superb garden outlook. £60 p.w. 01-373 1457.

LUXURY flats/houses wanted and to let. Long/short term.—L.A.L., 937 7884.

BAYSWATER. 1st floor s/c., 3 roomed, fully furnished flat, 1 and b. 3 months only, 262 7658.

O'SEAS VISITORS Holiday flats available up to 6 mths. Most areas. L.F. 373 5002.

SURBITON. 2 bedroom flat suit married couple plus 1 child. £30. London Flats. 373 5002.

CHELSEA. Lovely 5 or 7 bed houses avail. with gardens. Short lets. West Trend 262 6304.

CHELSEA. UNFURNISHED house in quiet street, exceptionally high standard: 4 beds, 2 large recept., excellent kitchen and 3 baths. No premium. Quintess. 584 0173.

BELGRAVIA. Lowndes Square Lux*ury. Flat beautifully furnished* now available in modern block: 2 double bedrooms, k. & b. plus shower, porterage, large store room. To let Overseas Visitors—minimum 6 months. £105 p.w. incl. 626 4974.

UNFURNISHED FLAT. Gloucester Rd., SW7. 4 beds, big recept., k. & b. *Suitable sharers.* 2 years at £1,300 per annum. Rates £200. F. & F. negotiable. 937 6091 Ref. T.P.B.

W.1.—Watergardens. Superb penthouse flat, furnished to high standard, 2 beds, 2 recpt., k. and b., c.h., lift, porter. £100 p.w. H.C. 629 1087.

WANTED. *Mansions, mini flats* and anything in between for overseas officials, academics, business men, long-short lets. £25-£100 p.w. James & Jacobs. 930 0261.

REGENTS PARK.—Superb modern mews house on two floors, 3 rooms, k. and b., magnificent furnishings, garage included if required. £45 p.w. 408 2112, office.

W.2.—Family flat, 3 month let, 3 bed., 2 recpt., £65. Jonathan David and Co. 434 1871.

SW11.—House suit sharers, 3 dble., 2 recpt., garden. Avail. Aug. £60. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.

N.W.11. American house, short let, 26 July—3rd Sept.: 4 bed., 3 recpt., study, £65. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.

W.8.—Bright sunny, s.c. furnished flat for immediate possession, large sitting and bedroom, k. and b. 01-937 3165.

PIMLICO, SW1.—Well furn. 4 bed. *house, large lounge,* fully equipped kitchen, 2 w.c.'s, bath room, family only. £70 p.w., 1 year lease. Gorion Holdings: 834 4541.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Elegant 1st floor flat, 3 bed., 2 reception, 2 baths, lift, porter. Short let. £170 p.w. At Home in London. 581 2216.

QUEENSGATE, S.W.7.—Rambling flat for 4/5 sharers, 3 large rooms, k. and b., £45. Ruck and Ruck. 584 3721.

FLAT MATES. Specialists.—313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

HAMPSTEAD. Finchley Road: s/c. *fully furnished and equipped flat. C.H. Hot and cold. Telephone.* Drawing room, double bedroom leading to single room, kitchen dinette, bathroom. Suitable for visiting couple: £40 weekly. Phone 435 0111.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. We have one of the largest selections of flats/houses in Central London. Please call us. This also applies to Landlords.—Century 21 Estates. 589 1175/2216.

HAMPSTEAD. Charming well furnished 2 room flat in new conversion. C.H. Garden. £30. ATF 229 9966.

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KENS. Super 2 bed apartment in conversion. Very attractive dec. and furn. Fulham Apartments 731 0072.

HAMMERSMITH. Super mod. double bedrm. recep. k. & b. Long/short let. K.F.S. 373 7315.

CHELSEA MEWS House to rent on 3mth. basis; garage, etc. £80 p.w.—Box 2020 M, The Times.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE; 3 recept, 5 bedrooms, 3 bath, garage, garden and service flat. £125 p.w. inc. Daily cleaning. 584 2693.

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(also on page 22)

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...roadcasting

...whale of a week. The leviathan, which is also to be Jacques Cousteau's BBC1 ...ubject on Thursday, is tonight the focus of one of Anglia's Survival programmes ...ith the same camera team that brought us those marvellous snowgeese (ITV 8.0). ...anorama reports on the plight of Vietnamese refugees in the United States (BBC1 ...10). Centre Play returns with the drama of a lady beset by voices off (BBC2 9.50). ...ook, Stranger presents a man escaping from it all (BBC2 7.45). Sportstown, unlike ...'s a Knockout, is a serious sporting competition (BBC1 6.40). The children have ...reen Test, their pleasantly handled film quiz (BBC1 4.55).—L.B.

...C1

...pm, Andy Pandy. 1.45-1.53, ...s. 4.25, Play School. 4.50, Wombles. 4.55, Screen ... 5.15, Hong Kong Phooey. ... Captain Pugwash.
...5 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
... Sportstown.
... Star Trek.
... Panorama: Buddy, Can You Spare a Home?—report on Vietnamese homeless.
... News.
...5 Film: The Witches (1967), with Joan Fontaine.
...5 Read All About It: Paperbacks and Authors of the Week.
...5 Weather.

...onal variations (BBC 1): ...WALES: 11.00 am-1.30 pm, ... 3.00-4.15, Cricket: Glamor... ...v Australia. 1.30-1.45, Pilipala. ...6.40, Wales Today. Nation... ... 7.20-7.40, Heddiw. 7.40-... ...Sykes. 10.55-11.25, Cwestiwn ... 11.25 News of Wales. SCOT... ...D: 10.00-10.10 am, Wacky ...s. 10.10-10.35, Robinson Cru... ...10.35-11.00, The Record ...kers. 6.00-6.40 pm, Reporting ...tland. Nationwide. 11.25, Scot... News Summary. NORTHERN ...LAND: 6.00-6.40 pm, Scene ...nd Six. Nationwide. 11.25, ...hern Ireland News Headlines.

...TV

...0 pm, Thames. 1.20, West ...llines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. ..., ATV. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, ...: You Came Along, with Robert ...mings, Lizabeth Scott, Don ...re.* 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Rock ...with 45. 5.50, News. 6.01, ...rt West. 6.22, Report Wales. ... Thames. 10.30, A Place in ...pe. 11.00, Film: Men are Not ...s, with Miriam Hopkins, ...rude Lawrence.* 12.30 am, ...ther. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As ... except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penaw... Newyddion y Dydd. 2.00-2.30; ...ddan. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. HTV ...T: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 ... West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, This ...e West This Week.

...nglia

...0 pm, Thames. 1.25, Anglia ...s. 1.30, Look Who's Talking. ..., Houseparty. 2.30, Film: The ...y of Esther Costello, with Joan ...wford, Rossano Brazzi. 4.20, ...mes. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, About ...la. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Brian ...nell Interviews: Sir Alan Cot... ... 11.00, Police Surgeon. 11.25, ...ection.

...orkshire

...0 pm, Thames. 1.20, Calendar ...s. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Thames. ..., Film: Spencer Tracy, Irene ...ne and Van Johnson in A Guy ...ed Joe. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ... 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, Thames. ...0, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25, ... the MP's Say. 11.40-12.05am, ...thmate.

...ottish

...0 pm, Thames. 1.25, Road ...ort. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Out of ...n. 2.30, Film: The Secret of My ...cess, with James Booth, Lionel ...ries, Shirley Jones, Honor ...ckman, Stella Stevens. 4.30, ...mes. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Scottish ...rs. 6.05, Isabel on Monday. ...5, Thames. 10.30, Late Call ...25, More Animatic Objects. ...05-11.35, Wish You Were Here.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School.
7.05 The Health and Safety Act Special.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Look, Stranger: Keeper of the Wild, story of Mike Tomkies.
8.10 The Wantons.
9.00 Horizon: The Greatest Advance Since the Wheel?—report on superconductors.
9.50 Centre Play: Post Mortem, by Brian Clark.
10.25 Johnny Mercer: in concert.
11.10 News.
11.20-11.30 Julian Glover reads *Digging,* by Seamus Heaney.

ATV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: Funny Face, with Audrey Hepburn, Fred Astaire. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Platform for Today. 11.15, A Place in Europe: Germany. 11.45-12.00, What the MP's Say.

Westward

11.25 am, Yoga for Health. 11.50, Survival. 12.15 pm, Around the World in 80 Days. 12.35, Gus Honeybun. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Play With a Purpose. 2.30, Film: Touch of Larceny, with James Mason, Vera Miles, George Sanders.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.20, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe: Germany. Schloss Johannisberg. 11.00, Westward News. 11.05, *The Summer of '75.* 11.25, Faith for Life.

Border

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: A Woman Obsessed, with Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, Out of Town. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Who Cares? 11.00, A House in Regent Place. 11.30, What the MP's Say. 11.45, Border News Summary.

Grampian

12.35 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Lunch*time Call.* 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: 3.00, Film: Nothing Barred, with Brian Rix, Leo Franklyn.* 4.25, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Cartoon. 6.15, New Who Do You Do? 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe: Austria—Burg Clam. 11.00, Police Surgeon. 11.30, Prayers.

Tyne Tees

12.35 pm, Starting Point. 12.40, Thames. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, Film: A Guy Named Joe.* 4.20, Zingalong. 4.50, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Today. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Barnaby Jones. 11.25, What the MPs Say. 11.40, News. 11.50, Epilogue.

Thames

10.35 am, A Big Country. 11.05, Film: Downfall, with Maurice Denham, Nadja Regin.* 12.05, Yoga for Health. 12.30, Larry the Lamb. 12.40, Rainbow. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: Julie, with Doris Day, Louis Jordan, Barry Sullivan, Frank Lovejoy. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.50, The Tomorrow People.
5.20, Musical Triangles.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.45 David Nixon.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 The Passing of the Leviathan.
9.00 Sam.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Streets of San Francisco.
11.30 World Snooker. John Spencer v. Ray Reardon.
11.55 Seven Ages of Man, with Lesley Blair, Gary Watson.

* Black and White.

Ulster

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: A Matter of Life and Death, with David Niven, Kim Hunter, Marius Goring, Raymond Massey. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ATV. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Monday Night. 10.40-12.00, Film: Mr Inside Mr Outside, with Hal Linden, Tony Lo Bianco.

Granada

10.30 am, Sesame Street. 11.25, The Rovers. 11.50, Technoflash. 12.10 pm, Joe 90. 12.35, Babar the Elephant. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, This Is Your Right. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: Key to the City, with Clark Gable, Loretta Young.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Shang a Lang. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe: Austria: Burg Clam. 11.00-12.30 am, Film: The *Fantastic Disappearing Man,* with Francis Lederer.*

Southern

11.00 am, Yoga for Health. 11.20, Coastguards. 11.45, Training the Family Dog. 12.05 pm, Skippy. 12.30, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, ATV. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, The Brandon Exchange. 3.25, Persuaders. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Shang a Lang. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe: Austria: Burg Clam. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, The Odd Couple. 11.40, Guideline. 11.45, Farm Progress. 12.10 am, Weather.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.02, Free Spin. 7.32, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, John Dunn.† 12.00, News. 12.05, John Dunn.† 12.31, News Summary.
† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 9.02, Pete Murray. 10.30, Waggoners' Walk. 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.00-12.33, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Wagner, Beethoven.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Nielsen.† 10.05, Lindsay String Quartet: Part 1 Moeran, Mendelssohn.† 10.55, Reading. 11.00, Recital: Part 2, Britten, Mozart.† 11.50, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Malcolm Williamson, Alexander Tanamann, Tchaikovsky.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Schumann, Saint-Saens.† 2.00, The World of Operetta: Its Origins in America.† 3.10, Organ Music from St Bartholomew's, Armley, Leeds: Mendelssohn, Brahms, Reubke.† 4.20, In Short. 4.25, Song Recital: Robin Holloway, Ives, Hugh Wood.† 5.15, Bandstand.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, East, West, Home's Best. 7.00, Mosaico Espanol.

7.30, Koussevitzky Conducts the Boston Symphony: Tchaikovsky, Brahms. 8.35, The Innocent Ear.† 9.30, Play: The Conformer, with Patrick Magee, Alan Dobie, Christopher Benjamin.† 10.55, Bach Cantata.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, John Ebdon. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00 pm, News. 12.02, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather.

1.00, pm, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News.

3.05, Play: No Fear or Favour. 4.35, Arthur Askey reads his autobiography. 5.00 PM Reports. 5.55, Weather.

6.00, News. 6.15, The Men from the Ministry. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Lord Peter Wimsey: The Unpleasantness at the Bellona Club. 8.00, Play: Shadows in the Deep. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: *Little Boy Lost, part 1.* 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

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". . . turn to the Lord: say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously."—Hosea 14: 2.

BIRTHS

ALDINGTON.—On July 4th, 1975, to Penny (née Harrison-Smith) and Nicholas—a son (Benjamin).

CROMET.—On 4th July, to Charlotte and John—a daughter.

CHOPRA.—On 5th July, 1975, in Washington D.C., to Marie (née Heroys) and Ram Kumar Chopra —a son.

INGLEBY-MACKENZIE.—On 26th June, 1975, to Susan and Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie—a daughter, Alexandra.

McNEIL.—On 4 July, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Anna (née Lore-Elliot) and Nigel McNeill—a daughter.

VAN HEYNINGEN.—On 5th July, to Veronica (née Daniel) and [illegible]—a son.

BIRTHDAYS

GILLIAN—Sincere greetings on your birthday and many happy returns.—Fondest love, G.C.S.

MARRIAGES

HORNBLOWER: CUSTANCE.—On June 5th, in Oxford, Simon Hornblower to Jane Custance.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BLOMFIELD: LANG.—On July 7th, 1925, Valentine Blomfield and Lang. Present address: Major General and Mrs Blomfield, Arbour House, Crux Easton, Newbury.

DEATHS

ARNOTT.—On July [illegible], peacefully, in hospital, Nora Whitehorn, aged [illegible], wife of the late Robert J. Arnott, [illegible] of Heatherhill, Colvend, Dalbeattie, mother of David, Hugo and Dell. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

BOWER.—On July [illegible], Commander Robert Tatton Bower, RN, retired, of Gallo, Murina [illegible], Malta, aged 81, R.I.P.

BOYD.—Diana (née Gibson)—On 30th June, at Guy's Hospital, [illegible] [illegible] her love, delight and inspiration she unstintingly gave to her friends and companions.

COOMBS.—On July 3rd, 1975, peacefully, Clifford Coombs aged [illegible] years, of Knotlands, Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield, the beloved father of Keith and Derek. Service Sutton Coldfield Parish Church, Wednesday, July 9th at 11 a.m. Flowers from family only please; if desired donations to Cancer Research 24 Princes Chambers, Corporation St., Birmingham 2.

EVANS.—On July 3rd, 1975, peacefully, at the Burton General Hospital, after failing health, Evan Robert Evans, B.E.M., in his 77th year, dearly beloved husband of Helen, father of John and a man Second to None. Funeral 1 All Saints, Kings Bromley, on Wednesday, 9th July, at 10.15, followed by cremation at Stafford Crematorium. Family flowers only. Donations to All Saints, Kings Bromley.

GILLESPIE.—On 3rd July, peacefully, in London, Dr Helen Gillespie, beloved wife of Dr. William Gillespie and devoted mother and grandmother of Andrew, Anna and Paul Gillespie and of Veronica, Rosamund and Sasha [illegible]. Funeral strictly private: no flowers, please.

GRANT.—Peacefully at home, Letter Kilmuir, North Kessock, Inverness, on 1st July, 1975, Lt.-Col. Patrick Charles Henry, husband of Bridget and father of Mary, Alasdair and Peter. Interred Tore Cemetery, North Kessock. No mourning.

HUTCHINSON.—On 3rd July, 1975, suddenly and peacefully at Dinart, Bletchingley, Redhill, Surrey, R. C. Hutchinson, novelist, dear husband for Joyce, of Margaret (Owen Jones), beloved father and grandfather. Burial at St. Katharine's Merstham, 2 p.m., Friday, 11th July. No flowers but donations would be gratefully received by The Church Missionary Society, 157 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1.

MARSHALL.—On July 4, suddenly and peacefully at West Middlesex Hospital, Eileen, most dearly loved wife of Tubby, beloved mother of Michael and David and grandmother of Anna and James, of 2 Meadowside, Twickenham. Cremation at Mortlake crematorium 4 p.m. Thursday, July 10. Flowers to J. H. Saunders Ltd., 28 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

MASON.—On 6th July, at her home, Dunburgh House, Geldeston, Beccles, Norma Aileen, beloved wife of Lorimer and mother of Paul, Patricia and Peter. Funeral service at Kessingland Parish Church, on Wednesday, July 9, at 4 p.m., followed by interment in Gillingham churchyard. Family flowers only, but donations to Imperial Cancer Research, care of Mr. R. Rivett, 40, Kemps Lane, Beccles, Suffolk. NR34 9SB.

MYERS.—On 26th June, 1975, in Tunis, Ralph Jacob Myers, age 60, after a long illness bravely borne, much loved by Ann, his wife, Richard, his son, and Clarissa and Vivian.

PESTELL.—On 3rd July, 1975, peacefully, at home, John Henry, aged 53 years, of 19 Barchester Way, Tonbridge, beloved husband of Betty and dear father of Nicola and Giles. Cremation service at Tunbridge Wells, Wednesday, 9th July, at 3.00 p.m. Flowers please to W. and F. Groombridge, 31 Quarry Hill Road, Tonbridge. Tel. 3964.

PORTMAN.—On Saturday, July 5, in The Middlesex Hospital, London, Sybil Mary, widow of Edward, 5th Viscount Portman, mother of Sheila and Rosemary. Funeral for family only. Memorial service to be announced later. No flowers, but donations may be sent to Animal Health Trust, The Beeches, Swinnington, Ilminster, Somerset.

PROCTER.—July 6th, 1975, suddenly at University Hospital, Cardiff, Nicky, aged 45 years, of The Shealing, Brearton. Beloved husband of Maureen and darling Daddy of Rupert, Matthew, Tanya, Claudia and Emily. Service at the Parish Church, Knaresborough, on Wednesday, July 9, at 11.45 a.m., followed by private interment. Flowers may be sent to Swainsons, Harrogate.

SANGER.—On 1st July, suddenly, George Albert, of St. Arvan's Close, Croydon, formerly of Bra.ll, Australia and Leeds. Funeral Croydon Crematorium, 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, 8th July. Flowers to Shakespeares, George Street, Croydon, by noon.

SCOTT.—On July 4, 1975, Phyllis Freda, of Water Hall, Ifield, Wood, Crawley, Sussex, devoted wife of the late Brig. H. S. (Scottie) Scott, C.I.E., O.B.E., adored mother of Ursula and Hilary, beloved grandmother and great grandmother. Private cremation.

SPENCER.—On 2nd July, aged 38 years, after a long illness bravely borne, Charles Nicholas, husband of Arlette Marie, and only son of Phillip and Barbara Spencer, Norbury Park, Mickleham. Funeral private, no flowers but donations to Cancer research of the Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton.

TATTON, EVA MAUD.—On Saturday, 5th July, late of 97 Vicarage Court, Kensington. Cremation private. Please no flowers or letters.

WEBB.—On July 3rd at his home in Penmachno, North Wales, Captain Charles Leslie Fortescue, D.S.C., Royal Navy, loving husband, father, grandfather and friend.

WEBSTER.—On July 4th, suddenly, at Woodthorpes Farm, Asslngton, Suffolk, George Evelyn Eden Webster, I.C.S. (retired), aged 70. Born Grand Cayman: Rhodes Scholar. Beloved husband of Marie and much loved father of Colin, Diane, Adrian and Rosamund. Enquiries Kinsbury, Boxford (Suffolk) 210300.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CANTLIE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lt. General Sir Neil Cantlie, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. will be held in the Chapel, The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Friday, the 11th of July, 1975, at 11.30 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ASCOTT.—THOMAS HENRY.—Remembering with deep devotion a beloved father who died 7th July, 1947.—From his daughter Phyllis.

MELVIN.—Darling Jockie, lost at sea on his 22nd birthday, 1969. Always in our thoughts.—Mummy and Pa.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SPIKE MILLIGAN and Doggerel Bank Charity show for National Conservation Corps on Sunday, 20th July, at Mermaid Theatre. Tickets £1.50 and £5 from Rosemary Shakerley, 01-[illegible].

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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If you can't find the right man to fill that engineering or draughtsman position its recruiting through The Times.

On 10th July, 1975

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Dept. 160A, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

CATER FOR BUSINESSMEN.—If you can offer a service from Catering to Computers then sell it through The Times daily Business to Business Columns. Phone Sally Fountaine on 01-278 9351 or the Manchester Office 061-834 1234 for details on how to reach Directors, Managers and the whole business spectrum and cater for their needs.

WATCH OUT! Blind persons don't need to when they have a guide dog. You could help to train one by sending a donation to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 113 Uxbridge Road, Ealing W5 5TQ, and how about a line in your will?

ELAINE McCAGHERN MEMORIAL. The Scholarship last year was awarded to Mrs. D. Baker, pianist. (Mrs. J. E. Nash, 4 Cheyne Walk, S.W.3., Hon. Sec.)

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon month.—01-[illegible].

SCHOOL EXAMS. (See Oxbridge '76 under Services.) (Talbot Rice.)

HELP US NOW TO CONQUER CANCER. A legacy or donation to the Cancer Research Campaign will initiate and support vital research projects. Please send as much as you can spare to Sir John Reiss, Hon. Treasurer, Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX1, Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.

MONTESSORI School, Kensington, offers one year's free training under qualified staff to educated girl wishing to study Montessori method of teaching young children. Commence September. Apply with details of education to: Principal. Box 0181 S, The Times.

INTERNATIONAL Music Festivals. July-August. Hostesses with languages. See Gen. in Gen. Sec. Appts.

MORTGAGES and remortgages.—See Business to Business.

IMMEDIATE FINANCE for industry. See Business to Business.

PAUL NASH information on the whereabout of two paintings, Swan Song and Mineral Objects urgently needed. Contact Exhibitions Dept., Tate Gallery, S.W.1. 01-828 1212.

STUDIO IN CHELSEA for artist. See Offices.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, W.3. Great opportunity. See London Flats.

ARUNDEL, Sussex, opp. castle. Prestige restaurant, small hotel. See column Ind. Props.

AWAITING UNIVERSITY? Students see General Vacancies.

PART-TIME interesting work with people. See Gen./Sec. Appts.

GOLF WORLD MAGAZINE requires editor. See Gen. Vacs.

I, SIMONNE ROCHE, of Manorial Road, Parkgate, Wirral will not be responsible for any debts unless personally contracted.

JOB OF A LIFETIME for young lady. See Women's Appts., General.

BABY GRAND, Walberg. See Sales and Wanted.

London.—See Educational.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

LEAVING SCHOOL but want to do A or O Levels in "76"? See Hogarth Tutorials—Services.

TO CUT CONFERENCE COSTS—see Business Services.

CONFIDENTIAL couriers available. See Services.

EXCEPTIONAL JOB for school or university leaver.—See General Appointments Vacant.

BINGO POPS. Wholesalers wanted.—See Business Notices.

A & O EXAMS, Oxbridge, See Marsden Tutor, under Services.

12-ROOMED country house required.—See Property Wanted.

YACHTS AND BOATS

SUPER CONDITION! 24ft fisher/cruiser, twin Volvo 130 h.p. petrol engines, £4,750.—Sealord [illegible] (after 6 p.m.).

CHARTER AND HIRE

COWES, 1975. Dragon Charters have 3 motor yachts available for charter for the week. 67 ft. o.a. 10 berths, 48ft o.a., 6 berths and 34 ft o.a., 4 berths for self-drive hire to suitably qualified persons. For further details and rates. Call Captain Arbuthnot, Bristol Channel Ship Repairers, Cardiff (0222) 34121, during normal working hours, Monday to Friday.

SPORT AND RECREATION

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during office hours.

FUN RIDING SCHOOL, situated Cranleigh, Surrey, has few vacancies weekly boarders. Age 11-17. Enquiries invited, Whitehall Riding Centre, Cranleigh, Surrey 2628.

RESTAURANTS

TRAVELLING THROUGH Lancashire on the M6? Cassinellis Restaurant and Motor Inn—200 yds. from exit 27. (Standish Parbold turn-offs of the B5250 in Standish). Lunch from £1.25.

UK HOLIDAYS

SWIM NOW
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Guests staying at the famous Turnberry Hotel during July & August will be entitled to return for a winter holiday for only £10 per day inclusive of service & VAT. Offer will be available from Sundays-Thursdays, November, 1975, to 1st March, 1976.

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THATCHED Cottage in village conservation area near Frome, Somerset. Sleeps 8. Pleasant garden, child's paradise. Help available. £40 per fortnight. End August-15th September.—Telephone 01-[illegible] 5091.

RADNOR. Nr. Presteigne. Secluded comfortable flat in private estate available now. Sleeps 4. £20-£30 p.w. Presteigne [illegible].

YORKSHIRE DALES.—Cottage. 16-30 August. Sleeps 5. £25 p.w.—Phone 01-794 7638 after 7 p.m.

TRAVELLING through Lancashire on the M6?—See Dining Out.

YORK. Village home, sleep 7. Ideal City, Country, Coast. 19th July-16th August. £50 p.w. 0904 794501.

SCOTLAND. House to let Sandyhills Bay. Sept. 01-385 4512 or G. M. Thomson & Co., Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright.

MELROSE, SCOTLAND. Family holiday cottage to let July and Sept. £25 p.w. 01-858 2851 eves.

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NORFOLK, LODDON. Large house and garden. Sleeps 10 + 19 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms). £45 p.w., from August 15th.—Ring Loddon 508 after 7 p.m.

MID WALES.—Promenade Flats now available, sleep 4 5, superb position. £35 p.w. Also House sleep 7/8. £40 p.w.—Phone Aberystwyth 3566. 7-10 p.m., eves.

THATCHED DETACHED COTTAGE on mediaeval Devon farm, peace, seclusion.—Cheriton Bishop 396.

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ALDEBURGH, Suffolk. Sea front Flat to let, sleeps 6, garage. Now until July 31. Aldeburgh 2066.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LONDON/NAIROBI.—Trans Africa expeditions dep. U.K. 20th Sept. and 10th Dec. 15 wks. via Europe, Sahara, Zaire/Sudan and Game Parks. Fully inc. £500. London/Katmandu, 23rd Sept. and 10th Oct. Fully inc. £350/£335. Film shows Tues. evenings. Brochures: Hughes Overland Ltd., 25 Battersea Bridge Rd., S.W.11. Tel. 223 2244 or 228 0498.

MALTATOURS Holidays by jet from Heathrow and Gatwick from August through to October in hotels and apartments including de luxe. Contact the Specialists, Maltatours. 01-580 8565. ATOL 118B ABTA.

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GREEK TOURIST AGENCY for Hotels, Villas and Flats.—320 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-580 3152 (ATOL 547B).

BOOK NOW! Economy flights Aust., N.Z., Africa, U.S.A., etc. Wingspan. 01-405 [illegible]. 6 Gt. Queen St., W.C.2. Airline Agts.

SOUTH AMERICA. 4 month expedition, dep. Oct. 01-430 [illegible].

INDIA OVERLAND. 10-week expedition departs U.K. Aug. 11th, £104.—Write: J. Clifford, 56 Woodside Ave., London, N.10.

GREECE. — Southern Peloponnese, Villa by sea. Sleeps 10. From 16th August onwards: £40 to £[illegible] p.w. — Fenton, Ebberston Hall, Scarborough. Tel. Snainton 516.

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DO YOU LEAVE everything to the last minute? Good job The Times thinks ahead. We've planned a special holiday feature "Last Minute Holidays", appearing July 8th. Don't miss it!

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CORFU, 2 weeks Glyfada or Casiello hotels, £104 p.p. including full board, sched. flights, surcharges. Supertravel 01-589 [illegible]. Atol 322B.

FOR £109 you could be lazing on the idyllic island of Spetsai for 2 weeks. Phone us to find out how.—C.P.T., 828 5555. ATOL 369B.

LOS MONTEROS, Marbella. Depart Fri., Sat., or Mon. from £184 + fuel surcharge.—Gallanus Travel, 50 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. 01-492 1708. Atol [illegible].

JILTED LOVER of art and architecture (Oxford M.A., 50's, Chelsea company Director), seeks photographic companion(s) for pre-planned July Continental motoring tour. Box 0212 S, The Times.

AUSTRIA WITH INGHAMS. Lakes and Mountains, 1 week from £[illegible]. Departing every Thursday till September, from Gatwick. Phone 01-[illegible] 4017. ABTA, ATOL [illegible]B.

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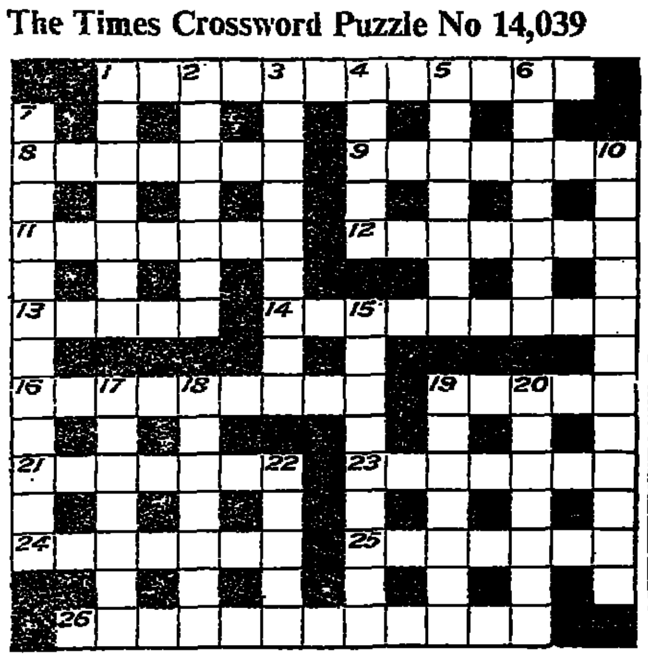
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(also on page 21)

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,039



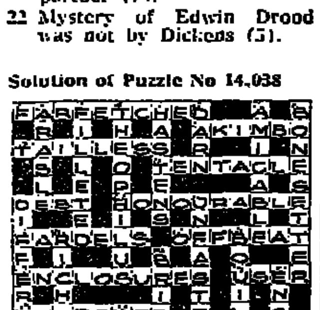
ACROSS

1 Visitor fleetingly brilliant at Bisley (8, 4).
8 Writer pseudonymously put his country second (7).
9 The last place you'd find Charlie in the RAF (4, 3).
11 Ladies Combination Match (4-3)
12 Keep on and on about nothing but a missile (7).
13 A singular success at bridge of Feith (5).
14 Watch the enemy section (9).
16 But it's not the stuffing for a tumbler's mattress (5, 4).
19 A drop of it inspired young Isaac (5).
21 Unauthorized gen from the drink-tank? (7).
23 On the look-out, say, for Neptune? (3, 4).
24 Rushed well-produced item in—ruined (7).
25 Amounts family as precaution against a rainy day (7).
26 But it comes some months before bonfire night (3, 9).

DOWN

1 Fido leaps in a frolicsome way (7).
2 Not one to look alive when danger threatens (7).
3 So many tramped Harrow's field (6-3).
4 Record score (5).
5 This cup you get after you've put your foot in it (7).
6 Selectively dreadful? (7).
7 Cheap refreshments at old fashion shows (12).
10 But it would not draw a mule train (6-6).
15 By the way a significant point (9).
17 Scythian warriors south below the river (7).
18 Take in Swinburne's sister (7).
19 It was of some use perhaps to dial Eva (7).
20 Irritable like Ivy's singing partner (7).
22 Mystery of Edwin Drood was not by Dickens (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,038



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Concern over media control

by Colin Bednall

It is doubtful whether Australians would accept a law restricting writing for newspapers to members of one industrial organization, or the printing of all newspapers to government-owned presses. If people in Australia can overcome some distrust of change, however, the country will one day adopt the United Kingdom commercial television system and scrap its own. Such a move would almost certainly be preceded by a royal commission to empty skeletons from some proprietorial cupboards and to create a wider public awareness of the good and bad in the modern media.

The present Labour government has delayed any moves in that direction. There is a spreading uneasiness in the community that licensing commercial operators to run television transmitters has not been beneficial to the public. But it has been extremely beneficial for the main newspaper groups—those of Mr Rupert Murdoch, Sir Warwick Fairfax, the *Herald and Weekly Times* and the multi-media complex left by the late Sir Frank Packer.

It made possible the creation of great revenues that were used to build media monopolies unparalleled in the world if you exclude those South American countries where illiteracy limits the demand for newspapers and poverty the demand for television receivers. It also led to the birth of a national press which 20 years ago seemed to be an impossibility in a country with widely separated centres of population and almost 50 fiercely independent regional dailies.

Mr Murdoch's News Limited in the 1950s was a sickly operation bogged down in a small building opposite an Adelaide railway station. The *Herald and Weekly Times* had a controlling interest in the second of Adelaide's two daily newspapers, but otherwise its interests were largely confined to Melbourne. The Fairfax's staid *Sydney Morning Herald* stood apart from such vulgarities as afternoon tabloids and commercial radio.

It was the securing of a licence to operate a commercial television station that set News Limited on its way to becoming an international force in publishing and broadcasting. Having acquired control of three of the original television stations, the *Herald and Weekly Times* closed the *Argus*, the older of its two competitor newspapers in Melbourne, acquired both daily newspapers in Brisbane, both daily newspapers in Perth and the sole daily newspapers in Hobart, Cairns, Bendigo, Geelong and Kalgoorlie. It acquired control of a national radio network and dominance of a national television network. Holding companies, nominee companies and share option agreements went further.

The Fairfax group hurriedly entered regional newspapers, interstate television and radio. At one stage in its haste to join the take-over game it found itself competing with itself in Brisbane television and in the Sydney afternoon newspaper field.

From a national viewpoint, the worrying aspect of it all is that just three telephone calls by a VIP can reach those who decide what the population will read in its newspapers, hear on its radio and see on its television.

Banks, wool merchants, sugar millers and many other business organizations fought for television licences once the profits could be seen, but stood back and let the newspapers in when the going was hard. The royal commission which formulated policy for the introduction of television to Australia believed it had provided a safeguard against monopolies by insisting that there be three originating stations in each of the key cities of Sydney and Melbourne—one national and two commercial stations. By providing for national television on similar lines to the BBC, and commercial television on the United States pattern, the commission thought it had a system that embraced the best of two worlds.

Not so much greed among the newspaper proprietors, but fear of one another swamped the system and drowned its best intentions.

Newspapers did not stop to think that by taking up licences they were making themselves beholden to Parliament and thereby endangering the freedom of the press. Parliament did not stop to think that by legislating against overseas investment in television it was granting the newspaper licensees virtual immunity from competition because the combination of capital and technical knowledge needed to take on any of the big three did not exist in the country.

Generally, the strength acquired has so far made it possible for the proprietors to keep alive newspapers like *The Australian*, *The Australian Financial Review* and *The National Times* which present in-depth reporting that is too expensive to be profitable.

Newspapers, if not television stations, are no longer cowed by advertisers, and editors are no longer overwhelmed by invitations to the Lodge, the Prime Minister's official residence, or Government House.

A Brit's-eye view . . .

by Ann Brittenden

The cable from the Australian Tourist Commission in London to the Melbourne headquarters advised: "Ann is a fit young Brit doing an extensive tour of Oz and will be available for your purposes from January 1".

The plan was to see as much of Australia as was humanly possible in four weeks.

The first stop was Sydney. The porter at the airport refused a tip and cheerfully carried my cripplingly heavy cases, saying: "No worries, no problems". They say that a lot in Australia, almost as much as we say in England "It's off", or "Sorry, dear, we are closed".

He established that I would not be catching a domestic "kite" and organized a taxi into the centre of what has rightly been described as one of the most beautiful modern cities in the world.

Sydney is a confident, vigorous city with its tall, pleasing buildings and tree-lined streets. From many points one catches a glimpse of the ivory sails of the celebrated Opera House, highlighted against the piercing blue of the harbour. The fashionable Sydneyites live around the harbour in some of the 30 tiny bays, and the terracotta roofs of their individually-designed homes have a Mediterranean flavour. That is where you find the good restaurants too.

The Australians are a good-looking people. At rush-hour you will not see many pale, office faces. The women, after a lifetime of sunshine, look stunning in halter necks, and show off lithe bodies in mini skirts and platform shoes. It is a terrible fashion combination, but somehow they get away with it. The men tend to be like big, burly editions of Brian Rix. They, too, exude the well-being of a childhood spent on the miles of sweeping beaches by the Pacific.

If your hotel in Sydney is not overlooking the harbour, complain. It is such a waste not being able to enjoy all that loveliness from dawn to dusk. My hotel was in the Soho of Sydney. Kings Cross sounds an unlikely place for the fleshpots. But like Soho there were lots of delicatessens, bars and clubs, but most activity seemed to end by midnight, because Australians are not great night owls.

Nobody had told me about the Australian passion for music. Instead of the sickly canned music you usually get in hotels and resturants, it was non-stop Vivaldi, Mozart and Bach. This innate feeling for music is probably the reason for the stunningly beautiful Opera House and its internationally accepted standards. The queues for the opera, ballet and concerts must answer the philistines who have argued that the Opera House was an unnecessary expense.

There was a fine performance of *Aida* when I was there and I was lucky enough to see John Copley's enchanting production of Mozart's *Magic Flute*. In that presentation, the engaging bird catcher, Papageno, brought the house down with his chauvinistic insistence on not a glass of wine but sturdy Australian beer, and then falling upon a plate of lamingtons, the chocolate sponge cakes almost as special to Australians as Pavlova cake.

After evenings of music and days of surfing at Whale beach, eating mudcrabs at Doyles restaurant on the water's edge, and drinking home-grown champagne, I moved on to Melbourne.



Surfing, a national sport, at Manly beach, Sydney.

Melbourne might be a shock, I was warned, after the abrasiveness of Sydney. And I was told the old joke about the insurance agent asking "How many children do you have sir?", and the answer "Two living, and one in Melbourne".

A bit unkind. It is a stately city with an air of Victorian authority and you could believe that some of the matrons still have a penchant for wearing white gloves at afternoon tea. But I liked the pavement cafés and the way everybody seemed to be standing around in the middle of the road. Then I realized they were waiting for trams. You can go anywhere in the city for 35 cents (about 20 pence). A definite stop should be the Arts Centre where there is a good collection of Australian art, including works by young painters.

It is extraordinary how quickly one gets used to covering great distances in Australia. A four-hour flight in a day was nothing, flying over pink and blue salt lakes, ochre plains and vast forests. The two domestic airlines, Ansett and Trans-Australia Airlines are slick and efficient. Their aircraft usually take off for exactly the same place within seconds of each other, which seems a healthy competitive situation favouring the passenger.

In the state of South Australia, I spent a day in the Barossa Valley, the green and woody country close to the capital Adelaide, where a third of Australia's wine is grown. The influence is Germanic, dating back to 1838 when a number of Lutheran families settled in Australia to escape religious persecution. The food is wholesome and cooked in the German manner, and the Rieslings and Hocks memorable.

The image of Australia as a beer-swilling country is not a true one. There was a time when wine bars were associated with bibulous old fish-wives shelling peas and shouting for a "twopenny dark".

Now, wine bars are fashionable, and it is no longer considered effeminate to prefer the grape to the grain.

Once outside the cities there is no traffic and few people, just wild, beautiful country. I thought the cities, with their preponderance of low bungalows, seemed unworthy of its grandeur.

In Western Australia, I drove from the coastal settlement of Albany to the capital Perth, and the drive was like a flight to freedom. But I was warned that driving in remote areas could have its dangers, as Australia is an unforgiving country which does not readily make allowances for fools. It is easy to get lost in the Australian outback, and even easier to die.

Some of the best beaches I saw in Australia were down in the south-west of Western Australia, at Esperance and Albany, where the sand was squeaky white, and you could gather mother-of-pearl shells on the rocks and sponges on the beach. You pay a small price for the isolation, in the lack of the usual tourist facilities. But then, this is part of the charm.

For an old-fashioned sense of adventure, there is no beating one of the world's most famous trains, the Indian Pacific, which takes you right across Australia in five days. Bookings open 12 months in advance. In the past intending travellers were advised to give as much notice as possible. But the recent increase of the service to four trains a week should make things easier. The train is super, with excellent food, a bar and a piano. It is the easiest way to see the wild outback of Australia in comfort, without enduring the hardships.

My last stop was the Barrier Reef, in the northern state of Queensland. Lindeman Island was the nearest thing to desert island paradise I have yet come across. It is green and sheltered and has every sort of tropical flower. Cheeky, vivid lorikeets fly low, drunk on fermented mango juice. There is nothing much to do except water ski, fish, swim in secluded coves and eat and drink well.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of tourists visiting Australia, which must be one of the last places in the world where there are such vast stretches of unspoilt beauty.

Hotels cost anything between $8 and $25 (£5 to £15.60) a night. Motels are much cheaper. Food is good and the average steak for one person would feed a family of three in this country.

On the return journey to Europe, I travelled from Sydney to Bombay. It is a strenuous trip, and it is worth breaking the journey for even a day or two, as I did.

At the end of it all, after a month of sunshine in a climate that was just right, I had a sense of peace such as you could get only in a country as wild and magnificent as Australia.

For more information, contact the Australian Tourist Commission, 49 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4PL.

How to get there: Qantas-Air India, scheduled return fare £856.40 and excursion fare from £462.50.

A personal reflection by an Australian poet of aboriginal descent

Stepping sideways

by Kath Walker

The debate on legal ownership of land is still a crucial one to Aborigines. In spite of the Federal Government's promise, before the 1972 election, to grant Aborigines land rights they are still landless.

What the present Government is doing is doling out in a paternalistic way rations of land to some tribes. Paternalistic, because there is a string attached to the land, granted through a trust.

In South Australia, the land trust includes aboriginal members who continually grow more frustrated in their attempt to carry out government wishes over the land. It is not a step forward but sideways, and the present Government is as guilty as the Liberal-Country Party coalition Government of the past. At least the former Government bluntly stated that no land rights for Aborigines would ever be granted by it.

Aborigines are unable to buy land because of their lack of proper education. Most of them are in the lower income bracket and depend on manual labour for their living. Perhaps the next generation of Aborigines will be able to compete, for the "white" doors are now wide open for them to do so, provided they are prepared to forgo their aboriginality.

What all governments in Australia will continue to do is to withhold land from Aborigines as long as they can. But shortage of money or lack of education are not the key issues affecting Aborigines and land.

What stands in the way of land rights is mineral wealth. Australia is rich in minerals and most of the tribal Aborigines are sitting on some of the richest mineral fields in Australia. Therefore, no Australian government in its right senses would allocate land to the Aborigines without strings attached.

So it can be seen that the Labour Party is determined not to allow Aborigines to become "capitalists" by granting them land rights where rich minerals could be found. This in spite of the fact that the Aborigines have always been socialists and will be as long as they can hold on to their aboriginality.

Lack of land rights is not entirely a racist act. It is also a matter of economics. Dr H. C. Coombs, chairman of the Council for Aboriginal Affairs, writing in the *Australian Journal of Education* in October 1971, said: "After 170-odd years of decline the aboriginal population is now rising rapidly and a failure to solve the educational and other problems of their place in our society could mean that the fond illusion many of us hold of Australia as homogeneous and free of 'race' problems could be dissipated in violence and hatred."

In spite of the Government's attempt to educate the Aborigines, all programmes fall short of what is needed. They are not meeting the Aborigines' requirements although at long last all Australian educational doors are wide open. But, to enter, Aborigines will have to throw away their aboriginality.

Aborigines have not been consulted in the setting up of the education programmes. They have been cheated by white Australian so-called experts, who know little or nothing about their strong religious and cultural background.

For the last 200 years the educational experts have tried to kill the Aborigines' religious and cultural vine of life. The Aborigines know that without nourishment it could die. So many ignore white education in their attempt to hold on to their aboriginality and to nourish the vine.

As the Aboriginal writer, Kevin Gilbert, described it: "They (the white experts) are only capable of putting plasters on old wounds, but they don't heal the wounds."

What Dr Coombs predicted is a timely warning to all Australians. Should they ignore the warning, I believe that violence and hatred will become realities. The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' call for self-determination has been treated as a joke by the majority of Australian people.

When the authorities want an indigenous spokesman or woman to speak about the aboriginal situation in Australia, they can depend upon "Uncle Toms" to parrot the statements the white authorities expect them to make.

As Mr Gilbert said: "If the indigenous people are to be properly educated, they will have to redirect white programmes. If the whites can use psychology, indigenous people must meet the challenge with indigenous psychology." He further stated: "Perhaps it (education) is aimed merely at indoctrination, to make all little black boys poor little white boys with black skins."

Most teachers are white, and they expound the "superior white theory" because they know nothing about aboriginality. All they do is repeat what they have learnt themselves at white schools. That is the type of education Aborigines are freely given through the wide-open door of the paternalistic white authorities.

Aborigines do now enjoy more employment through government aid schemes, such as free aboriginal legal aid, aboriginal health departments, the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee and the federal and state aboriginal departments. Those departments were set up by the present Government but fall far short of the Aborigines' employment needs.

Only educated Aborigines have a chance of such jobs. They become black/white public servants. No criticism is expected from them, only praise of government policies. A large majority of Aborigines exist on social service payments. Most still suffer from malnutrition. In a so-called lucky country leprosy and other diseases should have become obsolete a decade ago.

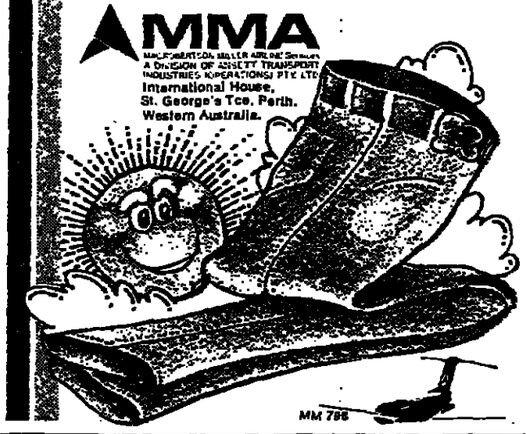
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Tales of two cities: Darwin six months after its devastation and how Perth is coping with rapid growth

Resilience of its people ensures city's rebirth and reconstruction

by Robert Howarth
The Sydney Morning Herald

On Christmas Eve last year the people of Darwin had much to celebrate. The town of 45,000 was one of Australia's fastest growing urban centres with the promise of better times to come after the discovery of the world's largest uranium deposits in the East Alligator River region.

Australia's biggest natural disaster struck at one o'clock on Christmas morning when cyclone Tracy, after gathering strength in the Timor Sea, smashed into Darwin with a destructive force close to that of an atom bomb.

When Australia heard news of the devastation, much of the joy of Christmas disappeared. Of the 12,000 homes in Darwin 9,000 were wrecked by the cyclone's 200kph winds. The official death toll reached 50 and another 16 people were listed missing on the 22 vessels that sought the safety of the open seas.

The Federal Government mounted a mass evacuation, organized by Major-General Alan Stretton, head of the newly-formed Natural Disasters Organization. Acting more on bluff and persuasion than legal authority, Major-General Stretton mustered dozens of aircraft of all types and nationalities to clear the city of the bulk of its population.

In the six days after Christmas more than 25,000 residents were flown south where the rest of the country took them in with open arms. Another 10,000 fled south by road, leaving Darwin with 11,000 residents on New Year's Eve.

The Government announced immediate plans to rebuild the city yet again. In February, 1942, Japanese aircraft had bombed and strafed Darwin and started the first rush south.

The Darwin Reconstruction Commission was established to rebuild the city in five years. The first cost to the Federal Government of rebuilding was put at SA650m (about £400m), but with inflation this could double by 1980. The damage to homes and public installations was estimated at SA1,200m. Most of the insurance claims, totalling SA350m, were handled through London.

Sir Leslie Thiess, a leading Australian industrialist, was appointed chairman of the reconstruction commission, which has been modelled on the now-defunct Snowy Mountains Authority which built the country's biggest hydro-electric scheme after the Second World War. Sir Leslie resigned a few weeks after his appointment amid controversy over government red-tape and reports that his own company, Thiess Holdings, had tendered for rebuilding contracts in Darwin.

Sir Leslie was replaced by Mr Tony Powell, head of the National Capital Development Commission in Canberra. The task confronting Mr Powell is enormous. One of the biggest difficulties is the remoteness of Darwin. From Sydney, Darwin is four hours' flying time by jet airliner, and by road from Brisbane lorry drivers would be hard-pressed to cover the distance in four days in good driving conditions.

Before the disaster Darwin imported annually about 100,000 tons of general cargo by land, sea and air. It has been estimated that the reconstruction commission needs about 500,000 tons of building materials a year, which would swamp the present facilities.

Dr Rex Patterson, Federal Minister for Northern Australia, has ordered that homes take priority over planning in the first year of rebuilding. A total of 1,300 new homes, each costing about $42,000—$8,000 more than a pre-cyclone home—are expected to be ready for occupation from October onwards.

There are several designs for the new homes, all of which incorporate a degree of resistance to cyclonic winds. The traditional type of Darwin home, on high stilts with whole walls of louvres to catch the sea breezes, are no longer being built. Those homes suffered the worst damage, many disappearing completely during the cyclone.

Dr Patterson's call for priority for homes was prompted partly by the filtering back of evacuees to Darwin. Many men stayed behind to guard what remained of their homes and help to clear up while their families flew south. Social workers agreed soon afterwards that it was better to have families reunited in the rubble than have them scattered around Australia for months, possibly years.

The Federal Government's Cities Commission recommended earlier this year that the population be kept to 26,000 at least until late next year. But government departments have underestimated the tenacity and resilience of Darwin's people.

In mid-March the population reached the 1976 target of 26,000. In April it passed 30,000 and increased as tradesmen and former residents returned with the dry season. In early July the Government announced that the population had stabilized at about 32,000.



The flattened townscape of Darwin in the wake of cyclone Tracy, Australia's greatest natural disaster. It was said to have a force "close to that of an atomic bomb".

To provide temporary accommodation the Government and private enterprise brought thousands of caravans and mobile homes from southern capitals. Many have been set up on the sites of former homes where water, power and sewage are still connected. The Federal Government also hired (at SA15,000 a day) the Greek liner Patris to accommodate about 500 people.

The Government introduced a strict entry permit system to control the movement of people in and out of Darwin, but this was scrapped on June 30 when the local legislative assembly and Federal Government decided that the emergency was over. However, tourists planning to visit Darwin this year will have to live rough like most of the population. Visitors have been barred from using hotel and motel accommodation which is needed to house government and contractors' staff.

The biggest trade in tourism will be on the buses. Coaches are expected to make about 430 trips to Darwin during the dry season from May to November with 14,000 tourists aboard. All visitors will have to camp outside the city area at any one of several scenic spots such as Howards Springs, Humpty Doo or Mandorah which is opposite Darwin on the large harbour.

Visitors will find a sense of despair in the city and its suburbs. After living through the terror of Christmas Eve many people are becoming impatient with the pace of reconstruction. For men and women living under the wreckage of their old home a five-year plan seems like eternity.

The first woman mayor of Darwin, Dr Ella Stack, a mother and medical practitioner, was elected to office recently after voicing publicly many of the complaints of the residents. She made headlines around Australia when she alleged that the authorities were allowing alcoholics and hippies back into the city while some genuine residents were forced to wait in government hostels in the south for a re-entry permit.

Although home building comes first on the official list, some social workers fear it may not lift the post-disaster gloom. Mr Max Dumais, executive director of the Darwin Council for Social Service, believes the city will see yet another exodus south when the rainy season starts in November. He told a national conference in Melbourne recently: "Darwin people have great resilience, but this is being eaten away by the fear of being forgotten."

However the financial and emotional response of the rest of Australia to the tragedy of Darwin will ensure they are never forgotten.

A capital with a chance of 'becoming great while remaining good'

by Tom Jenkins
The West Australian

Perth, the capital city of Western Australia, probably has as good a chance as any city, anywhere, of becoming great while remaining good—good to live in, to look at, to visit.

Today it has a population close to 800,000. The prediction is that in 10 years the state population will be 1,300,000 and 975,000 of them will live in the Perth area. In 1963, 445,000 out of 772,000 West Australians lived in the Perth area.

The Canning and Swan rivers run through the suburbs and past the heart of the city. The escarpment of the Darling Range stands like a rampart to the east, the sun sets spectacularly in the Indian Ocean to the west. The climate is beautiful.

Planning has been extensive since 1955, when the Stephenson-Hepburn plan laid down strategy for orderly development. In 1963, a Metropolitan Region Planning Authority, incorporating 27 local authorities, began work and is now administering a plan to develop the city along four corridors to the north-west and south-west, south-east and east.

There have been reports, inquiries and examinations on such matters as transport systems, the development of the city centre and retail shopping needs. The state government has an active Environmental Protection Authority and the federal government has shown increasing willingness to help (or interfere, depending on your point of view) in the management of Perth and its port city, Fremantle.

Expressions of progress and ambition are easy to see. Two tower office buildings more than 400 ft high are nearing completion in central Perth, close to the 434 ft tower just built by the AMP insurance company. One, sheathed in aluminium, is set diagonally to the street; the other, in cream concrete, will have a revolving restaurant on top.

For the moment, the old Palace Hotel, with iron lace along its balconies and brass and polished wood inside, survives on one corner of the city's central intersection. Conservationists, supported by the federal government, have made strenuous efforts over the past two years to ensure its preservation.

The winds that whistle round these monoliths blow old women about like chaff, but there are also attempts at street sculpture. Part of Hay Street nearby—the main shopping thoroughfare—has been repaved in converging circles as a pedestrian mall—an exciting concept, a commercial success, but somewhat shabbily executed.

Western Australia is as sensitive as ever to its isolation from the eastern states and from Canberra, though the appalling road through South Australia is being rapidly upgraded and train and plane services increase steadily.

When Perth people ask visitors, as they frequently do: "What do you think of our city?" they expect a favourable reply and often get it. With its rivers, it retains much beauty, though the central city grows more Manhattan-like.

The annual arts festival in February goes from strength to strength. There is a good concert hall seating 2,000 and the remarkable Entertainment Centre, a roofed circular stadium opened late last year can seat up to 8,000 people for spectacles as various as Nureyev in *Swan Lake*, prom concerts, *Disney on Parade* and wrestling.

Six new cinemas have opened in the past year, and good restaurants with an air of permanence are growing more numerous.

So all systems are go?

Yes—but . . . there are certain qualifications apart from Australia's general economic problems which have had widespread effects on Western Australian expansion.

The Anglican Dean of Perth, the Very Reverend John Hazlewood, a man noted for his progressive attitudes, said recently he was sorry to have seen Perth turn into "a brash and vulgar city".

A former Governor-General of Australia, Sir Paul Hasluck, speaking during a government-inspired promotion called Western Australia Week, told his fellow Western Australians: "I doubt whether many people would see much good in boasting only that we are just as rich, just as thrusting, just as greedy and just as rude, ill-mannered and confused about our values as any big and prosperous place in the modern world."

There was a spirited demonstration of greed during May, when armed robbers made off with more than SA200,000 in a series of raids—including one spectacular theft of SA165,000 from a government office. Mr O'Connor, the State Police Minister, blames it mostly on criminals from the eastern states.

The former State Premier and present leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr John Tonkin, said in May: "We must ensure that we do not lose our present quality of life. It would be tragic if Perth was to lose its identity and uniqueness to become just another large city, a carbon copy of which could be found in places all over the world.

"The temptation to achieve progress at any price is strong but the results can be disappointing."

There is a great deal of debate in Perth about what benefits progress is bringing, when it brings more people, more cars and more pressure.

True civilizing progress, like the establishment of a second university last September, eight miles south of Perth, is welcome. The original University of Western Australia has 10,000 students, as does the Institute of Technology.

At the same time, a fierce battle is being fought to stop the extension of a major freeway along the banks of the quiet Canning River—until now only disturbed by water skiers and rowing coaches. The authorities say it is necessary, but a local and resourceful band of private citizens has erected a series of barricades and is not beaten yet, for the

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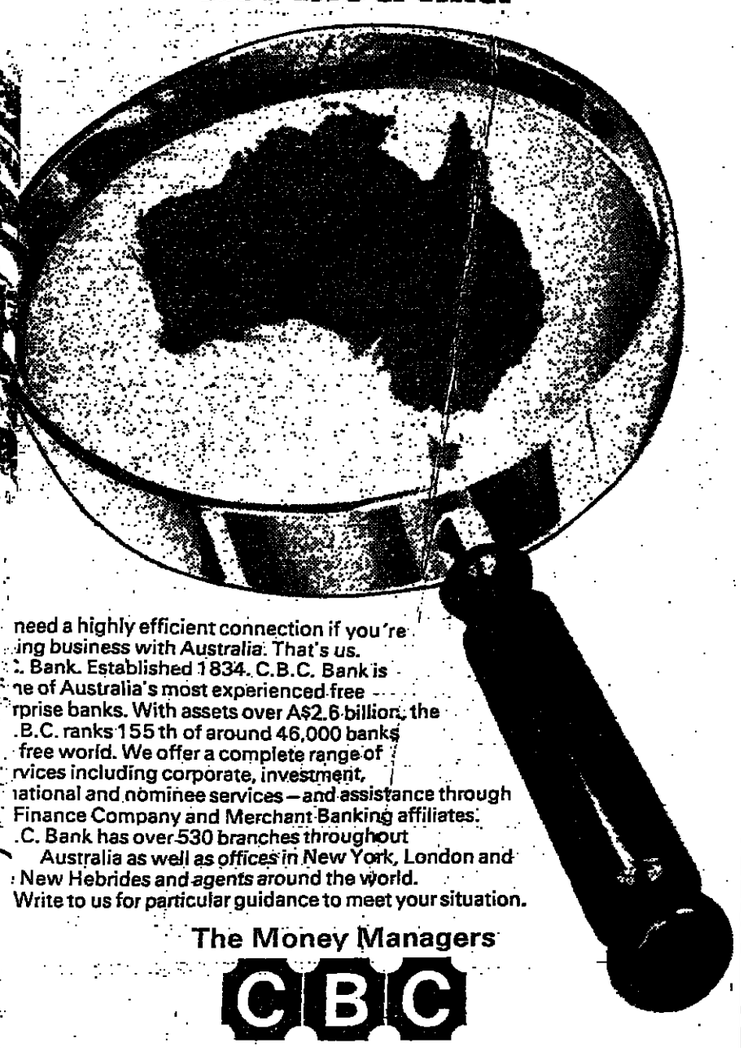
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Government and farmers learn to live with each other

by William Guy

On three successive days in May the major story on page one of Australia's only national daily newspaper concerned the dispute over the federal Cabinet's attempt to cut back the guaranteed price for wool.

It was a salutary reminder that, although Australia is one of the world's most highly urbanized countries, its rural industry remains of paramount importance.

Australia, it used to be said, rides on the sheep's back. Nowadays, the nation's economic base is much broader. Manufacturing industries have mushroomed and mining revenues have hit the top of the graph.

Nevertheless, Australian farmers still make a contribution to the national wealth out of all proportion to their numbers. In February the number of people involved in agriculture was 368,900—less than 3 per cent of the population.

That modest rural labour force not only feeds the rest of the nation—Australia is almost self-sufficient in all basic foodstuffs—but it also provides, year in, year out, more than half the country's export earnings.

Although Australian farms are in the popular imagination as boundless as the horizon, it is the smallholder who provides the backbone and much of the muscle in the rural industry. Those 368,900 farmworkers are spread over 250,000 rural holdings.

The Australian farmer belongs to the country's most important minority group. And like most minority groups, this one suffers from a sense of persecution. Australian farmers tend to feel unappreciated by their urban compatriots and hounded by the politicians and bureaucrats of Canberra.

This feeling was in danger of becoming an unbalancing obsession for a few months after the election of a federal Labour Government in December, 1972. Because for 23 years Australia had been ruled by the Liberals in coalition with the Country Party, which looks upon the farmers as its natural voting fodder.

Country Party ministers were usually given the key posts bearing on primary industry in the coalition Cabinets. And while the stock owners and graziers, the wheat-growers and viticulturists might grumble about the decisions that flowed from Canberra, they felt that so long as their kind were in power things would never get too bad.

The return of a Labour Government in 1972 was viewed with the utmost suspicion on the land. These Socialists who had swept back to power essentially on the gains they had made in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Melbourne would, it was felt, pay scant attention to the interests of the agricultural man. Suspicions were compounded when Senator Ken Wriedt was appointed Minister for Primary Industry (a post later retitled Minister for Agriculture) for here was a man who admitted he had no expert knowledge of rural affairs.

In the event, there has been a slow, grudging acknowledgment by the farming community that perhaps the Government and certainly the Minister have shown an unexpected awareness of its problems.

There have been bad governmental blunders, arising largely from a failure to consult rural interests before determining specific courses of action. The Government probably regrets now its abolition of the super-phosphate subsidy. This had been paid over a number of years to encourage farmers to bring into cultivation marginal lands—those areas which required heavy dosages of fertilizer to ensure profitable production.

In line with its policy of removing artificial supports for Australian industry—wide-ranging tariff cuts drew howls from the once heavily protected manufacturers—the Government struck out the super-phosphate subsidy at a stroke.

The Australian farmer, already hit by a swingeing cost-price squeeze, was faced with an unexpected extra burden. In many instances his inclination has been to abandon cultivation of the marginal lands. This put the brake on rising rural output and cut across the Government's policy of developing basic resources as a prop to a more positive international posture.

At least the Government has been willing to admit that it might have made a mistake. It has now initiated consultations which may well lead to a partial restoration of the subsidy. Similarly, the move to reduce the guaranteed price for wool by 50 cents (approximately 30p) a kilo was quickly corrected. The Cabinet's decision was reversed by the full parliamentary Labour Party by a surprisingly wide margin.

Despite intermittent jolts, many farmers have been impressed by the Whitlam Government's attempts to grapple with the real needs of the country workers. A rural Green Paper commissioned by the Government recommended last year that agricultural policies should reflect an awareness of their sociological impact.

The creation of the National Rural Advisory Council, which provides the Government with information on the farming scene, is an example of this philosophy at work.

Fairly or unfairly, the farmer's assessment of government policies is always conditioned by the return he gets for his produce. On that basis, the rural reaction would be less than enthusiastic.

After 1973-74, a bountiful year, the Australian rural economy suffered a recession in line with the economic contraction throughout the western world. Rural unemployment doubled from 44,038 to 93,907 from April, 1974 to 1975 although in the same period overall unemployment in Australia has quadrupled.

In its latest monthly summary the National Bank of Australasia last month estimated that for the year ending on June 30 total farm income will show a 37 per cent decline from the high levels of the previous year.

What can the Australian farmer hope for in the immediate future? The answer will depend largely on the commodity in which he specializes. Given the sustained world demand for grains, the wheat farmer seems most favourably placed and the acreage he will sow during the coming season will be close to a record.

But natural disasters can soon put paid to high hopes in Australia. Drought and flood are a constant threat, so the farmer keeps his fingers crossed and his optimism in check.

The collapse of the world beef market over the past year has given the Australian stock owner a hard time and there will be no magical overnight recovery. But there are signs that the worst may be over. Japan, after banning meat imports to protect its farmers, has announced a modest renewed quota of 10,000 tons, 80 per cent of which will be drawn from Australia. There are hopes, too, that the EEC's beef stockpile will decline to the point where imports from Australia are once more allowed.

The sheepfarmer has been saved for the moment by the Government's second thoughts on the guaranteed price for wool and he is pinning his larger hopes on a revived demand for his product in Europe and Japan.

That revived demand may well depend on the world pulling out of its recession.



The hopes of the wool industry are pinned on the revival of European and Japanese demand. Above, sheep being penned for shearing at a property in Western Australia.

Balancing beauty and business

Beat the drum for conservation in Australia and a distinguished, if diverse, army of enthusiasts will rally to the cause.

Among their ranks will be the Nobel prize-winning novelist, Patrick White; the entertainer, Rolf Harris; and former atomic scientist who is now Governor of South Australia, Sir Mark Oliphant. Judith Wright, the poet, became a crusader in the conservation cause long before it was fashionable to be so.

In the trade union movement, a leading communist figure, Mr Jack Mundey, has done much to create an awareness of social responsibility among workers, especialy relating to the preservation of historic urban areas.

The expectations of these and thousands more ecology-minded citizens were heightened by the election of a Labour Government in December, 1972, since protection of the environment had been a strong plank in the Labour platform. Initially, these expectations were sustained by the creation of Australia's first fully fledged environment ministry.

But what of the Government's record in the ensuing 30 months? As might be expected in such a complex area of conflicting interests as conservation, it has been a mixture of the good and bad.

There is widespread disillusionment among conservationists because of the Government's decision to approve the export of mineral sands from Fraser Island, a sub-tropical haven off the coast of Queensland, which is the biggest sand island in the world. The Australian Conservation Foundation wants it declared a national park in its entirety and placed on Unesco's list of natural heritages of the world.

An Australian-American mining consortium has been given authority to skim the ore-rich sands along a six-mile stretch of coastline and conservationists argue that this could permanently upset the delicate balance of shifting dunes and vegetation.

The background to the controversy is complicated, and the Government's hands have been tied to a considerable extent by the awards of the mining leases by the Queensland State Government, over which the federal authorities have no direct control.

None of the extenuating circumstances, however, have lessened the bitterness of the conservationists.

Patrick White wrote to Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, more in anger than in sorrow. The Government's decision on Fraser Island, he said, was incomprehensible—a travesty of its professed aims on the environment.

Four days after the Fraser Island announcement the Government came up with a decision much more in keeping with those "professed aims". It banned all oil drilling along the Great Barrier Reef, that great coral structure which stretches for more than 1,000 miles off the north-east coast of Australia. No drilling would be allowed in the reef area, the Government ruled, until scientific inquiry had indicated the effects of crude oil on the coral.

In an age when the rush is on to discover sources of oil that will offer protection against any future Arab embargoes, the decision could be regarded as reasonably altruistic.

In its efforts to steer a middle course between the rocks of conservationist outrage and Big Business pressure, the Australian Government has to pay due regard to the nation's economic needs. At a time of slackened world trade, can it lightly spurn a multi-million dollar contract out of deference to the ecology lobby?

There is no shortage of powerful people who believe the nation's interests demand a resolute exploitation of its natural resources without a too-sensitive regard for the conservation campaigners.

Among them are Mr Lang Hancock, the iron ore king, who is arguably the richest man in Australia, and Mr Joh Bjelke-Petersen, Premier of Queensland, the state which possesses an above-average share of both natural beauty and natural resource.

But the conservation arena is not just a battleground for the giants. Some of the best victories have been achieved by ordinary, concerned citizens. Such as the people in Adelaide, for instance, who banded together to prevent the demolition of an historic building in the city's main street which was to have made way for just another angular office block.

Or by the building labourers in Sydney who time after time have supported their union's strike calls when unthinking business development has threatened local amenity or beautiful view. The unions call their protests "green bans", surely the most pleasant name for an industrial stoppage.

Most conservation issues in Australia are local, even parochial; a number are national; just a few are international. Among the third group are the French atmospheric nuclear tests in the Pacific and the proposed Concorde supersonic jet flights across Australia.

Protests over the French tests earned a half victory for Australian conservationists; the campaign against the Concorde—led by Judith Wright — seems headed for defeat.

Australia — together with New Zealand — carried its objections to France's nuclear contamination of southern hemisphere skies to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The verdict there was inconclusive but many believe the international publicity hastened France's decision to switch this year from atmospheric to underground nuclear testing in the Pacific.

As to Concorde, the general feeling is that, barring incontrovertible proof that a supersonic service will produce major ecological damage, approval will be secured for its trans-Australian operation. But even in defeat there is often a pay-off for the conservationists.

Thus, on Fraser Island, the most conscientious efforts are being made by the mining company to rehabilitate the beach area it will exploit. After the minerals—mainly rutile and zircon—have been extracted, the sand will be replaced in roughly its original configuration, covered with top soil and resown with the native flora. This operation will probably cost more than $A1,000 an acre.

Visitors to Australia, especially American visitors, often note that in matters of conservation the country is still undeveloped enough to profit from the mistakes of the more industrially advanced nations. Sometimes those mistakes are duplicated in Australia; that they are not more frequently duplicated is in no small way due to the ever-vigilant, ever-swelling army of conservationists.

W.G.

Two important forthcoming Times Special Reports

New Zealand

The New Zealand Report will appear on August 22. It will include a general review of New Zealand's politico-economic situation with particular reference to her relationship with Britain and the EEC and her emerging position in the Pacific. The Report will also give specific attention to such aspects of New Zealand as agriculture, energy policy, labour and immigration, conservation and tourism.

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea Report will appear on September 11. This report will mark the Independence of Papua New Guinea and will cover the history of the territory to date and discuss the political and economic implications of independence.

A comprehensive review of Papua New Guinea's present position and development potential will also be included, together with an important analysis of the country's relationships with her neighbours: notably Australia.

Both these Reports will be required reading for people with an interest in either or both of the two countries and an excellent opportunity for the advertiser who wishes to influence them.

For further information, contact Spencer Lee, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234, ext. 7397.

THE TIMES

Sporting traditions battered by winds of change

by Stewart Harris

Two boys jumping into the brown, powerful waters of a flooded creek and racing each other, feet first, because they are scared of snags ripping their bodies.

Two boys on the hill at the Sydney cricket ground in a Test against the Poms watching two drunks fighting, one drunk smashing a beer can into the face of the other, head helpless in a tight arm lock.

Two boys hitching in the sun, walking by the road, smoking cigarettes, right arms extended, thumbs out, long hair blowing. Two boys playing soccer with girls, all children, in a sudden unpremeditated game at school.

The same two boys in each case. And it is all sport in strange contemporary Australia, where gales of revolution are blowing at a secure-looking tent called Tradition, in which 95 per cent of the people still shelter. But 5 per cent are outside the tent, in the elements, whether it is bush or city, playing more privately.

Sport is the real heart of Australia, reflecting the still overwhelming ethics of development, ambition, achievement and nationalism, which lead into distortions like gross materialism, excessive administration and compulsion (such as the "sporting" lottery for national service in Vietnam).

Now there is a minority reaction, towards fun and joy, and integrity and independence—with its own distortions, against anything teamlike or competitive or disciplined. And there are such *non sequiturs* as "Rugby blokes are beery and violent; let's smoke pot and be peaceful".

So dreadful was some of the play in the recent English-Australian Rugby Union tests in Sydney and Brisbane that the return series in Britain this year seemed doubtful. John Thornett, a former Australian captain, deplored the effect of this brutality on television viewers.

The crowds too are deeply affected. Police and officials at the Melbourne cricket ground (of all respectable places) are planning a cell block to accommodate at least 50. And while the elite train more and more, the spectator class forms a "pill-swallowing, alcoholic, inactive and unhealthy society", according to Dr A. Willee, director of physical education at Melbourne University. He questioned whether the money spent by sporting associations should not be used to find out "why people do not want to take exercise as part of their daily life".

But the sporting associations, each with its own bureaucracy, are being nourished by grants from the Labour Government, which set up Australia's first Ministry for Tourism and Recreation. The Federation of Roller Skaters recently got $11,300 (about £7,000) which encouraged members to skate 200 miles down the highway from Sydney to Canberra in a demonstration for more.

As Forbes Carlile, the swimming coach said at a recent government-sponsored seminar for coaches from 67 sporting associations, the sales tax on sporting goods in Australia is the highest in the world. So the pressure for funds is constant. Last August the new Australian Sports Council held its first meeting.

Some "surfies", freedom-lovers *par excellence*, camping on various beaches, drifting about in their beaten-up panel vans, are even forming a professional association and actually asking the New South Wales Government to make surfing a school sport.

At the same time, the majority of untainted "surfies" are fighting the inevitable government moves to get their surf boards registered, like cars and bikes, with fees and compulsory third party insurance and inspections to enforce design control.

Even in this most free of sports, commercialism has clawed its way in—a wet suit manufacturer last summer helped to sponsor a $1,000 surfing competition at Manly.

In Sydney's Rugby League it has been going longer. The Balmain club secretary, failing to tempt England's Featherstone Rovers with $30,000 for Steve Nash, complained (like a farmers' lobby) "it's another example of restriction of trade". The great St George club, disgruntled at the effect of drink and poker machine profits on fees for players, decided to go without and stick to local talent. Down the table it went, and now back into the money it will have to go.

Ian Chappell, who has incorporated himself, often muses in a trade union sort of way about the effects of inflation on payments to Australian Test cricketers. Mr Braham Dabscheck, a lecturer in economics at the university of New South Wales, did a master's thesis on the *Labour Market for Australian Rules Footballers* and he wrote a conference paper called *Sporting Equality: Labour Market versus Product Market Control*. One of the most famous of Melbourne coaches, Ron Barassi, says he does not believe Australian rules is merely a game.

But the unholy alliance in sport between Government and business is being questioned. Dr Don Aitkin, professor of politics at Macquarie University, Sydney, believes that public and private money should be used more through existing elected local councils, close to the real people. Others are ridiculing the expenditure on huge new sports stadia in the cities, while men, women and children, often unhappy, need centres all through suburbia, where they can meet and play and get away from pressure.

The wisest of sports administrators and politicians are seeing this need, which has nothing to do with Australian sporting prestige, but much to do with humanity. They have noticed the growth of orienteering, "the thought sport" as it is called on car stickers (and notice how even this gentle sport is in the advertising game), just families in the bush, with compass and map, and precious little other cost.

In the Snowy mountains, where tourism and the commercial exploitation of the ski slopes have been pushed very hard, there has been a strong movement into the simpler, cheaper, freer joys of Nordic cross-country skiing.

Perhaps the last words should come from the true "surfies", who represent the most authentically Australian sporting counter-culture. Ian Bray, for example, makes surf boards in a back yard venture with some friends. He says: "I don't know whether we can make any money out of it. We can pay our rent and food. . . . It's closer to the people who are riding the boards. Some of the people I know; and I can put a face and a body and a surfing style to what I'm shaping. . . . It's really good."

Racial differences sunk in bridging language barrier

by Jill Sykes
The Sydney Morning Herald

Walk into a Chinese restaurant in Sydney during a lunch-hour and you will see many people, from office girls to executives, whose only connexion with Asia is the chopsticks they are using. Go to an Italian delicatessen and it is not only the Italians you find queueing for the home-made salami. Stop at a newspaper stand and see who buys the Italian, Spanish and Greek newspapers; it may not be someone who speaks those languages as his birthright but someone who is trying to learn them.

In many small ways Australians of Anglo-Saxon descent are making contact with the ethnic groups from Europe, Asia and South America which have contributed so much to making Australia livelier, more cultured and more stimulating.

It has to be remembered that there are more than 1,000,000 Australians, in a total population of about 13,500,000, who have Italian forefathers: that Melbourne is the biggest Greek-speaking city outside Greece and third in the world after Athens and Salonika. In Melbourne and Sydney there are also large communities of Turks, Maltese, Lebanese and Spanish speakers.

Feuds that began generations ago on the other side of the world tend to be continued in Australia, and political struggles in the home country are often echoed here. Two years ago the Serbs and the Croats were swearing enmity; only recently opposing Lebanese factions engaged in combat on a sunny Sunday morning outside their country's embassy.

In the past five years there has been a big influx of people from South American countries for political reasons. Rapid changes of governments there have meant that left and right are now both represented in Australia; some people fear violence, but there has been no sign of it yet.

Most newcomers are peaceful; their energies are concentrated on coping with a vast communications gap. Ethnic groups, at least those of the first generation, are inclined to stick together. They share an overwhelming difficulty, that of language.

The women, often trapped at home with a bevy of children, suffer most. But even the men, who are out at work, can take a long time to pick up the language of their new country. A friend or relative gets a man a job, introduces him to other people of the same nationality and, naturally, they speak their native tongue.

Usually the children of the family quickly pick up their new language at school—and finish up as interpreters for their parents. The feeling of inadequacy that this produces in the adults is obvious.

Hundreds of organizations and immigrant welfare groups have been helping settlers to integrate since the great postwar movement from Europe. But it has taken Australia's governments, state and federal, a long time to realize that they are going to make contact only by approaching immigrants in their own language by the normal mass communication means.

In June two ethnic radio stations were launched in Melbourne and Sydney as a 12-week experiment in seven languages. With the call-sign Radio Ethnic Australia they are broadcasting six hours a day. In Sydney, Monday is Greek day; Tuesday, Maltese; Wednesday, Spanish; Thursday, Arabic; Friday, Italian; Saturday, Turkish; and Sunday, Yugoslav.

This is a federal project, set up by the Government's community relations office, which is headed by Mr A. J. Grassby, the former Minister for Immigration, now the special adviser on community relations. The programme is designed to provide a focal point for contact. People are invited to say what they want, what their difficulties are, and what kind of programme they think would be of most interest and value. Meetings will be held in the cooperating municipalities (six in Sydney, 10 in Melbourne) to bring together families to talk, in their own language, about the way they see their lives in the suburbs.

After the experimental period a research project will judge whether ethnic radio can be used as a tool of integration, widening the cultural base of society generally.

Language is not the only isolator. Work is another. A doctor or dentist could be working in a factory or as a hospital assistant until he or she has studied for the examinations that must be passed before his or her profession can be practised in Australia. That is one of the reasons why so many menial tasks fall into the hands of immigrants.

Accusations that Australia's immigration scheme is a source of cheap labour are neither new nor decreasing. In March a conference in Rome was told by Mr Giovanni Sgro, Australian secretary of the Federation of Italian Migrant Workers and Families, that most Italian immigrant workers earn only about 65 per cent of the average weekly wage.

Mr Sgro was quoting a survey of 400 families in Melbourne's northern suburbs. Many of them were said to be segregated, often without contact with a health insurance programme or community legal services, and alleging discrimination because of their nationality.

There can, of course, be terrible loneliness among those who do speak English. The immigration files are dotted with British families who returned to the United Kingdom because they were lonely—but who often came back to Australia not long afterwards. There are more than a million British immigrants in Australia. Some find the country so British that they might as well be living in a somewhat larger English county. Others feel that they could be on the moon.

The degree to which ethnic minorities take part in decision-making in Australia is negligible and deplorable. According to a recent survey, less than 3 per cent of local councillors were born overseas; in the Federal Parliament fewer than 20 of 187 members are not Anglo-Saxon. Only 20 non-Anglo-Saxons hold offices in Australian trade unions; it was hardly surprising that at the last conference of the Australian Council of Trade Unions alleged injustices suffered by immigrant workers were not discussed.

If all that sounds depressing, it is undoubtedly only one side of the results of Australia's immigration programme. For many people Australia has been a new country that has brought them happiness and success. Even those who complain publicly about the problems of foreign birth will usually say "No" when asked if they want to go back to their homeland.

But a great deal of heartache could have been saved, and should be, if the present Labour Government's plans for special teaching and mass media contact take root—by looking harder and sooner at immigrant situations instead of shrugging off the difficulties with: "Give them a few years, they'll be right."

Arts and artists receive generous grants and fellowships

by John Douglas Pringle

Mr Whitlam's Government may be detested by oil men, mining companies, developers, graziers and a wide assortment of businessmen but at least it should be able to count on the enthusiastic support of writers, artists and musicians. No Australian government has done so much for the arts and for those who practise them.

A few facts will illustrate this. In 1972, the last year of the Liberal-Country Party coalition, the Australian Council for the Arts (now the Australia Council) received a grant of $A7m (about £4m). The Labour Government has increased that progressively to $A20m in 1974, raising Australia from near the bottom of the international table in art subsidies to somewhere near the top.

The money has been spent both on direct grants to opera, ballet and theatre companies and on a system of fellowships for individual writers, artists and musicians which range from three-year fellowships valued at $A9,000 a year for three years, to special grants as small as $A250. Last year about 140 writers were working full-time on temporary or long-term fellowships. The Government has also reorganized the Arts Council, which became a statutory body in March under its new title of Australia Council. It is divided into seven boards which provide support for the theatre, visual arts, music, literature, crafts, film and television and aboriginal arts. Also, special efforts have been made to revive the moribund film industry by creating a Film Development Corporation and other bodies which are being merged into a film commission.

Last, but far from least, the Government has introduced a public lending right for authors and publishers, paid out of public funds and based on the number of copies of his books an author has in public libraries. In its first year this cost only $A440,000 but it has already made a substantial difference to the incomes of many authors.

It is natural, though perhaps unreasonable, to ask whether this instant cornucopia has resulted in a corresponding outburst of creative talent. The answer, of course, is no, though there are already some measurable results. For instance, in 1972 only 18 novels were published by Australian publishers. (Many of the leading Australian writers have British or American publishers.) That was not because of lack of talent but because rising costs in a small market had made the publication of novels or poetry unprofitable in most cases. A scheme of direct subsidies to publishers, recommended by the Literature Board last year, helped publication of 21 novels and 23 volumes of poetry in addition to those published without subsidies.

Were they any good? The answer is yes indeed. Leaving aside the work of such established authors as Patrick White (*The Cockatoos*), Thomas Kenneally (*Blood Red, Sister Rose*), Christina Stead (*The Little Hotel*) and Thea Astley (*A Kindness Cup*), last year saw the publication of many excellent novels and short stories which might not have appeared at all without some government support.

Frank Moorhouse confirmed his growing reputation with *The Electrical Experience* and two even younger authors, Michael Wilding (*Living Together*) and Peter Cary (*The Fat Man in History*), produced works of remarkable originality and talent.

Both are satirical writers of slightly farcical comedy but Peter Cary's short stories have a curious mixture of realism and surrealism which gives them a haunting dream-like quality. Young poets flourish in Australia, as elsewhere, though only too often their poems, as a distinguished Australian writer remarked recently, "look as if they had been written in five minutes while sitting on the lavatory". Of the slightly older poets, Les Murray (*Lunch counter-lunch*) confirmed his reputation as a sensitive and technically skilful poet who almost alone of his contemporaries has never lost touch with the countryside where he was born or with the speech and emotions of ordinary Australians.

So far the first productions of the heavily subsidized film industry have been less successful. Some of the first films to appear were frankly awful though it is only fair to add that one or two of them actually made money.

However, there are signs of better things to come in Ken Hanham's *Sunday Too Far Away* which won favourable notice at this year's Cannes Film Festival and Peter Weir's *Picnic at Hanging Rock* which has not yet been shown to the public. Peter Weir is also the director of the highly original little film *The Cars that Ate Paris* now being shown in London.

The theatre is also slightly disappointing. There has been much talk of a revival of the Australian theatre, and in the sense that there is now a steady stream of new Australian plays being produced it is justified. But standards of production, acting and design are not very high and in some cases, like the Old Tote Company, seem actually to have slipped back a little in the past two years.

Among Australian dramatists the only genuine and consistent talent so far is David Williamson, two of whose plays have recently been produced at the Royal Court Theatre in London.

It is perhaps unfortunate that Williamson should so far have concentrated so much on what might be called the "beer-and-bash" side of Australian life. Of course, he is perfectly entitled to do so—if violence is as American as cherry pie, beer-drinking and brawling is as Australian as steak-and-eggs for breakfast—but that has already become almost as much a cliché on the contemporary stage as was the kitchen-sink school in England in the 1950s. It is reported that Williamson's latest play is more urbane.

In the 1950s if any visitor had asked what was the most flourishing art in Australia the answer would undoubtedly have been painting and sculpture. That was the period not only when Sidney Nolan, Russell Drysdale and Arthur Boyd were astonishing the world with their visions of the Australian landscape but when a young generation of Australian painters were discovering abstract expressionism with a freshness and vigour all their own.

Today, professional standards are higher: there are more painters and galleries than ever and there is no development of contemporary art abroad, no matter how lunatic, which has not got its practitioners in Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide. But there is a lack of dominating figures except possibly for Fred Williams whose highly abstract landscapes really belong to an older generation, and Brett Whitely whose enormous and original talent defies all rules and categories. Today if I were asked the same question I would have to say music.

The technical standards in music are now very high thanks, not to Mr Whitlam's sudden generosity but to consistent support from the Australian Broadcasting Commission and state governments over many years. Both the Sydney and Melbourne symphony orchestras are excellent and the Australian Opera Company is as good as all but the very best in Europe. The Musica Viva Society has performed a similar miracle for chamber music and standards are constantly sharpened by a steady stream of visiting orchestras, conductors and performers from Europe and North America. While a London theatre-goer, used to the superb standards of the National Theatre, would probably be disappointed if he went to the theatre in Sydney or Melbourne, a London concert-goer—unless he were very unlucky indeed—would find himself very much at home in the concert hall of the Sydney Opera House.

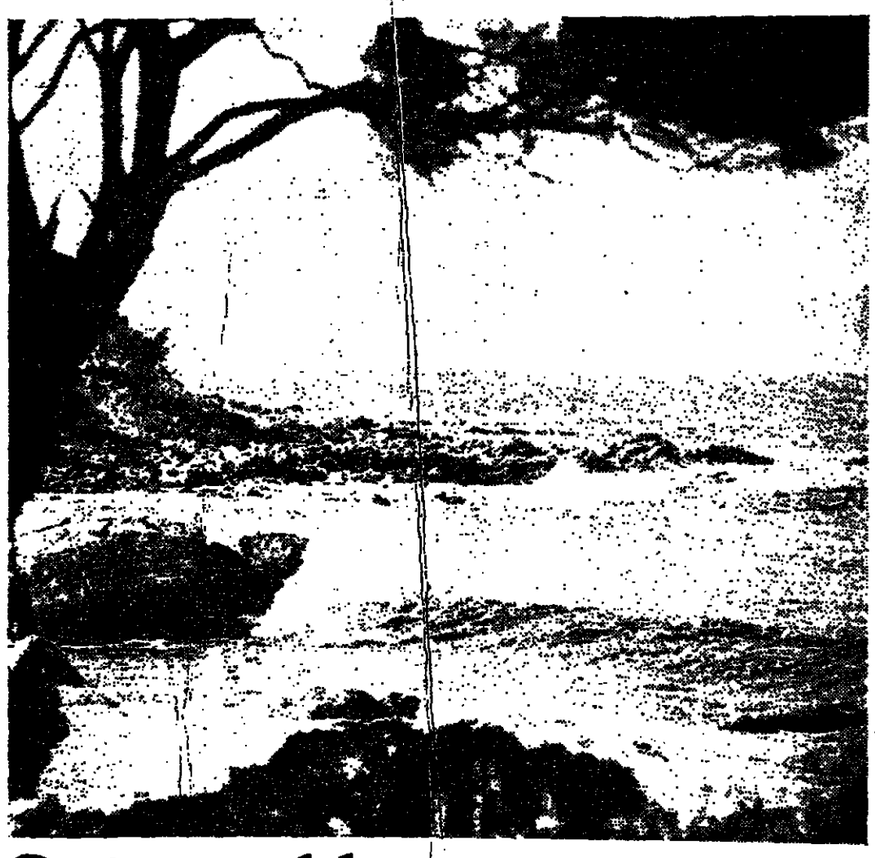
More encouraging still is the emergence of a remarkable number of young Australian composers. Perhaps only three of these, Peter Sculthorpe, Don Banks and Richard Meale, have as yet achieved international recognition but several others are knocking at the door, including three talented young women, Dr Anne Boyd (now at Sussex University), Alison Bauld and Helen Gifford.

Of the three leading composers, Richard Meale, the most austere intellectual, an "difficult", seems likely to emerge as the dominant figure. His new opera, commissioned by the Australian Opera Company, is eagerly awaited.

Moreover, all these composers, though widely different in style, have something in common which may justly be considered a new and genuine contribution to contemporary music. There is a deep and scholarly interest in Asian music. Several of them have spent years studying music in Indonesia, India and Korea.

The results are beginning to emerge. There has been a great deal of rather woolly talk in Australia in recent years about the need for a synthesis of European and Asian cultures. The young composers are the first to suggest that such a synthesis may be both practical and fruitful.

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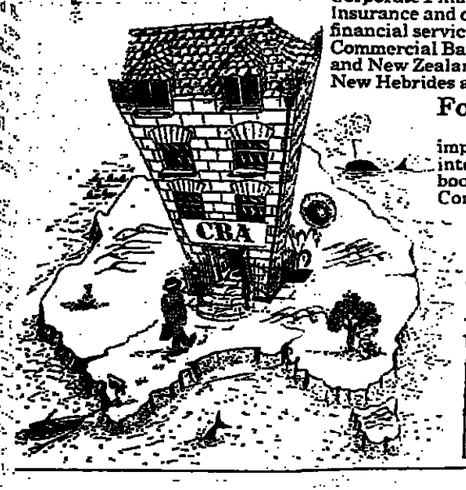
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THE TIMES

Cautious approach to overseas help in minerals

by Herbert Mishael

Australian industry is operating under a threat which has increased the atmosphere of uncertainty prevalent in recent months. Before the Cabinet reshuffle a month ago, Senator James McClelland, then Minister for Manufacturing Industry, made an unusually tough anti-protectionist speech. Although he was moved to a new post, the Prime Minister said he "most emphatically" supported the sentiments expressed by the retiring minister.

The world of industry is accepting that the senator's speech to the Harvard Club of Australia has remained government policy under his successor, Mr Lionel Bowen.

Senator McClelland had said it was not in Australia's interests to continue emergency protection for industry too long. He was concerned at "the great danger" that companies and employees would assume the Federal Government was not serious about tariff reform.

The maintenance of high rates of duty, except in the most exceptional circumstances, was inconsistent with the Government's general policy and in considering forthcoming reports from the Industries Assistance Commission on its general review of tariffs, it would be desirable to look to a reduction in high rates of protection from imports.

Leaders of industry have interpreted the speech as being more than a simple shift in the tariff rates. They consider it is really about long-term structural adjustment involving the allocation of labour and capital. The tariff in its broader sense is one of the few effective measures any government has to reshape the future private sector and leaders of industry have long since recognized it as such. The senator's speech has given them much food for thought about the future.

There is another factor which is causing them concern. Private investment in the construction industry has been falling sharply although government spending has continued to increase. Although the government sector is generating an increasing proportion of activity in the construction industry, the serious decline in the private sector is continuing. Government spokesmen continue to proclaim every interest in and intention of diverting more and more of the national resources into the private sector to remedy the present imbalance, but the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

Change in policy in industry

Meanwhile, one significant and encouraging development has been the Government's change in policy in industry with its resultant effect upon joint ventures which are under way in various parts of Australia.

The new policy was announced by Mr Whitlam. He said the Government recognized that Australia's resources of capital and technology were fairly limited, that the size of projects to be undertaken was often great and that Australia would need to call upon overseas knowledge, technology and capital to contribute to the proper development of vital energy resources.

Thus, while the Government sought to require equity in new projects involving mineral resources to be in Australian hands, it did look for overseas participation in some ways: through access to technology loans, and especially long-term contracts. The Australian Industry Development Corporation was a basic means by which the Government would seek to ensure Australian equity and control and there were important areas in which AIDC would be able to work both with overseas companies and Australian investors. Proposed increases in the percentage of foreign equity in existing projects which already had high overseas equity might well be subject to particularly close scrutiny. The Government's general object was to moderate such holdings in those projects.

Australia desired partnership between Australian and foreign equity capital. The nature of the partnership appropriate in each case would be assessed on its merits. In some circumstances it might be acceptable for foreign investors to participate significantly in decision-making in a project. The size of the project, the amounts involved, and the type of mineral were all to be taken into account. In pursuing its objectives the Government would be guided by flexible considerations and by the practical needs of particular cases.

Some of the joint ventures involving cooperation with other countries which Mr Whitlam had in mind related to iron ore, coal and cars. One was the feasibility study being undertaken for a large steel plant on the West Australian coast that could eventually produce $6,000m a year in steel products for export. The study is being financed by contributions of $100,000 each from 12 international steel companies, including Broken Hill.

The group carrying out the study have examined a number of sites, including some in the Pilbara area. If costs and construction difficulties are discouraging there, the plant could be built between Geraldton (250 miles north of Perth) and Bunbury (100 miles to the south). Iron ore deposits are considerable.

Australia has large reserves of both black and brown coal and although the country's mining technology and usage are considered comparable with the world's best, the development of the natural resources has taken place in many instances in cooperation with other countries. For example, 80 per cent of Queensland coal has been developed with the aid and cooperation of foreign-owned companies.

Extracting oil from coal

A $100m plant to extract oil from coal and managed by the Federal Government is expected to be operating by 1985 at the latest. The need for Australia to have an alternative source of domestic oil will be apparent within 10 years when production from Bass Strait (Victoria) declines and the price demanded by the Opec countries rises. Talks have been held with Japanese technologists on a process to make oil from black coal and further talks have been held with East Germany on a similar process using brown coal.

The advantage of the Japanese scheme, based on United States technology, would be that Japan would be interested in building a plant in Australia. The East German advantage is that it can produce important by-products which can be used in aluminium, rubber and chemical production. A national oil-from-coal project is regarded by the Federal Government as a matter of the utmost importance.

The most interesting of the new plans relating to the car industry is the joint venture Australia is contemplating with the Japanese firms, Nissan and Toyota. What the Government would like to see is a link between Chrysler, Nissan and Toyota using Chrisler's engine foundry at Londale, in South Australia, for production of four-cylinder engines. However, the Japanese have their own ideas of where and when and under what circumstances they would step into full manufacture in Australia.

There have been discussions with General Motors Holden which is a specialist supplier of components and has plenty of facilities to accommodate one or both of the Japanese companies. It already supplies Toyota with rear axles but the company's talks with Toyota have gone far beyond that.

A number of other joint ventures involving state as well as Federal Government cooperation with private enterprise at home and abroad is in progress in various parts of Australia, some on a small scale and others more ambitious. They all have one thing in common, a desire by government to encourage industrial companies in other countries to establish their plants in Australia.

A Federal Government survey of manufacturing industrial activity shows that the overall demand for Australian goods continued to decline in the March quarter, but it says manufacturers expect an improvement in the period to September.

Senator McClelland said it appeared manufacturing activity was set for a period of recovery and he expected an increase in sales of 9 per cent in the six months to September. That reflected manufacturers' optimism but he was concerned at reported levels of expected unit cost and price increases and continuing low levels of investment.

Thus, whatever way one looks at the situation of industry generally, at best there is a note of caution and unease while at the worst there is an atmosphere of gloom.

Education: fight for funds

by Barry Hill
The Age, Melbourne

Australian education is a vivid reflection of competing social priorities in an inflationary market economy. Each of the three reports of Federal Commissions recently tabled in Canberra on schools, colleges of technical and further education, colleges of advanced education and the universities demand that the Labour Government balance manpower considerations with its commitment to social equity and a better quality of community life.

In higher education, for instance, three sectors vehemently compete for federal funds. The nation's 19 universities asked for $A1,781m (about £1,015m) over the next three years; the 80 colleges of advanced education (CAEs), $A1,681m and the 836 technical and further education colleges $A540m. Each sector serves different school populations as it does different social classes and different levels of the work force and between them and the Government must increasingly sort out these priorities.

The interesting development, which has been coming to a head over the past decade, is the relative demise of the universities. The era of quick-step expansion is over. The Australian Universities Commission is very conscious of the fact that with about 150,000 students this year, it is only 25,000 students ahead of the CAEs and that by 1978 they will be overtaken.

Accordingly, the Universities Commission plans only three more universities in the near future and an 18 per cent increase in funds over the last triennium while the CAEs expect considerable capital works additions and a 75 per cent increase in the rate of spending.

These estimates, which the Government is likely to accept, reflect on the one hand the way in which higher education increasingly caters for vocations other than the learned professions, and takes in students other than those mostly from private schools and middle class backgrounds.

The development reflects the inevitable upgrading of CAEs to degree-granting institutions, just as it does the apparently inexorable progression of school leavers to full-time higher education. Almost 13 per cent of the 17 to 22 age group are now in tertiary institutions: the official projection for 1990 is 23 per cent. All government reports agree that Australia is destined to be an expensively and extensively schooled society.

Budget overtakes defence

The imminent debate, however, is how this should most economically and most equitably come about. Already the federal education budget has overtaken defence, and devours at least half of most state budgets. Yet at the same time inflation eats away spending, and equality of educational opportunity has been shown, as it has in America and the United Kingdom, to be an elusive star on a constantly receding horizon.

A central solution is said to be all out backing for "recurrent" education, what has been called "permanent", "lifelong" and "adult" education, depending on when and where loose-talking educationists have had their international conferences. "Recurrent" education was formally born at the Organization for Economic Co-operational Development (OECD) conference in Paris in 1973.

It refers to the provision for continuous schooling from pre-school to tertiary levels according to the desire and needs of individuals who have a deferred "right" to education, no matter what their social or prior educational circumstances. The notion is also said to make education "integral with life itself".

Recurrent education therefore implies the practical necessity of more flexible work routines from most people, and much more flexibility on the part of institutions. On this matter the technical and further education colleges argue that they are the most sensible sector for investment.

They take more part-time students (508,000 last year) than universities (38,000) and CAEs (33,000) put together, with by far the greatest provision for mature age, women, and non-merit students. Their case for $A540m is based on the theoretical (but practically limited) support of universities and CAEs for recurrent education so far.

But the trouble is that the Federal Government is also responsible for helping 9,500 schools. The report of the Schools Commission asks for $A2,070m over the next three years, a 50 per cent increase on the past two years. This massive bill is said to be essential to get the country's primary schools up to the minimum level (in resources) by 1980 and secondary schools by 1982. It includes budgets for capital works, recurrent expenditure with substantial grants for special education, education innovations, teacher services, and disadvantaged schools.

A mark of the Schools Commission report is the calibre of its discussion of education priorities with respect to the competing sectors of education. For instance, it points out that five times as much is spent on every tertiary student as on primary pupils. And, for every $A3 spent on primary pupils, $A5 goes to secondary students.

The implication is that if educational opportunity is ever to be equalized plans must begin with these figures. The report then goes on to give guidelines for spending on the disadvantaged groups; migrants, aborigines, country students and—perhaps officially, for the first time in any country—a pilot strategy for the education of girls.

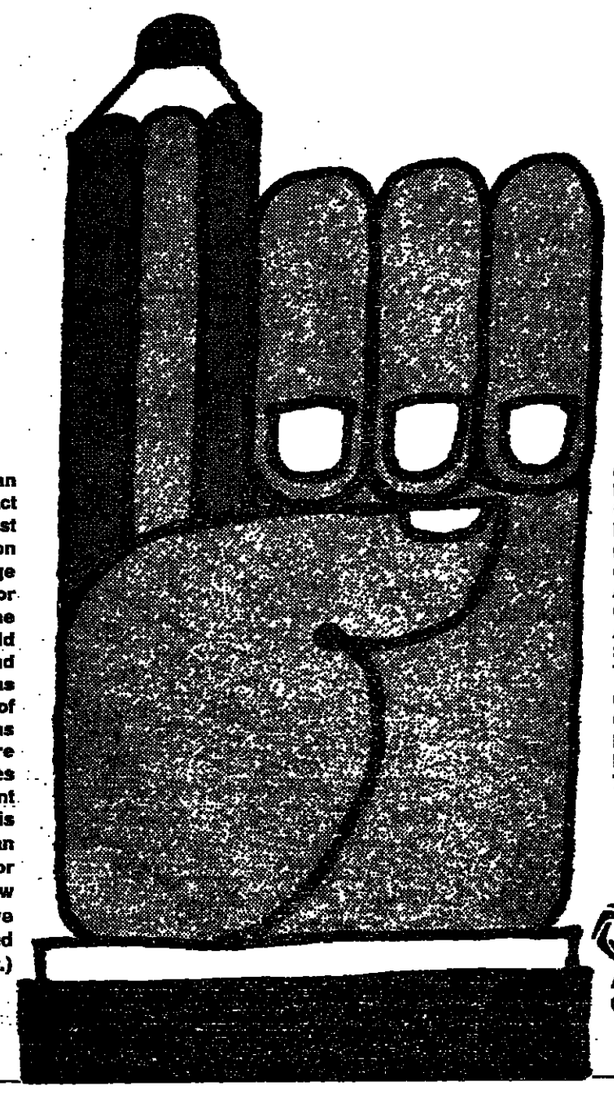
The report's section on "opening up the school" is a good illustration of the climate of reformist thinking in Australia. School democracy — with students, teachers and parents determining education policy—is strongly supported. Schools are urged to open their doors to the community—in more radical ways than that advocated by the British community school philosophy.

The report thus invites some schools to adopt a certain political role, especially in disadvantaged communities. On top of this, it supports federal government aid to needy alternative schools. Each recommendation is also seen to increase the likelihood of schools becoming open resource centres for recurrent education.

Federal policies, which have become increasingly important in the past decade, tend to obscure the fact that 80 per cent of all education spending comes from the six state governments, just as discussion of government schools tends to by-pass the 22 per cent of pupils in the private schools.

Most of these private schools are Roman Catholic, the great majority of them parish schools. The remainder are Protestant, mostly rich, and most of which groom the men (rarely the women) who enter the upper echelons of business, technology, the Government and the professions.

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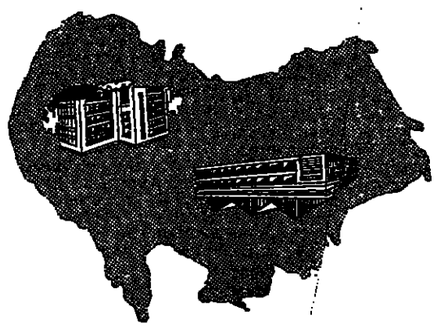
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Science advisory council leaves ground at last

by Solomon Ence

The election of a Labour government in December, 1972, marked, among other things, the acceptance of science policy as a normal and permanent area of national government responsibilities. This acceptance has been slow in coming, although national governments have been involved in supporting research since the 1914-18 War.

For a long time, research in Australia has been dominated by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), which dates back to 1916. In 1973-74, its budget of $A90m (£52m) accounted for 20 per cent of total research and development expenditure.

Its contributions to science and economic development include notable work on soils, pasture improvement, atmospheric physics (including artificial rainmaking), animal health and genetics, radio-astronomy, plant breeding, food processing, scientific instruments, woollen textiles, mineral chemistry, land use, and most recently in galactochemistry (the study of chemical compounds, especially organic molecules, detected near the nuclei of galaxies).

In the financial year 1973-74, research and development expenditure amounted to approximately $A460m (£260m), which was slightly more than 1 per cent of the gross national product. Almost all countries which devote resources on this scale to research and development have long since established national advisory bodies to deal with matters of broad policy and to advise governments on the general direction and balance of expenditure.

That this did not happen in Australia was the result of two main factors. The first was the predominance of the CSIRO, whose 36 research divisions constitute a federation of institutes covering a wide area of science and technology, and provide a ready-made system of coordination. Successive governments have looked to the executive of the CSIRO as a virtual scientific advisory council.

The second factor was the reluctance of the Liberal-Country Party coalition government—which was in office for 23 years—to enter this area, a reluctance based to a large extent on conservatism. It was compounded by personal influences, notably that of Mr John Gorton, the former Prime Minister.

In an interview with an American science correspondent in 1968, Mr Gorton, who had previously been Minister for Education and Science, declared that scientific advisory committees were no more than a collection of specialists each of whom was pushing the barrow for his own discipline. The disinclination of the politicians was the easier to maintain because, until the late 1960s, the scientific community itself—or rather the scientific establishment—showed no great interest in the matter.

The CSIRO was not enthusiastic about a national advisory body which might create a rival centre of influence. There is a close parallel here with the situation in Canada, where CSIRO's counterpart, the National Research Council, showed a similar lack of enthusiasm when proposals for a national science council were put forward in the early 1960s.

Lapse after poll defeat

The Australian Academy of Science did not adopt the idea until 1968, and its policy statement on the matter obviously did not impress Mr Gorton. It was not until Australia joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 1971, at the insistence of a new Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, that the absence of such a body became embarrassingly obvious, and in 1972 he announced the establishment of a Science and Technology Council. The council lapsed shortly afterwards, after Mr McMahon's defeat at the polls.

By contrast, the establishment of a national science council had been official Labour policy since 1965. In 1970, Mr Whitlam, then Leader of the Opposition, published an article in *Search*, the monthly journal of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, expressing his personal support for such a move and emphasizing the importance of science in the development of Australia's natural resources.

However, when Labour came to office, the new portfolio of Science was given to the most junior member of the ministry, and for a long time the subject took a minor place in the Government's concerns. By the end of 1973, it became apparent that no action would be taken until after the report of a team of examiners from the OECD.

The team, headed by Dr Alexander King, arrived in the country in March, 1974, and its report was published in October. As expected, the report advocated the establishment of a national advisory council on scientific and technological policy, and suggested tactfully that this was long overdue.

The Government accepted the recommendation, and in January, 1975, the Minister for Science issued a White Paper setting out the terms of reference for the Australian Science and Technology Council (ASTEC). The council, which is to have 12 members, was appointed on an interim basis in May.

One section of the OECD report aroused special interest. This dealt with energy policy. The examiners pointed out that Australia had a privileged position in relation to natural resources of energy, but that it lacked an energy policy at national level; that necessary decisions about nuclear power had not been made; and that efforts in energy research and development needed to be set within the framework of an energy policy defined at national level.

Australia, they concluded, was "faced with the need of possessing the scientific tools required by decision-making in the field of energy policy".

These remarks were not allowed to pass unchallenged. The release of the report was promptly followed by a public statement from the Minister for Minerals and Energy, Mr Rex Connor. Mr Connor, who has established himself as one of the most vigorous and influential members of the Government, criticized the OECD examiners for their lack of detailed knowledge of Australian conditions, and declared that the Government did indeed have an energy policy, which was outlined in the platform of the Labour Party.

The Labour platform contains a brief statement declaring the need for the most efficient use of Australia's energy resources, and the importance of retaining Australian ownership.

The need for an energy policy has given a new and important twist to the long-standing debate over science policy. Leaving aside defence, the most important motive for national policies on science and technology since 1939 has been the belief that economic growth depends on technological innovation and that the latter, in turn, depends on basic and applied scientific research.

Industrial research secondary

In Australia, whose prosperity still depends heavily on the export of agricultural and pastoral products, the contribution of science to industry has been overwhelmingly in this sector, and this is reflected in the balance of activities both within CSIRO and the universities. This is another factor which has retarded the demand for a national coordinating body.

Although industrial research remains a secondary aspect of science policy in Australia, the impact of the world energy problem has created a new situation. By laying particular emphasis on this matter, the OECD report contains an implicit rebuke to the Government, to CSIRO, and to the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, both for failing to assess the present situation or to provide an adequate research programme directed to future needs.

For instance, the Academy of Science has estimated that annual solar radiation over the continent amounts to about 20,000 times the present consumption of energy in Australia, yet little work has been done to exploit it.

Whatever Mr Connor's public reactions to the OECD report, his actions suggest that he has taken the point. During the recent ministerial reshuffle, he persuaded the Prime Minister to detach energy research from CSIRO and to hand it over to his department. Together with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Bureau of Mineral Resources, this could give him a significant research and development capability. Science policy looks like being a growth area of government activity for the foreseeable future.

The author is Professor of Sociology, University of New South Wales; visiting fellow, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex and a member of the Australian Science and Technology Council.

'Nationalization by stealth' alleged

by Hugh Pritchard

Last week Australia introduced Medibank, one of the most far-reaching social reforms in the country this century. It is a health insurance fund financed from general revenue, the aim of which is to provide hospital and medical cover for all.

Medibank has met with strong resistance from the Australian Medical Association (AMA), the General Practitioners Society and the Opposition parties. It has been characterized by some opponents as "nationalization by stealth" and as interfering with the doctor-patient relationship. Supporters argue that it is a universal health insurance scheme which will not interfere with free choice of general practitioners where payment will continue to be made on a fee-for-service basis.

Certainly changes will be made in the form of payments to doctors working in public hospitals and the politically powerful voluntary health insurance funds will have to find a new role.

The origins of Medibank lie in dissatisfaction with the national health schemes introduced by the Menzies government in the early 1950s. Under the medical scheme patients paid their doctor and, if insured, collected a partial rebate from one of about 90 non-profit insurance funds. The funds also acted as distributors of federal government benefit. A similar scheme operated with regard to hospital expenses. The schemes allowed doctors and hospitals to set their own fees and minimized conflict between the suppliers of medical care and the Federal Government as a substantial contributor of finance. Dissatisfaction with the scheme grew during the 1960s.

More than a million Australians were uninsured and non-insurance was concentrated among the poor migrants. While the uninsured were not denied hospitalization, they were frequently charged for sums beyond their capacity to repay. In 1968 Dr John Deble and Dr Richard Scotton, two Melbourne University economists, published a plan for a universal health insurance fund which they argued would be more equitable to lower income groups and which would minimize administrative costs. Their plan was adopted and modified by the Whitlam-led opposition Labour Party and formed a main plank in its successful election campaigns of 1972 and 1974.

Under Medibank, all Australian residents will be covered for at least 85 per cent of the scheduled fee for each medical service with a maximum "shortfall" of $5 for the more expensive procedures. The patient may pay the doctor's bill, then recoup his benefit payment from Medibank.

An alternative, encouraged by the Government, is for doctors not to charge the patient but instead charge Medibank for 85 per cent of the scheduled fee. The Government argues that the 15 per cent foregone by doctors would be compensated for by the abolition of bad debts and a reduction in accounting costs. The AMA opposes such direct charging, believing that free patient consultations would interfere with the doctor-patient relationship and might lead to abuse of their services.

Disputes between the Australian Government and the medical profession did not originate with the election of the Labour government in 1972. Relations within the Liberal-Country Party governments of Mr Gorton and Mr McMahon were continually strained over the setting of doctors' fee levels. In 1970 voluntary insurance fund and government benefits were increased so that the difference between the schedule fee and the benefits would not exceed $5 even for complicated procedures.

The success of the move depended on the great majority of doctors observing the scheduled fee (which is renegotiated periodically). When in 1971 the AMA sought a 15 per cent rise, Mr Gorton threatened doctors with a participating scheme whereby only doctors who charged approved fees would attract medical benefit rebates for their patients. Some doctors argue that they have an inalienable right to set their own fee levels. Professor Edward Sykes in 1973 questioned "whether the medical profession operating as it does a public service that attracts the provision of public money should be in a position to fix its fees unilaterally by declaration without going to any tribunal or consulting any other interests involved". Since 1973 independent tribunals and arbitrators have sat on the fees question but the dispute surfaced again in June, 1975, when the AMA rejected the recommendation of an independent arbiter for a fee rise of 4.2 per cent.

The AMA proposed a 12.5 per cent increase from July 1. Mr William Hayden, Federal Treasurer, has described the decision as "recklessly irresponsible in the present economic circumstances" and has challenged the states, which have the constitutional power to block the rise. If the proposed fee rise is widely adopted, the benefits to doctors of direct billing (and obtaining 85 per cent of the scheduled fee) could seem to be outweighed by the higher income obtainable by directly charging patients the higher fee, and patients will be left with a considerable amount to meet from their own pockets. Neither is the hospital side of Medibank free of problems. It is intended that all Australians will be insured for free accommodation and treatment in standard or public wards of state hospitals.

The Australian Government will make substantial increases in its subsidies to private and intermediate ward beds in state and private hospitals. Those who wish to be covered for private ward accommodation and treatment are encouraged to take out private (but tax deductible) insurance to cover the residual costs.

The author is senior lecturer in economics at Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Sydney.

Development brings new life to the Dead Heart

by Herbert Hishael

Geographers have estimated that 42 per cent of the area of Australia is arid and unsuitable for development. They have said that its extent is 1,100,000 square miles, the largest desert in the world except the Sahara.

It used to be unkindly referred to as the Dead Heart, but the rapid changes that have taken place since the Second World War have transformed the Dead Heart into an area pulsing with life and promise.

On the surface such places as Alice Springs and Ayers Rock have become centres of tourism and the vast regions to the north previously regarded as useless for agriculture are being developed successfully by such projects as the Ord River Scheme under which water, which previously went to waste after the rainy seasons, is diverted into catchment areas, stored and used to irrigate farmlands. The Ord is Australia's biggest dam, irrigating 150,000 acres of rich soils.

American private enterprise and capital have created other sources of wealth in the north, particularly in the meat industry. The Americans have worked wonders with their skill, energy and capital.

But it is beneath the surface that Australians have discovered rich natural resources, oil and uranium, and are using modern techniques to exploit them to the full. For example, the discovery of natural gas on the north-west shelf of Western Australia will have far-reaching results.

The importance of these natural gas resources may be realized from the fact that 90 per cent of Australia's requirements of motor spirit, kerosene, distillate and lighter fuels is derived from its light indigenous crude oil. Heavier fuel oil, bitumen, lubricants and bunkering fuel are derived from heavy imported crude.

Australia's crude oil imports rose in cost from $A192m for the year ending June 30, 1973, to an estimated $A682m for the year ending June 30, 1975. To reduce inroads into foreign exchange reserves, the provision of natural gas from the north-west shelf and central Australia will ensure that Australia's annual use of natural gas will rise from the present 7 per cent to more than 20 per cent of total energy requirements.

For the treatment of the natural gas liquids an initial petro-chemical plant is proposed at Red Cliffs, South Australia. It will be followed (with the completion of the giant trans-continental pipeline in 1978) by the establishment of a petro-chemical refinery in the Pilbara area of Western Australia. The pipeline will convey the natural gas to the cities of the eastern states.

With the partnership of the Government in offshore natural gas production, the country's surplus should be available to its main trading partner, Japan, depending in the final analysis on the extent of further resources in the interior.

In the north-west, inland from Onslow and Port Hedland, are rich iron ore deposits, and also blue asbestos at Wittenoom Gorge. Leases at Mount Goldsworthy, Mount Newman, Mount Tom Price and Deepdale are situated in an area bigger than Britain. Once Port Hedland's population was barely 1,000; now it is 10,000.

Government body to mine uranium

Australia has enormous uranium reserves and most of them are in the Northern Territory. The title to the uranium is vested in the Government and its mining is arranged through the agency of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. That body will mine ore from the Ranger deposits in conjunction with the Ranger participants and at the appropriate time similarly from the other deposits.

For the Nabarlek deposit, which is within the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve, the agreement of the Aboriginal people concerned must be given and their interests safeguarded before mining begins. For the Koongarra deposit, mining must conform with the legislation on national parks and wildlife conservation.

A uranium milling plant will be established in the Northern Territory by the commission and the Ranger participants. It will have a capacity of 3,300 short tons of uranium oxide a year and will treat ore from the Ranger deposits. The early duplication of the operation is envisaged.

Future export sales of uranium will be negotiated by the Government. Uranium oxide produced at the treatment plant will first be used to meet the existing approved contracts of Peko-EZ and Queensland Mines and the balance will be sold by the commission. It is expected that by the time the milling plant begins work the market will be sufficiently mature for the negotiating of new export contracts, thus holding out the promise of exploitation of these rich resources for many years.

The way in which the "back country" in Australia is being given new life is illustrated by the recommissioning of the Mary Kathleen mine, tucked away in the barren, scorched hills of north-west Queensland. This was Australia's first modern architect-designed boom town, based on a neighbouring mountain containing enormous quantities of uranium ore.

Private enterprise built the bustling town which served as a model community for workers at the mine from 1958 to 1963. Then the export contract ran out. There was plenty of radioactive ore left in the mountain but no customers. Most of the 1,100 people left, but a caretaker crew of 22 men with their families remained to preserve the machinery and buildings. Now, with Australia's uranium very much in demand again, the town has come to life and by August Mary Kathleen will have more than 1,000 men at work.

In desert surroundings 60 miles south-west of Oodnadatta, South Australia, the opal field at Coober Pedy produces much of the world's supply of precious opals. Another of the far distant places is the Kimberley district, characterized by a series of flat-topped ranges, in the far north of Western Australia between Derby and Wyndham. The main industry here is cattle. The Ord River Irrigation Scheme, already referred to, is located at Kununurra, 80 miles from Wyndham, producing cotton and safflower seeds.

A busy inland township is Leigh Creek, where an open-cut sub-bituminous coal mine is situated in eastern South Australia, 332 miles by air from Adelaide. On the Gulf of Carpentaria is Weipa, where high-grade bauxite deposits were found in 1956. Weipa is foremost among several important mines where manganese and bauxite have been discovered and developed in the north.

The Australian interior contains enormous reserves of base metals, iron ore, nickel, bauxite. Capital and people have flowed into the once Dead Heart, production has accelerated in mining and even in agriculture. Processing, manufacturing, building and service industries have been stimulated. The interior has at long last awakened from its sleep. Life is hard, the climate is hot, but amenities have improved enormously.

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USP 818

Turbulent times tarnish Labour's image

by Breffni O'Rourke

These are turbulent times for Mr Gough Whitlam and the Australian Labour Government. During the past month the Prime Minister has dismissed his controversial deputy, Dr James Cairns, from both the treasury and environment portfolios, and the shock waves from this are still spreading. In addition, the Government last week suffered a disastrous by-election defeat in Tasmania.

The present internal wrangle, typical of the sudden storms which buffet Labour's ship of state, comes slightly more than a year after the party retained power by the narrowest of margins in an early election. In many ways, in spite of periodic upheavals, the year has been a constructive one for the Government.

Among its major domestic achievements since the poll forced by the Opposition last May have been the setting up of the Medibank national health scheme, the enactment of socially advanced divorce laws, the tripling of spending on education and the putting into practice of decentralization policies and environmental codes. And, in a country which is economically prosperous but culturally underdeveloped, the Whitlam Government has put an unprecedented emphasis on cultural matters. Grants to the arts have increased almost threefold in the past financial year. However, these advances have coincided with the highest level of unemployment in Australia since the depression and a rate of inflation which is running at a record of 18 per cent. The economic situation, together with a scandal concerning ministers' staff and their appointment, as well as bouts of ministerial bickering, have severely tarnished the image of the Government with the electorate.

The events of the last week especially have not helped. The leader of the Opposition, Mr Malcolm Fraser, has called for a judicial inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Dr Cairns's dismissals, which he says have the hallmarks of an Australian Watergate.

He told reporters in Sydney that he believed the Government was disintegrating, but he has not given any indication of whether he will force yet another premature election. He has previously said that the Opposition will not bring about another election before the due date in 1977, but the Government's defeat in the Bass seat, as well as the Cairns affair, could alter the situation.

The Whitlam-Cairns confrontation began when Dr Cairns was dismissed from the Treasury after less than a year in office for allegedly acting unwisely in going outside normal channels in seeking a loan from Arab sources. It deepened last week when Mr Whitlam dismissed Dr Cairns from the environment portfolio, which he had taken over saying that he was not satisfied with the explanations given by the former Treasurer.

Another aspect of the affair is that the Prime Minister has, by his actions, almost destroyed a potential rival for the leadership. Dr Cairns, a favourite of the left and widely respected—if not liked—by the electorate posed a real threat to Mr Whitlam. His humiliating demise leaves the Prime Minister once again the undisputed leader.

In June's Cabinet re-shuffle Dr Cairns was replaced as Treasurer by Dr William Hayden, who is well to the right of his predecessor in the political spectrum. While Minister for Social Services, Dr Hayden gave an impressive performance in bringing the Medibank scheme to fruition.

Whether he can restore the business community's sagging confidence in the Government's economic policies, which have been characterized by much stop-go confusion, remains to be seen.

The other major casualty of the reshuffle, Mr Cameron, the Minister for Labour and Immigration, had the thankless task of regularly announcing rises in the number of unemployed, and was never very successful in bringing unruly unions to order. His replacement, Senator McClelland, has the same union background as Mr Cameron, but is noted for his caution as opposed to his predecessor's flamboyant aggressiveness.

Mr Whitlam is clearly hoping his new team will be able to demonstrate an ability to put Australia on the road to economic recovery.

Any assessment of the Australian Government's performance must be considered against the background of federal-state relations. Four of the six states are controlled by non-Labour governments which are cool if not openly hostile towards Canberra.

Since under the constitution the states retain many of the powers relating to everyday government, they have been able to thwart a number of federal initiatives. Whether this can be considered desirable or not depends on whether one is a centralist or a "states-righter". Certainly the central government has intruded into areas where its constitutional powers are nebulous, but it has taken vigorous action which the states for years have been unwilling or financially unable to take.

New South Wales and South Australia exemplify the different attitudes to cooperation. South Australia's Labour Premier, Mr Dunstan, has accepted Federal Government aid in establishing a land agency to control the prices of urban building land. As a result, the cost of Adelaide housing land is the lowest of any state capital.

By contrast, in New South Wales, where the Government last year refused to submit to federal government participation in its housing policies, Sydney land prices are the highest in Australia.

In similar vein, Mr Lewis, the New South Wales Premier, in May turned down a $A600,000 federal grant allowing it to participate in a national study of soil erosion, a serious problem in the state, on the grounds that a joint investigation was unacceptable.

In Queensland, often called Australia's "deep north", the Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, seems bent on running the state almost as a separate country, and any talk of cooperation with Canberra is anathema. In the Queensland outback, a substantial minority believe that the Whitlam Government is "communist", and to be feared almost as much as the Communist Chinese.

The federal Opposition, having spent two and a half years in the wilderness, is beginning to take on a new definition. The recently-elected leader of the Liberal Country Party coalition, Mr Fraser, is, like Mr Whitlam, an impressive man. An Oxford graduate, heir to broad acres and a member of the Melbourne establishment, he is the epitome of a conservative party leader.

But, unlike Mr Whitlam, he is an aloof man who comes across as cold, imperious and condescending—not an asset in a country which imagines itself intensely democratic.

More seriously, his silver spoon existence has lacked experience of the conditions under which most Australians live. His public statements before becoming Opposition Leader display an ignorance of the pressures upon the common man, and in industrial relations especially, his ideas have been crudely simplistic.

Still, he has a strength and an ability to command respect which has united the Liberals behind him in a buoyant mood.

The junior but essential partner in the coalition, the National Country Party, now appears willing to preserve the traditional relationship.

Signs of recovery after a bad patch

by P. P. McGuinness
Australian Financial Review

After a bad patch which, for Australia, has been of unprecedented severity, the economy is showing signs of recovery. But there is widespread doubt that the imminent recovery will be such as to restore the economy to its accustomed high employment, low inflation state: rather there is a danger of a shortlived consumer spending-led boom, followed by a recrudescence of inflation.

Much depends on government economic policy over the rest of the year, and in particular upon the Budget which will be introduced in August for the financial year 1975-76 by Mr William Hayden, the Treasurer. The main government influence on the economy in the 1974-75 financial year was that of the rapid growth in public sector spending, with a deficit, resulting from a series of ad hoc measures taken in the face of growing unemployment, far in excess of that budgeted for last year.

Government outlays for the 1974-75 financial year have shown, according to official estimates, a growth in money terms of 44 per cent over the previous year while receipts rose by 28 per cent. Expectations for the 1975-76 financial year, according to a document circulated by the former Treasurer, Dr James Cairns, were for a growth in outlays of 33 per cent for the coming year, and of receipts of 24 per cent.

That would have involved a growth in the total Budget deficit for 1974-75 of $A2,300m to $A4,500m in the next financial year, or from 13.5 per cent of total outlays to 19 per cent. Such a prospect, given the present rate of inflation of nearly 20 per cent (18.6 per cent increases in the consumer price index for March, 1975, compared with March 1974), and a rapid growth in the money supply would have produced intolerable inflationary pressures.

But the change in attitude of the Government, as evidenced by the elevation to the Treasury of the youngest member of the Cabinet, who has a high reputation as a hardworking economic rationalist, has made it probable that a tough Budget, embodying very unpopular cuts in the Government's spending programmes, will be introduced as a corrective to existing and potential inflationary pressures.

That would imply a continuation of the very high (by postwar standards) rate of unemployment in Australia—possibly even an increase over the rate in recent months of about 5 per cent of the workforce. It would also offer some hope of a moderation in the rate of inflation. The success of anti-inflationary policy will depend mainly on the success of the wages policy which the Government and the wage-fixing authority, the Arbitration Commission, has developed, culminating in the decision by the commission to grant cost-of-living adjustments to wages and salaries (indexation) on the understanding that increases in excess of this will be postponed.

It is not only inflation which has brought the Labour Government to a position favouring wage restraint. There has been a marked rise over the last 18 months in the share of wages in the national income, which has been a main contributory factor to the falling off in new manufacturing investment, the most disturbing feature of the recession. That movement, together with the squeeze on company liquidity produced by the rapid acceleration of inflation and the inability of conventional company accounting practice to come to terms with it has led to an unusual degree of uncertainty in the business community.

Some remedy has been proposed in a report to the Government by a committee of inquiry, headed by Professor Russell Mathews, of the Australian National University, which has recommended that corporation as well as individual taxes be adjusted annually to compensate for the effects of inflation.

The result of the combination of a world recession and high rate of inflation, both of which have had an impact upon the Australian economy which has been exacerbated by the uncertainties of government policy, together with a confused groping towards longer-term policies, has been a pause in the development of main industries.

So unusual has been this period of questioning and reappraisal, and so unsuited to such a process has been the structure of politics and bureaucracy, that policies which would be taken as more or less commonplace in most of the world have been presented to the business community in Australia and the rest of the world as if they represented radical departures, when they have been mainly the manifestation of unwise haste in the attempt to bring Australian economic policy-making up to date with general world practice.

The main areas here have been the expansion of public sector spending, a more flexible exchange rate policy, a retreat from the high levels of protection which marked the last years of the Liberal-Country Party Government, growing nationalism with regard to the activities of multi-national corporations, and an assertive nationalist policy with respect to minerals and energy, both with regard to their ownership and exploitation, and to the pricing of exports.

Confusion has been greatest over minerals and energy, partly as a result of an unfortunate combination of personalities. As a result, there has been a general postponement or cancellation of exploration activity, particularly oil exploration, which is worrying from the point of view of future energy supply. But, given Australia's huge coal reserves, it is not necessarily more than a source of potential loss of export and import-replacement opportunities.

The long-term strength of Australia's economy, given an immense natural wealth and a fairly highly educated, even if not notably hard-working, workforce is such that a sizable degree of economic mismanagement is tolerable, even if not desirable. In the past the mismanagement has largely been passive with occasional official interference exacerbating temporary economic difficulties.

The bias of the Labour Government towards active interventionist policies (a matter of degree only—all Australian governments are interventionist) has led to many mistaken or premature initiatives. The economic difficulties of the past 12 months have produced a series of retreats on some of the main fronts of economic reform (because of a combination of pressures from trade unions and highly protected manufacturing industries), especially by way of the introduction of temporary import quotas to assist such high-cost industries as clothing, textiles and footwear. The motor vehicle industry, too, has suffered both from the worldwide difficulties of the industry and from the special regional difficulties which past misguided autarky-biased policies have foisted upon it.

But the cost to the Australian economy in terms of allocative efficiency, and, more important, growth forgone, has not been slight. Now that the main external stimuli to growth have dried up as a result of official policy, as well as a change in the world economic situation, that is to say, now that Australia cannot rely upon high rates of inflow of capital and labour by way of immigration, severe limitations to future expansion are emerging.

The long-term prospects for Australian economic growth have begun to be fundamentally revised, particularly in the light of the most authoritative analysis of population increase to have been produced in the postwar period (a committee of inquiry headed by the professor of demography at the Australian National University reported some months ago). The Borrie report indicates that the maximum population Australia might achieve by the end of the century could be 20 million—by comparison with the present figure of about 13,500,000.

The implications of this downwards revision for long-term policy towards economic and regional growth, as well as for educational and social planning, have not yet been thought through, but they imply a shift of emphasis away from employment-creating investment (which has been the main function of the manufacturing sector) towards high-technology capital intensive industries.

The short-term prospects depend entirely on the degree to which the imminent recovery can avoid an early recrudescence of increasing inflation. Pessimism on the subject is common and has led to widespread predictions of a short consumer-led boom. If so, manufacturing investment is unlikely to return to anything like prerecession levels, and big structural changes in the pattern of economic growth and development in Australia will be inevitable.

Such changes might in the long run be desirable—the Government's tariff and industrial policies (another main committee of inquiry will be reporting soon on industrial policy objectives) are directed towards a more efficient and internationally competitive manufacturing sector—but the pains of adjustment, already severe, would be considerable.

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Vital trade with EEC

continued from page I

the United States, Japan and Britain. The other EEC countries trailed well behind.

In spite of discrepancies in the importance of Australian links with individual states, it may be appreciated why neither business nor the Labour Government saw any advantage for Australia in Britain leaving the EEC.

The report of the trade mission which visited Europe before the recent British renegotiation began, said:

"On balance the mission concluded that, although the position adopted by the British Government could possibly spark off a sequence of events that could result in Britain leaving the EEC, the basic fact was that Britain had nowhere else to go and that this could lead the Government to arrive at a situation which resulted in Britain remaining in. It was the mission's opinion, therefore, that any future commercial strategy being planned for the Community should be on the basis of Britain remaining a member."

Mr Whitlam, who has a stronger sense of history than of economics, saw little future for Britain outside the EEC.

Some Australians have suffered as a result of British membership. Hardship has been caused to sections of the farming industry, notably Tasmanian fruit growers. Exports of butter to the United Kingdom slumped from $A27m in 1972-73 to $A1,000 the following financial year. There has been some diversification to other markets, from Japan and Canada to Saudi Arabia, and a switch to dried and condensed milk production.

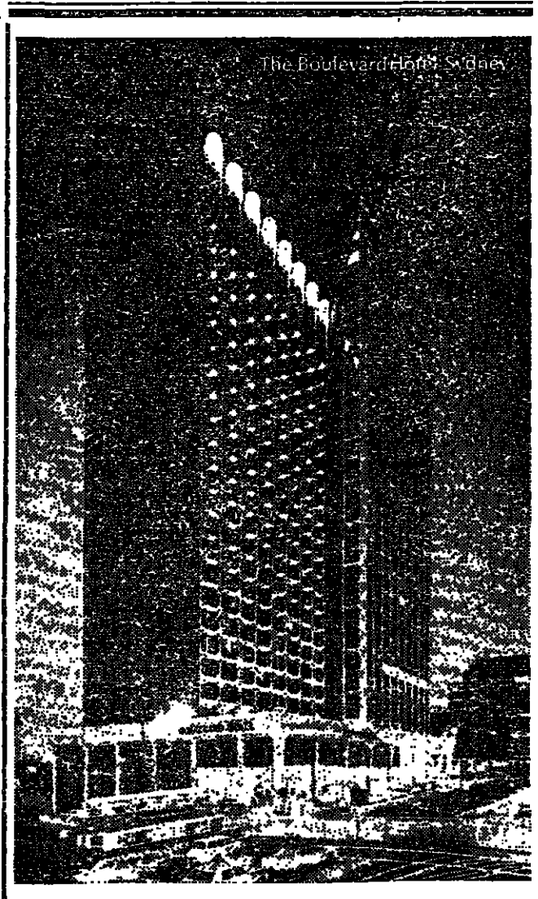
But even in the Country Party it is admitted that Australian farming has not been nearly as badly hit as was feared when its leader, Mr Douglas Anthony, came to London in 1971 to press Australia's case.

Australia is having to adjust to a situation not only of lost preferences with Britain, but also with none of the economic ties now developing between the EEC and third countries, including members of the New Commonwealth. Australians naturally have no love for the Common Agricultural Policy and are still experiencing problems over items subject to the CAP.

Normally, Australia would not have to worry too much about a European beef mountain, as the United States and Japan are such good customers. But the picture changes when, as recently happened, Japan cut off all beef imports for a while. At the same time Australians who look ahead appreciate that the EEC is still the largest potential importer of food in the world as well as a long-term market for Australian minerals.

There should be scope for plenty of mutual involvement in trade and investment, although Australians will have to make greater efforts at explaining their ill-defined policies on foreign investment to European businessmen. The need to throw more light on mineral exploitation is also evident. But the British, the Germans and the rest will have to wait until the Australians have first sorted out this problem more coherently themselves.

D.T.



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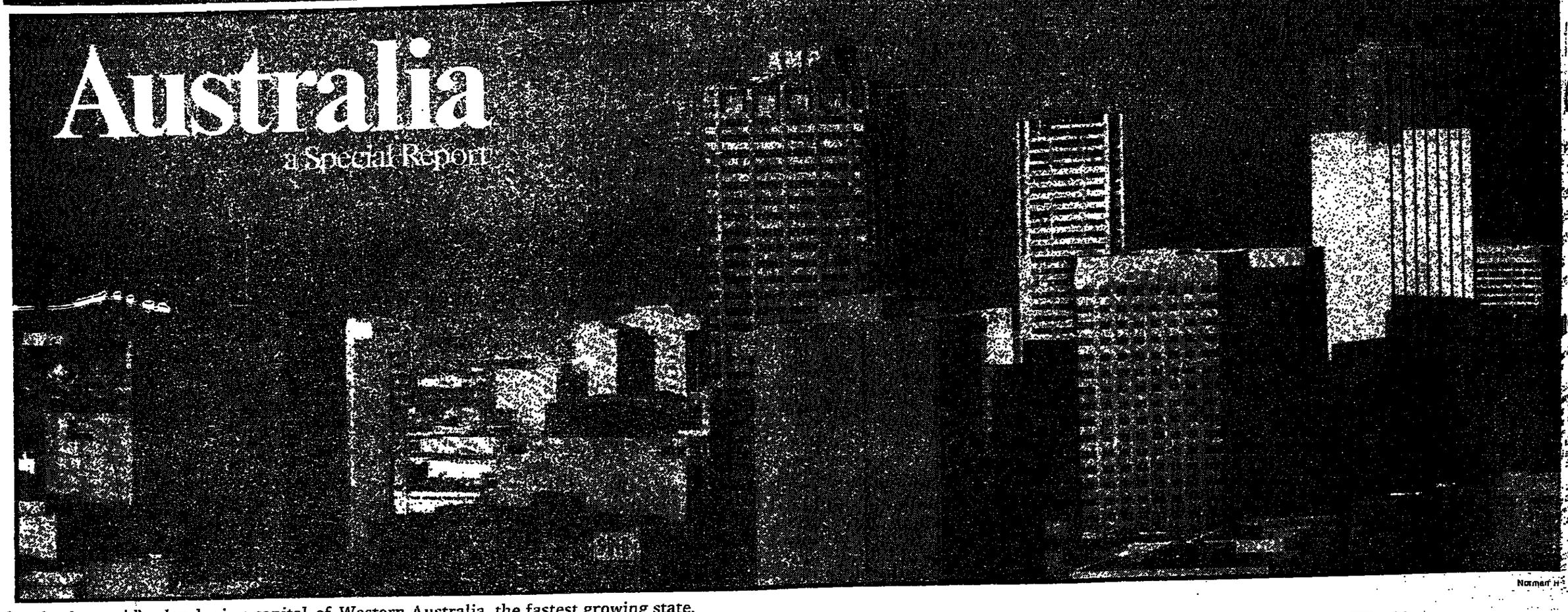
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Working for a new international economic order

by Denis Taylor

Australia is weakening ties with its true allies in the pursuit of a misguided flirtation with communist regimes. Australia is reinforcing its traditional links and extending diplomatic and economic relations with a wider range of countries than any previous administration in Canberra has ever attempted. That, in a nutshell, is how the parliamentary opposition and the Government respectively depict the thrust of Australian foreign policy.

Mr Gough Whitlam's political opponents present him as a Prime Minister who welcomes the advent of communist regimes in Phnom Penh and Saigon. His own claim is of concern to recognize the new realities of South-east Asia. As he told the Washington Press Club soon after the final American evacuation from Indo-China: "What was defeated was not the United States and her allies but a policy of foreign intervention which was bound to fail. There was no time in the past 30 years when such a policy could have succeeded."

This argument has drawn retorts from the Liberal-Country Party opposition that the events in Indo-China were the results of Hanoi tearing up international agreements, not of any historical inevitability, and that the delay until the eleventh hour in issuing guidelines for the evacuation of Vietnamese with Australian connexions was morally reprehensible.

Inside the Government, it is argued that the opposition can make little capital out of such arguments about foreign policy, and that there is less electoral polarization than claimed. On the basis that Australian troops were pulled out of South Vietnam after the last general election but one, in December, 1972, this was probably true.

Suggestions that the Whitlam Government has downgraded and imperilled relations with Australia's main ally, which remains the United States, are countered with the answer that consultations between Canberra and Washington have never been more frequent.

One apparent result of the Australian switch to a more forcefully expressed line in foreign policy was the appointment of a polished professional diplomat as United States ambassador in Canberra, a welcome change from the days when friends of the president were posted to the capital of an obediently faithful ally.

It is easy to get the impression that Australia has within the space of three years changed from a pro-western policy to one tilted excessively towards the Third World. But the changes in foreign and trade relations have not been as dramatic as first appears.

True, since Labour came into office after 23 years in the wilderness, Australian diplomatic missions have been opened in more than 20 countries, mainly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Emphasis is being put on working for a new international economic order. Australia is one of the few advanced nations still predominantly dependent on exports of primary commodities, and the only developed member of the Bauxite and Iron Ore Associations.

Mr Whitlam's travels to Asia, Western and Eastern Europe and Latin America have earned him a larger number of column inches in the world press than Australian Prime Ministers have received in the past. The prospect of being accepted internationally as a nation of the rank of Canada or Sweden seems increasingly likely. But the apparently dramatic shifts in foreign policy become less surprising when they are examined.

An awareness of the proximity of Asia was shown by the first postwar Labour Government, which supported self-determination for Indonesia, then under Dutch rule. The change of power in Canberra in 1949 was followed by the hiatus of the Korean War. But the 1950s were not without momentum. Australia even had observer status at the Bandung Conference of non-aligned nations in 1955, and the Menzies Government negotiated the controversial trade agreement with Japan two years later.

Japan has consolidated its position as Australia's chief trading partner. The original premise that Australia with its vast mineral wealth would serve as a quarry for the Japanese steel and other industries has led to stresses inside Australia. But arguments within and outside the Cabinet on the proper policy for mineral exploitation and slow progress on the Nippon Australia Relations Agreement (NARA) have not lessened the basic dynamism of the Japanese connexion. Japan takes 30 per cent of all Australian exports, while the United States, Australia's biggest single supplier, provides a quarter of her imports.

Recognition of Peking, which in the wake of Mr Nixon's initiative would presumably have come sooner or later under a Liberal-Country Party coalition, led to a trade agreement. This is likely to be restricted largely to bulk purchases, essentially of Australian wheat. The Australians are looking at the possibility of taking Chinese oil. There is little trade with the Soviet block, although wool and wheat are sold to Comecon countries.

For 20 years, therefore, Australia has been increasingly involved in trade with Asia. The new emphasis is more overtly political than in the past, by virtue of the speed with which Canberra is signalling its recognition of developments north of Darwin. But the choice for Australia, the realization that economics as well as geography offered a Pacific destiny, was made a generation ago.

The die was cast before the United Kingdom tabled its first application for membership of the European Economic Community in 1961. That is why Australian claims of being driven by Britain to seek new markets are historically inaccurate, although it is true that the finally successful British negotiations with Brussels accelerated this diversification.

Three currents have flowed through Australian thinking about Asia. One is the sympathy for new nations, usually, although too narrowly, identified with the Labour Party. The others are the identifications of economic opportunities in the region and of Australian defence needs.

The country has a population of 13,500,000. To the north lies the world's most crowded continent with 2,000 million people. Perceptive Australians of different political persuasions therefore recognize the importance of contacts with Asia and the benefits of as much stability as possible in the near north. Concern about the future of the Portuguese territory of Timor is an illustration of this preoccupation.

Canberra has apparently tried to cool Indonesian designs not because these would directly affect Australia, but because an Indonesian invasion of Timor would introduce an element of regional stability on the doorstep of the Northern Territory.

For the same reason Australia favours the Association of South-east Asian Nations linking Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand—all non-communist but moving towards accommodation with the communist regimes to their north.

In spite of opposition criticisms of a running down of defence expenditure, the strategic debate in Australia is more about psychology than weaponry. The opposition argues that the communist advances in Indo-China have diminished American willpower and that Australia and other nations in the area should work hard at letting the United States know it is wanted.

What the Whitlam Government depicts as the new realities of power in South-east Asia rule out such an approach by the present administration.

The government case in Canberra is that Australia's best security lies in helping Asian nations to develop themselves. But the continued American defence presence in Australia is a reminder that the realities of its foreign policy are less radical than they sometimes seem.

Vital trade with EEC

There are two ways of looking at the European Economic Community from Australia. One is to see it as a selfish grouping which Britain has regrettably joined instead of staying loyal to the Commonwealth, so jeopardizing Australian economic interests. The other approach is to concentrate not on the exclusive aspects of the EEC but to look at it as the largest trading block on earth and one of the three significant areas with which Australia does business.

As the Australian Trade Development Council mission to the EEC last year noted in its report: "Australia's trade with the Community reached a record $A2,830m (£1,715m) in the year to June 30, 1974. Australian exports totalled $A1,130m and imports $A1,700m, making the EEC second only to Japan as a market for Australian goods and by far the main source of Australian imports." The United States is the largest single nation supplier.

If the EEC is broken down into its member states, the United Kingdom comes out well in the lead. But as a group the original Six now takes 50 per cent more Australian exports than Britain. The United Kingdom is clearly ahead as a buyer of processed products, but less important in the unprocessed area. Britain and the Six are comparable outlets for Australian manufacturers. The founder members of the EEC and the United Kingdom have a roughly equal share in the value of Australian imports.

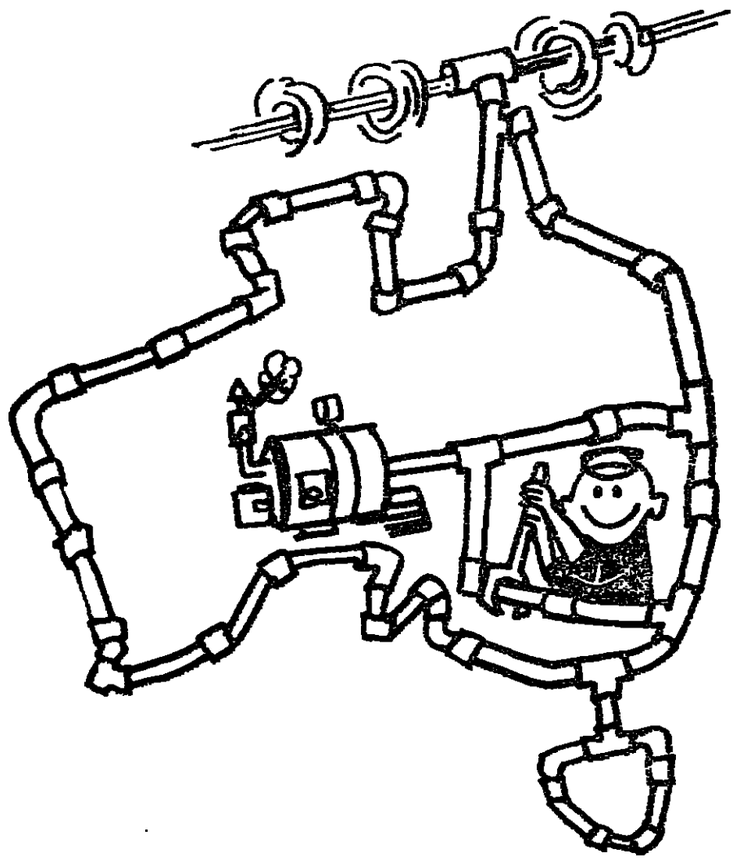
The pattern of Australian trade over the past decade shows Britain has been a sluggish customer, taking products worth between $A400m and $A600m each year. New Zealand, which in the financial year 1964-65 bought exports worth only $A158m, now compares with the United Kingdom as trading partner of Austra

Exports to France overall same period have doubled $A200m, and the West German and Dutch markets ha experienced similar growt Sales to Italy dipped dow wards in the late 1960s, a were only slightly better 1973-74 ($A133m) than 1965. Taking inflation in account, their value in re terms was lower.

To put matters into perspective, Australian annual sales to Japan are now wor more than $A2,000m. In 196 65 exports to Japan reache $A440m, and to Brita $A516m.

The value of Britis exports to Australia h varied in the past 10 yea from between $A500m t $A900m. An analysis by th Department of Overse Trade in Canberra of th financial year 1973-74 pu West Germany, with sa $A450m, in fourth place aft

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Manufacturing opportunities in New South Wales Australia

New South Wales is Australia's most populous and most industrialised State. About 36 per cent of Australia's population lives there and nearly 39 per cent of Australian turnover in manufactures is produced there.

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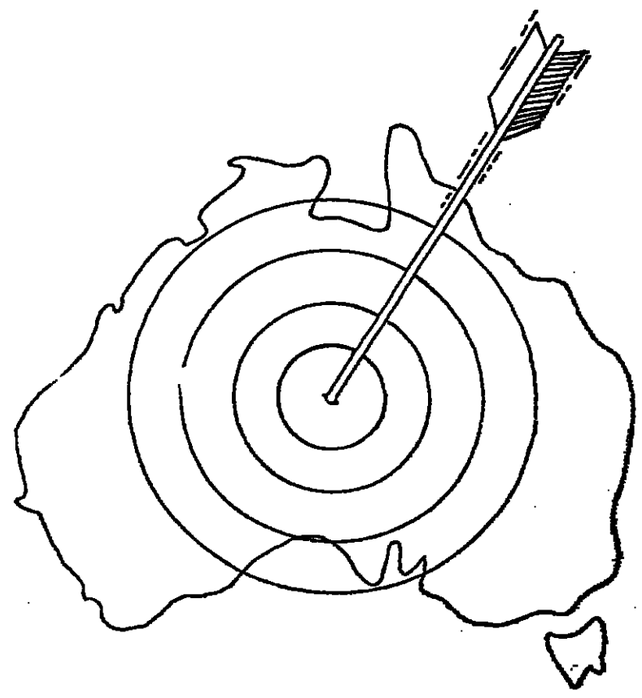
For industries ready to locate in New South Wales' fast developing, non-metropolitan areas there are Government loans to buy land and build factories, rail freight concessions and more, available through the Department of Decentralisation and Development.

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66 The Strand, LONDON WC2N 5LZ,
United Kingdom.
Telephone: 01-8396651

Or write to:
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Department of Decentralisation and Development,
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N.S.W., Australia 2000
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